



# AN T-OGLÁC

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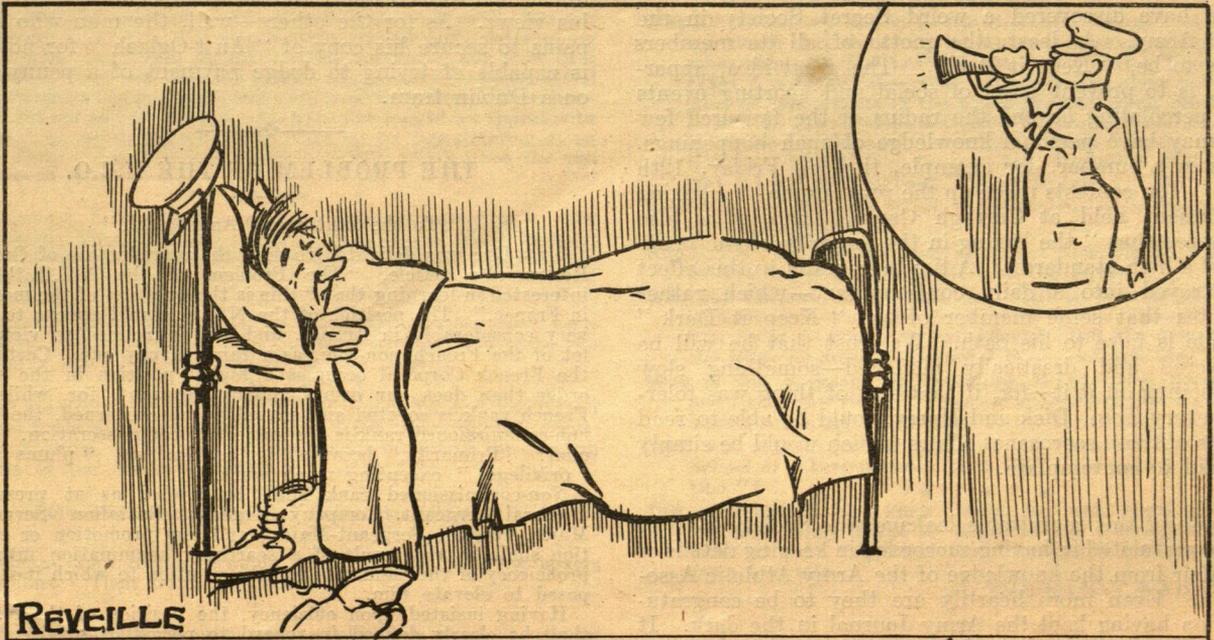
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# An t-Ógláic

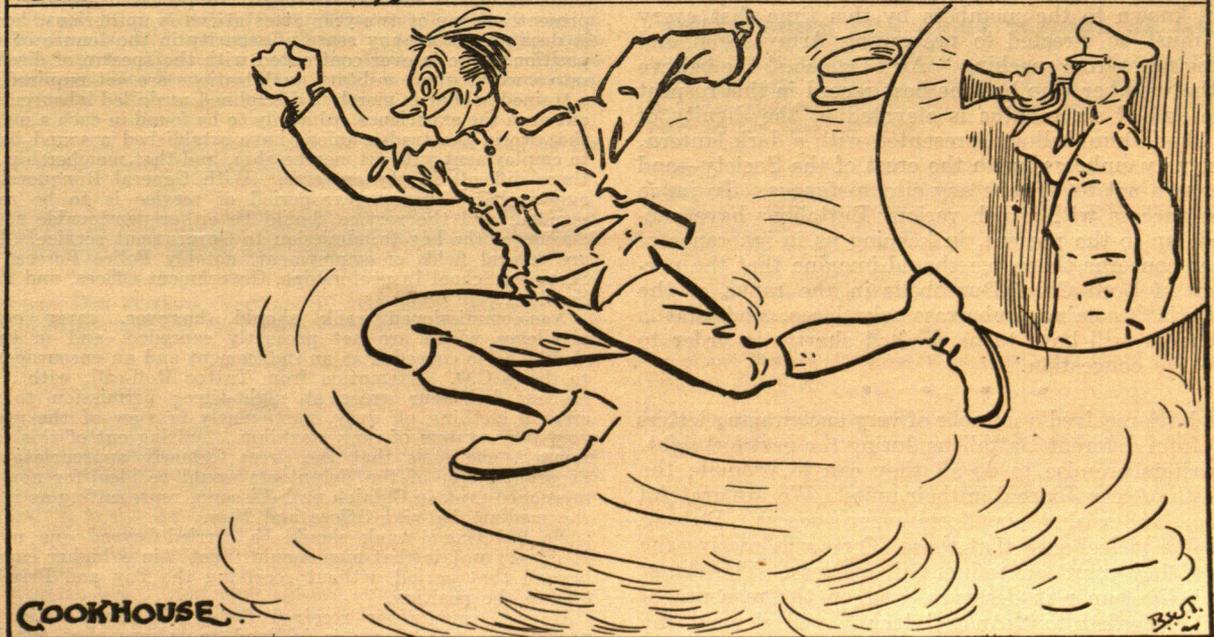
Vol. II. No. 17. (New Series.) (Registered as a Newspaper.)

SEPTEMBER 27, 1924.

Price TWOPENCE.



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# An t-Óglach

SEPTEMBER 27, 1924.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

WE have discovered a weird Secret Society in the Army. At least, the motto of all its members seems to be, "Keep it Dark." The great idea, apparently, is to prevent news of social and sporting events from percolating beyond the radius of the favoured few who may have personal knowledge of such happenings. There is a rumour, for example, that on Friday, 12th inst., "Ten contests made up the programme at a boxing tournament held at Curragh Camp," and, it is also whispered that "the boxing in the majority of the bouts was of a high standard." A tiny paragraph to this effect has strayed into a daily contemporary—which rather indicates that some member of the "Keep it Dark" Brigade is false to his oath. We trust that he will be discovered and drastically punished—something slow with boiling oil it is—for, if that sort of thing was tolerated, every Tom, Dick and Harry would be able to read reports of these sacrosanct affairs, which would be simply dreadful to contemplate.

\* \* \* \*

IN spite of this regrettable leakage, the Society is to be congratulated in having succeeded in keeping details of the affair from the knowledge of the Army Athletic Association. Even more heartily are they to be congratulated on having kept the Army Journal in the dark. It is well known to the members by this time that every effort must be directed to preventing Army social and sporting news from reaching "An t-Oglach." We believe that the member who has the best record in this respect at the end of six months is elevated to the dignity of Lord Chief Dumbbell and presented with a dark lantern, handsomely embossed with the crest of the Society—and guaranteed not to light in any circumstances. To judge by the success with which various Battalions have succeeded, up to the present, in keeping us in ignorance of all that concerns them, we should imagine that the percentage of Lord Chief Dumbbells in the ranks of the Society is becoming embarrassingly large, and that a new honour will have to be devised shortly in order to relieve the congestion.

\* \* \* \*

WE have received a number of very encouraging letters from different Battalions during the past fortnight. The writers promise to do all they can to promote the sale of the Army Journal in their units. We are grateful to them, and wish their efforts every success. But we would like to feel sure that those efforts will receive the support they merit in influential quarters. The Army will get the paper it deserves, and on the measure of support accorded to "An t-Oglach" will depend the quality of the production offered to the troops every fortnight. At the present moment there are too many "Deadhead" readers—people who "scrounge," borrow,

or acquire in any way save by purchase a copy of the current issue. They are very keen on reading each issue from cover to cover—but even more keen on getting it for nothing. It is a curious fact, also, that these "Deadheads" are amongst our most hypercritical readers. They not only look a gift horse in the mouth, but they flog it with stupidity. The only reader we have any use for, no matter what his rank, is the person who cheerfully pays his twopence per copy every fortnight. He is entitled to criticise, and we shall be glad to hear all he has to say, and to do what is permissible to meet his views. As for the others—well, the man who is at pains to secure his copy of "An t-Oglach" for nothing is capable of trying to dodge payment of a penny fare on a Dublin tram.



## THE PROBLEM OF THE N.C.O.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

Sir,—One was delighted to read the reproduction of General Rouquerol's article, "The Problem of the N.C.O.," and interested in learning that "this is the question of the moment in France." The position of the N.C.O. would appear to vary very considerably in Armies, and one is inclined to view the lot of the French non-com. as a fairly happy one. Certainly, the French Corporal occupies a higher position in the social order than does our own Company Sergeant, for, while the French rank is coveted and envied by all concerned, the Irish non-commissioned rank is the subject of commiseration. Pour quoi? Primarily, because it carries no "plums" or "privileges" excepting much work.

Non-commissioned rank shall be graded as at present—Corporal Sergeant, Company Sergeant, Battalion Sergeant-Major, Brigade Sergeant-Major; and any promotion or elevation shall be the result of a searching examination into the proficiency of the candidate for the position to which it is proposed to elevate him.

Having insisted upon efficiency, the position of the N.C.O. shall be clearly defined in regard to period of service. The present scheme of two-year attestations is uproarious, because it does not afford any sense of security in the tenure of one's position. One is ever confronted with the spectre of discharge into a world where military qualifications are not required, and a trained soldier is merely a disciplined unskilled labourer without even the experience ordinarily to be found in such a man. In that world the trades unions have established a sound barrier to employment without membership, and that membership is at times difficult in the extreme. With General Rouquerol one agrees that a fifteen-year period of service is to be recommended, and the service should be either pensionable at conclusion or the key to admission to Government service. There are several fields of employment, notably Police Forces, Fire Services, School Inspectorships, Government Offices, and Postal Services.

Non-commissioned rank should, however, carry certain privileges which are not presently conceded, and in justice should be so conceded as an inducement and an encouragement to the N.C.O. Exemption from Tattoo Roll-call, with a consequent half-hour grace at night-time; permission to wear civilian clothing off duty, particularly in view of the present very poor system of rank markings. Arising out of this latter remark, one feels that the dress formerly appropriate to a Sergeant-Major of the Volunteers would be ideal for non-commissioned rank in Oglach na h-Eireann, representing as it does the medium betwixt Officer and Man.

No "Acting" rank should be carried beyond one month. It is very unfair that men should "act" in a higher capacity beyond that period without receiving the Pay and Privileges due to the position.

If such suggestions received favourable consideration and prompt enactment, one is inclined to believe that our Non-Commissioned Rank problem would cease to have complexity and would be solved satisfactorily.—Yours etc.

## ECHOES FROM THE EASTERN COMMAND.

Commandant Sean Cunningham, who took such a deep interest in the welfare of the late 49th Battalion (who were successful in winning Dublin Command Army Cup last season), is again to the fore together with Captain "Ned" O'Reilly, also of the 49th, and Private John MacMurrough, who acted as Hon. Sec. of that Battalion's Sports Committee, and is at present filling a similar office for the 21st. It can be realised that, in the circumstances, the Sports Committee of the 21st will not let the grass grow under their feet.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Battalion were successful in raching the final of the Eastern Command Army Cup, but after a great struggle were defeated by two points. As it was alleged that the opposition was more of a Brigade team, an objection was lodged, but proved to be unsuccessful when brought before the Eastern Command Committee. This, however, did not satisfy the 21st, who have now lodged an appeal with the A.A.A., which is expected to come up for consideration at an early date. If it is upheld it will be SOME match when the two Battalions meet!

\* \* \* \* \*

Captain J. P. Murphy (last season a playing member of the 53rd Battalion), Lieutenant M. O'Brien, Paul Doyle, Mick Mooney, Jack Quinn, and Benny MacAllister, are a few of the 21st Football stalwarts.

\* \* \* \* \*

Corporal John Hefferon, of the 21st, continues to collect Cups for long distance running. He has three already, and looks like having a good few more before he gets tired.

\* \* \* \* \*

Pat McAlevey, the Battalion Orderly Room Runner, has turned out to be an all-round athlete. It is a pity that, through a misunderstanding, he did not get his chance in one of the running events at the All-Army Sports.

\* \* \* \* \*

Is Paddy Diamond trying a "Come Back" stunt?

\* \* \* \* \*

Captain John Keogh certainly does look well after the boxers in Collins. Their training is excellent.

\* \* \* \* \*

The 21st Battalion Football team would like a match at an early date with any other Battalion. Its rallying song is a Gaelic version of "We Fear No Foe in Football Shorts." Any team which feels like obliging, should drop a note to that effect to Private MacMurrough, Hon. Secretary, 21st Battalion Sports Committee, Quartermaster's Office, Collins Barracks.

\* \* \* \* \*

Have the N.C.O.'s at Collins Barracks yet got that Hall for the Dance which is said to be coming off next month?

\* \* \* \* \*

How does Lieut. P. J. Lambe, of the 21st, feel after that Cycle Race at the All-Army Sports? He did look in the pink on turning out in the Battalion Colours and "Racer."

\* \* \* \* \*

Captain Dan Harkins continues to take great interest in all class of Sport attached to Collins Barracks.

### A MODEL REPORT.

After Stonewall Jackson was wounded, enlarging one morning on his favourite topic of practical religion, he turned to the Staff Officer in attendance, Lieutenant Smith, and asked him, with a smile: "Can you tell me where the Bible gives Generals a model for their official reports of battles?"

The aide-de-camp answered, laughing, that it had never entered his mind to think of looking for such a thing in the Scriptures.

"Nevertheless," said the General, "there are such; and excellent models, too. Look, for instance, at the narrative of Joshua's battles with the Anelietes; there you have one. It has clearness, brevity, modesty; and it traces the victory to the right source, the blessing of God!"—Col. G. P. R. Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson."

## THINGS THEY WANT KNOW AT THE CURRAGH.

**Who** was the gent who passed the bad two-shilling-piece to the photographer at Gough?

**What** caused the rush to buy "An tOglach" by the staff at the "Central Stores" last week?

**How** many Sergeants from Keane, Gough and Stewart attended the dance at Cutbush on Wednesday evening last?

**What** Progress has the Provost Sergeant (27th) made in his attempts to find out who is "The Silent Watcher"? What happened the moustache?

**Who** is the Corporal who visits Sandes' and persists in singing "Pal of Mine"—and why that song?

**Why** all the secrecy at the Keane Dramatic Society? Are they not aware that the Camp knows they have completed their rehearsals of "The Lord Mayor" and that "Under Two Flags" is being rehearsed? We hope the show will be as good as the reports in the Camp are regarding rehearsals. Miss O'T. should make a Good "Cigarette," and Sergeant M. a Good "Chateroi," and E.C. a Good "Louis Victor." How does Miss D. like her part as "Maria"? O'F. should play "Lord Rockingham" to perfection.

**When** are the Recruits going to be instructed in the reading of "An tOglach"?

**Has** B.S.M. "P." settled that argument with B.S.M. "W." as to who can shout the loudest on the Square?

**Was** the Corporal who asked the "lift to Newbridge" very embarrassed—when he found out it was Colonel "in civies"—whom he had asked? Did the driver enjoy the joke—as much as Corporal F—enjoyed the "lift"?

**Who** is the Sergeant at Beresford M.Qrs. who persists in practising the violin? Does he know that Private X—, next door, sings sweet songs to the music each night?

**Who** was responsible for changing the name of the N.C.O.'s' School of "Instruction" to N.C.O.'s' School of "Destruction"?

**Did** Sergeant K— know, when he was speaking about "Things They Want to Know at the Curragh" in last issue of "An tOglach," that standing a few yards away from him was

THE SILENT WATCHER.

## NOTES FROM THE ARMY SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

"Tiny," the famous cookhouse Corporal, has been having a few "bars rest" from his bass drum lately. Well, he deserves it—after eighteen long months. Other hands are taking his place on the usual parades.

Many are learning to swing the sticks—sometimes the "lead"—and many are finding the overhead manipulation far from "cushy." Still, everybody is not gifted with ambidexterity in this respect.

As for the pipers, thanks to B.S.M. Noble the beginners are getting over the difficulties which usually beset the tyro. The more advanced pupils are mastering some lovely selections.

Colonel Brase's combination of pipers and brass is a veritable treat to listen to.

Apropos of side-drumming, the general cry is "My Kingdom—My Kingdom!"—or at least a week's pay—for a loose wrist.

Why does Instructor O'Connell resemble a leading light of the legal profession? Because he is "Master of the Rolls."

The junior boys are progressing creditably in their dual study of wind and string instruments. Youth does it! Still, it is never too late to learn. Corporal Bishop has "confirmed" this.

There is something in the daily Press about a large number of forged notes in circulation. But we are quite safe in Beggars' Bush—there are never any false notes here!

# Széalta an tsairsint Rua.

## IV.—an beas 'n-a mór.

(Pádraic Ó Conaire t'innis).

(Cuireann Pádraic Ó Conaire, atá ar a chúirt ríog 'san iarthar, fé láthair, an ceathrú ceann de "Széalta an tsairsint Rua" éúgaim; gheobtar i gcló síos é. Deir Pádraic linn gur éúir sé an tríú ceann, "Pá Urtacá Comhíseac," as triall oraimn ó ceann éisim de'n iarthar. Má éúir is dóicéise go bfuil sé, ar nós a uíóair, as gabáil timcheall do péim leis, oir teimeal de ní factas san oifis seo pós.—fear easair, "An tÓglác.")

An tráé is mó a bíos oic nó cantal ar an Sairsint Rua, sin é an t-am is deacra cainnt a baint as. Is minic a conniceas péim é gan focal beas ná mór a leigint amac éar a béal ó marim go paioim, acé é as útamáil éart agus é as easgaine 'n-a éroré istis. U'féarr go mór do úaoime fanacé as a bealac tráé a mbíó sé ar an dóis sin; dá mba nac bpanaróe, b'féoir gur buille paoi'n gcluas, nó atimós paoi 'n tsúil do gheibí ó fear na síotéana. Agus tugtaoi paoi deara preisin, gur mó an cantal a bíó ar paoi ruo beas suarac do pástaoi gan véanaim, ná paoi ruo mór tábaacá a véanparóe as bealac.

Lá de na laeéib go raib taom de'n tsórt seo ar an Rua, comnig sé a éuro fear as obair ar a noiceall ar fead an lae móir fáda, as gziúrac agus as glanaó, go raib an uile órtac de'n árus, agus an uile uirlis dá raib ann com géal gleóite le pigim nua aca. Dá bpeicéda na fir sin as cur alluis, agus an Rua 'n-a súrde ar éatáoir ar a sóis gá riaracó, cuirpóe i gceúll tuit cé'n cion a bí aca air nár éaréadar go tóí deaimn é péim agus a éuro glanaó gan gábad, acé níor éarí. Uí fíos as an uile fear tóib go mbéac sé níos spóirteaimlá ná ariam leó nuair a béac an taom cantail curéa de aige.

Acé céaró a págacó gan véanaim gur buail an cantal seo an Sairsint Rua ar éor ar bit? Ní raib fear ann nac noéarna gziúró ar a cóimsias.

"Marab é an éaoi gur éus sé paoi deara nár úbairé don uime agaim na paioeaca ar marim," ars an Saigóúir doob' Óige go piodmagaíam.

"Nó, b'féoir go bfuil oic air paoi nár ólas péim mo gñáé-pionta moiu," arsa uime eile.

"Go utacéaró an ééao pionta eile tú!" ars an Saigóúir doob' Óige.

"Nár éacéaró go n-íocparó tusa air," ars an ééao uime.

Acé bí fíos as cac go mbéacó gseal agaim gan ró-acar ó'n Rua, agus nac gseal gan múineacó o'feilpeacó do'n ocáro béacó agaim uairó, pé ar bit cé'n uair o' mnseócaróe é.

\* \* \* \*

Ar an mbán óis comair an áruis a bíomar uile go léir caite ar ár suaimneas, nuair a baim an Sairsint Rua an sop tuige as a béal, agus éosais:

"Is beas agus is suarac an ruo urancuro," ars an Sairsint Rua, "acé éail ní a éoróm mar gseall ar a leitéro de feitroé bíoeac tráé; marac urancuro a beiré san áit nár éoir ú beiré, ba mór an t-acró béacó ar stáir ar úre."

Rinne na fir gáiró. Uí fíos aca go raib an Sairsint Rua agus a éantal gsearéa le ééile.

Tosais an Saigóúir doob' Óige gá éocas péim.

"Urancuro!" ar seisean, "m' anam péim nac bfuil don ruo eile ar an saogal níos minige ná an beiróeac beas rua céatona. Ceann aca a puareas ar iasacé i gziarraróe anuracó—ceann breacó spóirteaimlá o'féatparó léim sé tnois a éaréacó, agus o'féatparó a meacóan péim o'feoil taonna éabairé leis i n-aon greim amam—seacó, an urancuro seo ó éiarraróe, o'eirig sé

com ceanaimlá sin orm nár gzar sé Liom go huair a báis. Nac mí-áomracó do beiré roir péoil agus luaróe nuair a éuaró an píléar isteacé 'mo éois—"

Éúir an Sairsint Rua isteacé air. Ní le héisteacé le gseal a bí sé ann, acé le gseal a mbéacó múineacó ann o'áitris. Éosais sé áéuar.

\* \* \* \*

Uí Séamus Stuart, Tigearna na nOileán, Rí Éireann, na Fraince, Sasana agus na hAlbann as tuitim 'n-a éoolacó sa leabair doob' féarr i gcaisleán le Sir Camonn de Lása i gConnacé Doirláirge éúpla oíeé éar éis briseacó na Dóimne. Uí sé caite traóca éar éis an lae marcaróeacéa a bí curéa de aige paoi feartaim agus paoi báisicis, é péim agus an méro marcacó de minntir an tsáirséalaig éus sé leis ó'n gcaé. Níl suaimneas ar bit níos mó ná luige ar leabair éool áro roir coolacó agus uúiseacé éar éis doicéil agus baogail an tsaozáil mar is eól do'n uile saigóúir; agus bí an suaimneas sin as Séamus Rí, agus é gá síneacó péim roir na braiéinib sa leabair doob' féarr a bí i gcaisleán an Lásais.

Sín sé na cosa sin a bí creapca roisim ó'n oiallao amac uairó—ó nárú aoiimn do uime o'féatparó gac oíeé a éaréacó ar leabair maic éúim! Uí solus cumiseacé maic 'sa seómra mór ó comnleóir, agus éarí an Rí acár maic ar énam a úroma as deacacó suas uairó ar míoltóis a bí as síubal éart ar an síléar ós a éionn; agus do gsaolacó sé osna beas lag íseal uairó, ó am go h-am, le sástaacé—u! cé'n t-amacóan a béacó as comnime agus as cor-áróeacé leis an saogal, agus an t-aiteas seo le págail aige istis ar a leabair 'n-aon teacé a ngabracó sé ann!

"Dún an Rí súil leis: is aic an ruo é, (éap sé) acé dá mbéacó an uime ar leacé-súil ó éus go mb' féarr an léargus a béacó aige ar an saogal. Dún sé a leacé-súil eile: dá mbéacó an uime gan aon tsúil cárb fíos nac utuigeacó sé an saogal i bpaó níos féarr ná tuigeann agus é ar dá súil!

Coolacó! Coolacó! Coolacó! Cé méacó uair a b'féatparó sé an focal sin a ráó go utuigeacó an coolacó péim air? Céacó uair? Míle uair? Éosais an Rí a éail an cacé as comaiream: a h-aon, a dó, a trí, a ceatáir. . . . Síú é an Rí as uil amuró sa gcoim-aiream. Ar azaíó leis arís—a haon, a dó, a trí. . . . Uí an píeé comairigéte aige nuair o'eirig sé n-a éosc. . . . éuineacó ceól breacó áro ó éróim an Rí sa seómra gleóite!

\* \* \* \*

Uí beiré oifigeacé de éipe marcacé an tsáirséalaig taob amuis de úoras seómra an Rí gá comhdeacé; agus ní mó ná gur maic a éaréig an obair leó. Da seacé míle féarr leó beiré ar páirc an éata as éisteacé le clasgair na gclaréam gziuracó ná beiré as éisteacé le sramacó don Rí. Fear lom leigéte de Ruaracé ó Dreipne a bí i n-uime aca; Ceallacánac caol cruaró rua ó éoracis a bí sa uime eile.

Tosais an éaimnt eacorra.

"Cé'n oiall mí-áó atá air go bfuil sé as comaiream mar sin?" ars an Ceallacánac le n-a comrároe.

"Marab é an éaoi go gceppacó sé gur as leacó a namítoe atá sé," ars an Ruaracé.

"Is féarr go mberó an fáil sin péim aige más píor a gclóisteacé. Nac bfuil sé i gceist go bpanaró sé i bDoirláirge leis an gcaibán ó'n bFraince a gseallacó do?"

"Ma's eacó, ní mórán acáir é go b'féatparó mure an mianacé atá ionaim a érutú ar páirc an áir seacó beiré n-ár mbuimib as Rí ar bit."

Cuireacó isteacé go tobann ar comráro na beiré. éuineacó an gseacé uacébaís ó seómra an Rí. Céaró a bí air? An amlaró gur eirig le namíro uil isteacé le n-a marbú i ngan fíos doob'? Dá mb'amlaró bíonar náirigéte go deó ós comair an tsaozáil! Féalltóirí béacó sa mbeiré aca de réir an pobuil agus an am! A mbriseacó as an arm a véanparóe; seacó, a mbriseacó go n-áitris,



nó a gcaiteadó féin—ní raib i nótán dóib áct ceann de'n dá ruo, ní raib sin !

Cuairt an beirt go uoras seómra an Rí agus easla orra. Féacaó an uoras. Áct bí glan air ó'n taob istigh—an Rí féin, nó an namharó cuairt isteach i nghan fíor dóib a rinne sin, áct cé aca ?

Bí solus istigh. Connaic an beirt oifigeadó ós a bí ar a nglúnaib as poll na heocrac an solus cé nár féadadair leabairt an Rí feiceál toisigh i beirt sa gcúinne. Ní raib srannaó féin le clos aca.

"Marab é an éaoi go raib sé as brionglóirigh," arsa uime aca. "As brionglóirigh an ead !" ar an uime eite.

Cluinead an sgréac uabáis arís go tobann. Daineadó geit asta. Ar teact éuca féin arís, connaic siad sgláil uime ar an mballa, agus an uime sin as bualaó agus as bualaó ar lán a dhéilt ! Áct cé bí as bualaó agus cé bí dá bualaó aise ? Uíodair uireac ar tí an uoras a réadaó le toul de cábair an Rí, má bí sé i gcontabairt nuair a éualadair a glór siúo as ráó go buadaó :—

"Táir i ngreim ! Táir i ngreim asam, a uíabail !"

Áct ní túisge na focla sin as a béal ná éus sé don léim amáin amac ar an úrlár. Bí sé uireac ar aghairt puill na heocrac faoi seo, comneal n-a glaic agus é as cuartú roime ar puo an úrláir. Nuair a connaic an beirt an léime fairsiorm a bí ar an Rí, na lorga loma, agus an cairpín cúinneac codalta a bí anuas ar a málaid, ba dóbair dóib a seanfáire a uéanam. Agus cé tóspadó orra é dá n-éanfad ?

"Uéarfad ort ! Uéarfad puo ort, a bíteamnaigh," aduireadó an Rí, agus é as cuartú roime.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Meas tú, a Ruarcach, gur ar buile atá sé ?" ar an Ceall-ácanac.

"Tá baogal air !" ar an Ruarcac ; "nac mimic duubras leat a uime nac bfuil goir as don uime ar ol uisge-beata áct as éireannac amáin. Áct breathnaigh anois é ! Breathnaigh anois é aduirim !"

Bí an Rí as imteact ceitre-cosac ar an úrlár. Stao sé go tobann. Uain sé de an cairpín cúinneac codalta (a chiotáladó tó agus a bronnaó air i gcúirt Louis mór na Frainnce), agus buail sé sío i n-aghairt an úrláir é de geit !

"Nac géimeamail an mac é !" ar an Ruarcac.

"An t-uisgebeata sin u'ól sé anocht agus gan don éleactad aise air !" ar an Ceallácanac.

Áct ní hé an t-uisgebeata ba cionntac leis an obair air seo a bí ar siubal as an Rí dá mbéad fíor aca é bíod is go sílpead don uime gurab ead, go mórnóir nuair a éosaigh sé as cumilt an éaipín codalta sin a rinne an baintigearna mór de chúirt Louis na Frainnce tó ar an úrlár go nimneac. Annsin tós sé an cairpín go cúramac agus breathnaigh sé faoi.

Seact miom uéas éus sé nuair nac raib don nro le feiceál aise faoi 'n gcaipín codalta. Áct mara raib a namharo i ngreim as an Rí, bí an Rí i ngreim as an namharo ! Faoi léime an Rí a bí an namharo faoi seo, agus greim as an Rí ar a ceatramam féin as iarradó breit air !

Agus tá luic stáire uile go léir ar don intinn gur ádraigh an urancuro spóirteamail áerac sin a éráubais Séamus Stuart, tigearna na nOileán, Rí na hAlbann, na hÉireann, na Frainnce agus Sasana, stáir na uíoréa seo ; marac a leitéir u' feitire beit sa leabairt ab féarr i gcaisleán an Láisigh, u'fanfadó Séamus-nac-taca i nÉirinn go ucasadó cabair cuige ó'n bFrainnc, agus annsin go ruasfáire Liam Ó Raisteo agus a miunntir as an riofadct.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Agus cén múineadó atá leis an sgláil sin ?" ar an Saijoiúir uob Óisge nuair a bí an méir sin cainnte ráirde as an Sáirsint Rua.

"Tá," ar an Sáirsint Rua, "agus múineadó maít. Marac gur fás tusa uo fúna gan glanaó aréir, ní béadó cantal ormsa ar maroin, ní béadó orraib-se beit as sgláirdeact asam ó maroin,

### "TALES FROM THE TENTH."

The G.O.C. Southern Command, Brigade O.C. and Staff inspected the Battalion last week, and seemed greatly pleased with all ranks.

It probably was the last general inspection for many of the Old Brigade, but to some of us, who witnessed the St. Patrick's Day Parade in 1922, and the march into Beggar's Bush Barracks, with General Collins and President Griffith taking the salute at the City Hall, it was, despite the "Memory of the Dead," an inspiring spectacle; an Irish General taking the salute from Irish officers and men.

"The Sword of the Brave! Who guards it?" "The Brave."

\* \* \* \* \*

There is not, we are safe in saying, a more popular individual in the estimation of the Battalion Personnel, than "the Major" and we were all delighted to see his energetic methods proved such a success when the test came.

\* \* \* \* \*

Three Officers have arrived from the Curragh; Lieutenants Ringrose (an old friend), Young, and Horgan. This event disposes of the rumour that the "Camp" is like a patent fly trap; "You can get in, but you can't get out."

\* \* \* \* \*

A sale of Surplus Military Stores took place here recently. Some of our habitual "Night Birds" were bitterly disappointed when the P.A.'s were not included in the sale. In their opinion the P.A.'s are entirely "Surplus" to the Battalion.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Amusements," as mentioned in our last despatch, have commenced. The arrival of the Dental Officer, and his Staff proved a "drawing" attraction for the week. First class cricket was not in it, with so many "stumps drawn."

\* \* \* \* \*

A large party of recruits arrived here the other day. They are rapidly picking up the rudiments of soldiering, (not to mention their "picking up" with the "Roses of Tralee"). "Two hours drill per day keeps the doctor away."

\* \* \* \* \*

The query by "Headquarters" as to an "alternative ration" requires some elucidation. Was the trouble caused by the sugar being taken out of the porridge, rendering it "too weak?" Anyhow he calls it a "fortnight's problem." He struck the "week end" of the subject!

\* \* \* \* \*

The circulation of the Army Journal is steadily on the increase in the Battalion. The motto we have adopted is, "Every man a copy," (on Pay Day). (Distant sound of cheering in the Editorial sanctum).

\* \* \* \* \*

With reference to numerous enquiries, we wish to assure our friends that the Jabberwock and the Crocodile are still on the strength. A little difficulty has arisen over their "next to kin." This will be set right in a short time. The Jabberwock is a bit downhearted at present. He overheard some conversation in the Sergeant's Mess lately, about the Army "Bill," and, as he has a fairly large beak himself, and knew there were a lot of "bad bills" floating about, he started thinking, and is still at it. As for the "Croc," he has gone into retirement since the Dentist's Staff arrived.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Battalion Q.M.S. is in an "impasse." An enterprising cat lately deposited a family of kittens in the clothing store. He says he knows all about the "Dogs of War" (yes, he's a Clare man), but as to cats . . . well, he is still thinking out a solution (probably Arsenic and Chloride of Lime might meet the exigencies of the occasion).

\* \* \* \* \*

When will that extra pay put in an appearance?  
COOGAN & CO.

béad ceatran asair ar na rásaib intiu, buairfóirde airgead ann— agus béadó pluicadó ar mbéal asainn anocht seacas mise beit as sglairdeact uo pócaib pollma agus uo éloisnib atá níos folain pús !

(San gcéad uimhir eite : V.—an tEimh Taisce.)



## THE ORIGINAL PORTO BELLO.

### Reminiscences of the Days of the Buccaneers—American Soldiers Explore Trail of History and Romance—Hazardous Journey Across the Isthmus of Panama.

The City of Porto Bello, from which the district north of the township of Rathmines derives its name, was established by the Spanish traders in the Isthmus of Panama about the year 1584, by order of Philip II. of Spain. The natural harbour outside the town was first discovered by Columbus in 1502 and the city was held by the Spanish until the year 1596, when it was captured by an expedition under Sir Francis Drake, who died, on a subsequent voyage, in the harbour of Porto Bello. The city was recaptured by the Spanish troops, and became a place of considerable importance, and remained so until the advent of Sir Henry Morgan, the famous buccaneer of the seventeenth century.

During the latter portion of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries a number of piratical adventurers banded themselves into associations for the purpose of plundering the merchantmen who traded between Europe and the two Americas. The West Indies formed a happy hunting ground for these sea-robbers, and, in 1630, they formed a colony at Torhiga, which they had seized and converted into a stronghold. The buccaneers from this period appear to have directed their whole strength against the Spanish merchant navy and the sea-coast cities on the mainland that were occupied by Spanish traders and protected by Spanish guns. Porto Bello being the richest of all these cities, and moreover being the main channel through which trade was directed, soon attracted the eyes of the pirates, and, in 1671, the celebrated Henry Morgan led his followers across the Isthmus of Panama, sacked the city, and seized a large amount of booty from Spanish ships which lay in the Bay of Panama. The story of the buccaneers in those far-off days makes very exciting reading indeed, illumined by glimpses of deeds of high bravery, romantic chivalry, and brilliant seamanship, mingled with episodes of cruelty and bloodshed that can scarcely be credited by even the most avid pursuer of the bizarre in those calmer days.

The "gentlemen adventurers," as the buccaneers loved to describe themselves, were frequently supported in secret by the European Powers, and in this connection one notices that Charles II. conferred the honour of knighthood upon Sir Henry Morgan, who became, in the fullness of time, Governor of Jamaica.

A Frenchman, named Montbars, earned the sobriquet of "The Exterminator" from the manner in which he dealt with the unfortunate prisoners who fell into his hands. This adventurer, who at one period in his career became an Indian chief, also attacked the traders at Porto Bello, and ravaged the city.

The Spanish trade in the Western Hemisphere was practically destroyed by the pirates in the vicinity of the West Indies, and then, finding a lack of victims, they turned their attention towards each other. From about 1685 a series of bloody conflicts took place, and finally the once powerful and much-dreaded confederacy of buccaneering spirits that ruled the Western Seas was broken up and their places taken by a race of vulgar, cut-throat desperadoes who, on every occasion, showed their inferiority to the older "gentlemen adventurers."

Porto Bello appears never to have recovered from the incursion of Morgan and his pirates, and the Spanish authorities built a new city on a more secure site at the southern side of the isthmus, about five miles from the present City of Panama.

The Porto Bello Gardens in Dublin, which were named from the much-raided city in Panama, were, during the eighteenth century, the scene of many curious happenings. Here on occa-

sion would the citizens of Dublin betake themselves to enjoy the delights of masked balls, open-air concerts, and other amusements of the day. Before railways were established in Ireland regular passenger boats sailed on the grand canal from Porto Bello Harbour.

### ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

#### Seven Doughboys Make Reconnaissance of Famous 16th Century Route.

(By First-Lieutenant A. N. TAYLOR, 33rd Infantry.)

Most of us when we read or think of Panama are apt to picture only the marvellous engineering feat which has joined the two oceans and forget the country itself or the position it held in early American history.

The orders directing that a reconnaissance be made of the sixteenth century route across the Isthmus, came into my hand, and when, in addition, two other officers of the 33rd Infantry, and one from the Medical Corps, obtained permission to go, we made a party of seven, including my indispensable sergeant, and two soldiers accompanying the officers. So on the morning of May 4, 1922, we left Fort Clayton with seven saddle horses, two saddle mules, five pack mules loaded with grain, and one carrying ten days' rations for the party. Experience having taught the necessity for travelling light, the equipment for each of us was limited to a mosquito bar, mess outfit and such luxuries as could be put in one side of a saddle bag, the saddle blanket to serve as bedding.

We headed directly for the ruins of Old Panama, located on the Pacific about seven miles north-east from the Pacific entrance of the Canal, the old flat arch of the cathedral and the stone bridge nearby being the only reminders that here was the terminus of the famous gold route across the Isthmus from Porto Bello, and the city that Henry Morgan sacked and burned on January 19, 1671. From here the Camino Real (Road of Kings) heads due north from Porto Bello. According to authentic sources the trail was paved and improved by the Spanish in 1535, but there are few traces of its pavement to be found; so we took advantage of the beaten path running parallel and moved north towards the Continental Divide taking the trail to San Juan. After passing the village of Pueblo Nuevo, one leaves the thickly settled farm area of the lowlands and follows a winding trail cut here and there with the cobblestones of the Camino Real, but which for the most part is a well-used path walled in by a thick jungle growth. Upon reaching the village of Maria Enrique, one emerges from the jungles to a rolling sabanas dotted with grazing cattle, a scene which might be duplicated on the grassy plains of Texas except for the cluster of distinctively tropical palm-thatched huts of the native cattle tenders.

These people of the interior, a mixture of Spanish, Negro and Indian, are a simple, kindly race who accept an American cigarette, and admire the size and beauty of our horses and mules with unfeigned enthusiasm, answering questionable Spanish all the while with politely amused diplomacy.

On the banks of the Rio Boqueron not far from the place where the two rivers join, lives an old native who knows where the original Camino Real crosses the mountains, and for the small consideration of a can of beef and some tobacco he showed us where to find it. There was the trail, its deep cuts and cobblestone pavement still defying the elements after centuries of disuse. Here let me correct an erroneous current impression. This trail is often spoken of as the Camino Real.

Trail. Sir Francis Drake took a raiding party over the Camino Real for the purpose of robbing a treasure-laden mule train in the month of February, 1573, but he was out-guessed by the Spanish when within a mile or so of Panama and was forced to return without much of a prize. Henry Morgan, the notorious buccaneer, so far as I know, never crossed over this route. When he sacked Panama on January 18, 1671, he came up the Chagres in boats as far as Las Cruces (a town not far from the present Canal but now inundated by the back waters of Gatun Dam), thence overland to Panama by the Old Spanish Cruces trail, remnants of which may be found within a mile of Fort Clayton.

Except for an occasional fallen tree, travelling over the mountains on the Camino Real was enjoyable and the country a hunter's paradise. Imagine shooting enough wild turkeys for supper with a 45-calibre pistol in less than one hour. But the joys of life are but fleeting, for suddenly as we reached the bed of a small stream, all traces of the Camino Real disappeared and an hour's persistent search revealed no further marks of the trail. Then came a terrific thunderstorm followed by a black dark night, with no spot large enough on which to pitch camp. Somehow men, mules and horses scrambled to a ledge of rock, and by mutual contact kept warm enough to sleep through the night.

Followed a glorious morning in a spot wild enough to thrill the most ardent lover of solitude with a thoroughly lost party that breakfasted well on turkey. The map showed us nothing, and were about to start down the bed of this unknown river when a spectre in the form of the old hermit we met the day before came wading up the stream. Perhaps an act of Providence, but more likely the old rascal's certainty that he would find us in this predicament, guided him to us. At any rate he knew nothing of the old trail to Porto Bello, but offered to guide us to a manganese mine about thirteen miles distant from which he claimed it was easy to reach the town of Nombre de Dios.

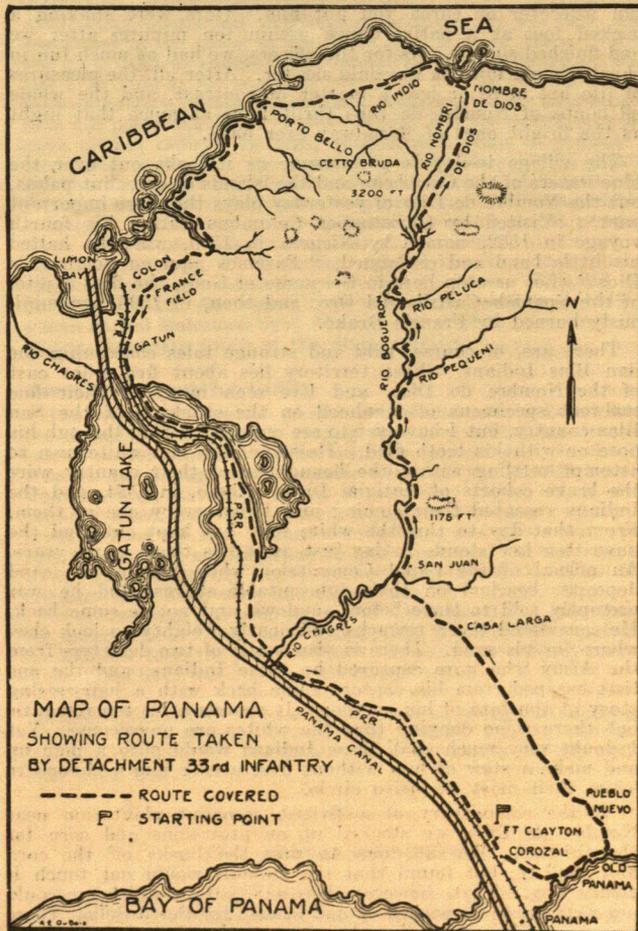
Judging from the next three hours of clanking up one gully and down another, struggling through the mass of jungles which formed a canopy overhead, and then over places I never dreamed a horse could go, it would seem that perhaps here is the place where many parties had failed in the attempt to cross the Isthmus via the old trail. I put away my compass in disgust, as it made me dizzy watching the needle point in all four directions, and my Intelligence Report covering this phase of the trip probably produced the same effect. Whether our guide found his way by scent or instinct, he was undoubtedly lost two or three times and caused the animals a lot of unnecessary, hard and dangerous climbing.

Here again was the Rio Boqueron, a deep, black wicked looking stream. There seemed small hope of following up its bed, but above its high banks were indications that there might once have been a trail. I feel almost certain that these marks of a trail were the remnants of the Camino Real to Nombre de Dios. It was dangerous going because of the caved-in condition of the banks with the threatening river forty feet below, but we chanced it, and someone had just remarked on how well the animals were following, when there came a yell from the packers in the rear, and we turned to behold a struggling mass of horses, earth, packers and mules in the river below. There followed one of those moments in life which are brimful of action. Luckily, the current was so swift that the pack mules, loads and all were carried to a shallow bar before they had time to drown, and aside from a few scratches, and the loss of the pack train bell and our stew bucket, we were none the worse off except for the loss of time occasioned by repacking.

The trail from here on was a little doubtful, but we pushed along at a good pace and reached the four shacks of the manganese mine before evening. The two native caretakers were very agreeable to our using the manager's shack, which was an attractively built place with a thatched roof and bamboo walls and floor, and last but not least, enough folding cots to accommodate the entire party. A few feet in front of this house the turbulent Rio Diablo rushed past, and the name fully describes it. This was a pleasant evening watching the dancing moonlight on the river, listening to the deep-voiced barking of the apes, and the myriad other sounds of night life in the jungles. Although we were a little disappointed in finding the mines not in operation, and two natives in place of the hospitable young mining engineer whom we had pictured

passing round the Scotch and soda, yet the comforts of a cot and the chance to dry our saddle blankets were compensation enough. We later learned that this mine was owned by a French company which was spending considerable money in the construction of a railway from Nombre de Dios to the mines.

Our dusky hosts informed us that it was about twenty miles to the village of Nombre de Dios and that all the cuts and fills of the railway had been completed, which would make



MAP OF PANAMA  
SHOWING ROUTE TAKEN  
BY DETACHMENT 33<sup>rd</sup> INFANTRY  
--- ROUTE COVERED  
P STARTING POINT

Map Showing the Route of the 33d Infantry Party Across Panama and Back

travelling easy. The railway right of way, however, proved to be a snare and a delusion, and after two days of battling with the soft clay of fills and embankments in which the mules and horses sank to their flanks, we again took to the old reliable method of following the river bottom. This time down the bed of the Rio Nombre de Dios, which flows into the Caribbean near the town of that name.

It had been a mean afternoon, meaner because we had used up the last bit of tobacco in the party, and nasty because a cold rain had fallen all day. We were hungry because some animal on the previous night had robbed us of a whole side of bacon, which left us a "varied" diet of hard tack and water. Had the trigger been properly squeezed on one or two occasions that day, this party would have undoubtedly dined on fried ape. The intent was there. In this frame of mind on the evening of the third day out from the mines, we stood on the sandy shores of the Caribbean. We had crossed the Isthmus and should have had a period of solemn rejoicing as the jungle hounds of old did, but the thoughts of food were uppermost and romance had no place. We made a foray looking crew; some barefoot, others with pieces of shoe tied

on like sandals, clothes torn to shreds by jungle thorns and the rotting effect of rain and tropical sun, beards like bandits, and two crippled horses bringing up the rear.

Native villages were generally shunned at night because of the fever, but there are times when hunger and privation crowd out our better judgment. So it was that night found us comfortably housed in a building donated by the alcade, or mayor, of Nombre de Dios. Followed an orgy of food and vile native tobacco and the "gay life" of the city. No need to worry about the American doughboy's ability to find his fun wherever on earth you put him. Ours were shaking a wicked foot at a native dance within ten minutes after we had finished supper. As for the officers, we had as much fun in this little old town as we could ask for. After all, the pleasures of life are more or less a matter of contrast, and the whale oil lamps of Nombre de Dios thrilled me as much that night as the bright ones of Broadway ever have.

The village to-day is picturesque as it looks out over the blue waters of the Caribbean and the islands of cocconut palms, but the Nombre de Dios of yesterday plays the more important part. Visited by Christopher Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502, named by Nicuesa in 1509, when he halted his little band and exclaimed, "Paremos aqui en nombre de Dios" (Let us stop here in the name of God), the first capitol of the Spanish Castilla del Oro, and then, in 1596, ignominiously burned by Francis Drake.

There are, of course, wild and strange tales concerning the San Blas Indians, whose territory lies about five miles east of the Nombre de Dios, and I've seen many of their fine stalwart specimens of manhood on the outskirts of the San Blas country, but I have yet to see one with a ring through his nose or with his teeth filed. However, the last white men to attempt settling within the boundaries of their country were the brave cohorts of Antigua Diego Ribero, in 1524, and the Indians resented their coming and killed every one of them. From that day to this the white man has kept out, and the unwritten law stands to-day just as it has these many years. An official of the Canal Commission while looking for sand deposits, beached on their inhospitable shores, and he was promptly told to leave before sundown and not to come back. He considered these remarks sufficiently weighty to look elsewhere for his sand. There is also a tale of two deserters from the Army who were captured by these Indians, and the one that escaped from his captors came back with a hair-raising story of the fate of his partner. It sounds a bit too romantic but there is no denying that the whites are unwelcome. Yet I doubt very much that these Indians would slice a man up and make a stew of him without first giving him a chance to leave their most exclusive circle.

At the commissary of a British cocconut plantation near Nombre de Dios, we stocked up on provisions and corn for the animals. We sat down to take the husks off the corn and shell it, but found that the animals would not touch it either way. That, however, was a situation which we could not remedy, so we packed up and headed for Porto Bello. There was no trail so we followed a compass bearing, first through the mammoth cocconut plantations, then into the densely jungled lowland swamps. These swamps were horrible places where, time and again, all fifteen of the horses and mules were stuck in the mud up to their flanks and in a helpless state, for as soon as a mule could be dragged out of the mire, he would go in again within the next few yards. This continued until we discovered the simple expedient of corduroying the worst places with palms. It is surprising how a few palms will hold up the weight of a horse or mule and prevent him from miring. We dared not allow the two lame horses to lag far behind because of the jaguars, which are plentiful in these parts, and we were forced to lose a lot of time keeping them from getting in the mud and giving up. The result was that night overtook us here in this hopeless place. Night in a dense jungle swamp, up to the waist in mud and slime, with fifteen exhausted animals suffering for want of water, is no nice experience, and for a moment an undefinable terror seized us all. There was but one thing to do—follow the luminous compass and keep moving. To attempt a halt for the night would mean the loss of the entire train, as none of the animals had much fight left in them.

(To be concluded.)

## NATIONAL CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

- 1.—O'Connell's great Repeal meeting at historic Mullaghmast, 1843.  
\* \* \* \*
- 2.—The Treaty of Limerick signed, 1691.  
\* \* \* \*
- 3.—"The Press," the organ of the United Irishmen, established, 1797.  
\* \* \* \*
- 4.—Sarsfield's troops march out of Limerick, 1691.  
\* \* \* \*
- 5.—The Insurrection Act passed the Irish Parliament, 1798.  
\* \* \* \*
- 6.—Charles Stewart Parnell died, 1891.  
\* \* \* \*
- 7.—Francis Davis, "The Belfastman" of the "Nation," died, 1885.  
\* \* \* \*
- 8.—Richard Dalton Williams, the "Young Ireland" poet, born, 1823.  
\* \* \* \*
- 9.—John Savage, author of "Shaun's Head," died, 1888.  
\* \* \* \*
- 10.—The French fleet arrived at Lough Swilly, 1798.  
\* \* \* \*
- 11.—William Molyneux, author of "The Case of Ireland Stated," died, 1698.  
\* \* \* \*
- 12.—Wolfe Tone arrested on the information of Sir George Hill, 1798.  
\* \* \* \*
- 13.—William Vincent Wallace, the celebrated composer, died, 1865.  
\* \* \* \*
- 14.—Charles Stewart Parnell arrested in Morrison's Hotel, Dawson Street, 1881.  
\* \* \* \*
- 15.—Thomas Davis born at Mallow, 1814.  
\* \* \* \*
- 16.—The first number of "The Nation" issued, 1842.  
\* \* \* \*
- 17.—Father Luke Wadding born, 1588.  
\* \* \* \*
- 18.—Marshal MacMahon died in France, 1893.  
\* \* \* \*
- 19.—Henry II. landed in Waterford, 1171.  
\* \* \* \*
- 20.—Thomas Russell, the Northern United Irishman, executed, 1803.  
\* \* \* \*
- 21.—The Clan O'Toole and the Kavanaghs declared war against the English, 1641.  
\* \* \* \*
- 22.—The Land League founded by Michael Davitt, 1879.  
\* \* \* \*
- 23.—Conciliation Hall opened by O'Connell, 1843.  
\* \* \* \*
- 24.—The Confederate Campaign opened, 1641.  
\* \* \* \*
- 25.—The famous Confederation of Kilkenny constituted, 1642.  
\* \* \* \*
- 26.—The Society of United Irishmen formed, 1791.  
\* \* \* \*
- 27.—General Ireton captured Limerick, 1651.  
\* \* \* \*
- 28.—The Irish inhabitants of Galway sent into exile, 1655.  
\* \* \* \*
- 29.—Richard Brinsley Sheridan born in Dorset Street, Dublin, 1751.  
\* \* \* \*
- 30.—Kevin Izod O'Doherty sentenced to death in Clonmel, 1848.  
\* \* \* \*
- 31.—Bishop O'Brien executed by the Cromwellians, 1651.

## THE SUDAN RISING.

### A Difficult Country for Military Operations.

(By W. MOORE, 27th Infantry Battalion).

At the moment of writing there is no further news from the scene of the recent troubles in the Sudan. Whatever this silence signifies, it will be instructive to consider the military aspect of affairs.

To the man who knows the Sudan well, as the writer can claim to do, the most surprising aspect of the case is that Sudanese soldiers should have joined in an anti-government demonstration. Sudanese is the word used to describe the negro, as distinct from the Arab, inhabitants of the Sudan. In former days they were mostly slaves and if the present government was overthrown would probably become so again. Hence they used to be intensely loyal to their present rulers.

If their defection is widespread it may be on account of the Sudan Government's policy in regard to the new irrigation works with which the dam at Sennar, recently completed, is connected. In the south of the Sudan there is no private ownership of land. Each village has its boundaries and land for cultivation, within these, is distributed annually by the Sheikh (headman) to the villagers. They are extremely jealous of their rights in this land, and even if they do not wish to cultivate any part thereof themselves would strongly resent any outsider being permitted to do so. The idea of the irrigation works mentioned is to irrigate a large area for the cultivation of cotton. But the Sudanese is a primitive creature, whose few wants are easily satisfied. He is very indolent and has no desire to do more work than is necessary to meet those wants. The Sudan Government having first declared, when the irrigation works were started that they were not undertaken with a view to rob the people of their land, stated that if the local inhabitants did not wish to cultivate the whole of the area thus watered, outsiders would be invited to do so. To the native mind there would be no difference between the two. If the policy has been carried into effect, the rumour has probably spread like wild fire through the Sudan that *all* land is to be handed over to newcomers, and that would certainly mean serious trouble. The fact that the present is the rainy, and consequently the cultivation, season in the Sudan would account for the trouble coming to a head just now, though, of course, ordinarily natives, like most other peoples, do not go to war until after their crops are harvested.

#### Not Particularly Formidable.

The Sudanese would not prove a particularly formidable enemy for a civilised army. He has his full share of pluck but his armament and organisation would not be what they were in 1898 even. There are a certain number of illicit rifles in the country, but there is little ammunition for them and few, if any, will take .303. Of course there is always the possibility that, once a rebellion was under way, large quantities of arms and ammunition would be sent into the country via Abyssina and the Belgian Congo. The French have considerable influence in the former country and both they and the Belgians are well-known gun-runners.\* The conditions here would not be the same as on the Persian Gulf, and the British would probably have considerable difficulty in stopping the traffic. Again if any number of the Sudanese troops went over to the enemy they would take arms and ammunition with them. But it is doubtful if they would add to their fighting efficiency. These troops have deteriorated considerably, as their British officers themselves admit, since the abolition of British sergeant instructors. Moreover, many of the battalions are split up into detachments, often a hundred or more miles apart and this is always bad for efficiency.

#### Nature the Principal Adversary.

From the British point of view the campaign would be chiefly one against nature, as is so often the case in small wars. There is no railway south of Sennar, whence it turns west and runs as far as El Obeid. The southern Sudan is chiefly sub-tropical forest and the roads are mere cleanings through this. Each rainy season they become closed by a growth of elephant grass (often eight or nine feet high) and Dom palm, and must be re-opened when the dry weather sets in. The two branches of the Nile are of course available as communications though the Blue Nile is navigable

only from about June to November. There are no white troops south of Khartoum, where there is ordinarily one battalion and a few artillery men. Another battalion is stated to have been sent recently to Port Sudan. The British line officials are scattered in two's and three's all over the country. In event of serious trouble, such of these as were not massacred would probably take refuge in prepared defence areas with such native police and soldiers as remained loyal. It is possible that considerations of humanity and prestige (to say nothing of private family influence) might cause immediate attempts at their relief to be made by columns too weak to effect their purpose. If this mistake was avoided such sieges would be an advantage to the Government troops. The difficulty with most uncivilised enemies, especially such as have some knowledge of the power of the white man, is to get them to stand and fight, and so enable heavy casualties to be inflicted on them the only kind of defence they recognise. It is useless to out manoeuvre such people or turn their positions. They have neither base nor communications to worry about and the Sudanese would have neither capital nor other geographical point of political or other importance, for the defence of which they would muster, and the capture of which would take the heart out of their resistance. But they would probably object to abandoning such sieges without a struggle. There is, however, one thing which might persuade them to take the offensive against the Government troops, to their own undoing. Their leaders might distribute to them charms alleged to turn the Government bullets to water. This old, and one would think, discredited trick was worked as late as 1919 by a man named Mahumed Syed Ahmed, who tried to raise a rebellion among the Arabs south of the Singa District.

#### Aeroplane's Doubtful Utility.

The writer is doubtful whether aeroplanes would be of much use in such a campaign. During the rainy season the frequent storms would probably render their use impossible. In the dry weather the mirage often entirely obscures the ground beneath from the flier. Further, as has already been stated, much of the country is covered with forest, within which men would be invisible from the air. Remember what was said above about such foes being under no obligation to hold positions. If they can get away without having heavy casualties inflicted on them they consider they have won, and rightly too.

Of course what has been written above is based to a large extent on assumption. But such assumption is perfectly reasonable. So, perhaps, from the point of view of an academic military exercise alone these lines will not be without interest.

\*Britain could hardly criticise them, however, seeing that documents captured at Omdurman proved that wealthy English merchants actually supplied the Dervishes with ammunition for use against their own army.

#### 12th BATTALION NOTES.

Recent issues of the Army Journal have given general satisfaction, and the opinion is freely expressed that it shows a steady improvement.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is not only intended to take up the study of the language in this Battalion during the coming months, but, in addition, the study of Irish Heroic Literature, Irish History and Irish Songs.

\* \* \* \* \*

At the time of writing we are hoping that the nine N.C.O.'s and men who are representing us at the All-Army Sports will do us credit. Five are representing the Battalion in wielding the caman, one in the long and high jump contests, one in the cycling contests, and two in the "manly art"—boxing.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is expected that they will do justice to their Battalion, particularly as they once represented the famous old 11th and 12th Battalions, which reflected so much credit on the Army in athletics last year.

\* \* \* \* \*

Private "Hughie" Dawson is responsible for the following:  
Q.—Why is the 12th Battalion not as "swanky" as it was?  
A.—Because it has not so much airs. (Sergeant Martin Ayres having left.)

## ALL-ARMY WEEK CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Varied Programme Reveals Soldiers' Fine Form in many Branches of Sport  
—Brilliant Performances at Croke Park—Major Carroll Retains Golf  
Championship—C.S.M. Flood's Hat Trick at the Swimming  
Gala—G.H.Q. in Hurling Final.

### OPENING DAY.

#### ALL-ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS AT CROKE PARK.— AQUATICS AT THE ZOO.

The weather was fine for the opening events at Croke Park on Wednesday afternoon, 17th inst., but a strong southerly breeze militated against the times of the competitors. The No. 2 Army Band, under Sergeant-Major Flahive, and the Pipe Band of the Army School of Music enlivened the proceedings.

Captain D. Harkins acted as handicapper and starter, and he was assisted by Messrs. J. J. Keane, H. M. Finlay, Dr. J. M. Ryan and Dr. O'Sullivan. Details:—

**100 Yards Boys' Open Handicap**—First Heat, E. V. Leamy, Ranelagh, 1; L. McNamee, Dublin, 2. Second Heat—E. Kavanagh, Dublin, 1; S. O'Donoghue, Dublin, 2. Final—Kavanagh, 1; O'Donoghue, 2. Time, 12 1-5 secs.

**100 Yards All-Army Championship**—First Heat—Lieutenant Hogan, Curragh Command, 1; Corporal Fox, Western Command, 2. Second Heat—Sergeant Hennessy, Eastern Command, 1; Sergeant D. Delaney, Curragh Command, 2. Third Heat—Lieutenant O'Flaherty, Curragh Command, 1; Captain J. O'Farrell, Eastern Command, 2. Time, 10 4-5 secs.

**Half-Mile Flat All-Army Championship**—Lieut. Coughlan, Curragh Command, 1; Lieutenant Aherne, Eastern Command, 2; Driver Gibbons, G.H.Q. Command, 3. Nine ran. Won by 15 yards; a bad third. Time, 2 mins, 2 secs.

**Throwing 56 lbs. without Follow**—Captain O'Riordan, Curragh Command, 23 ft. 3 1/2 ins., 1; Captain Lohan, Western Command, 21 ft. 2 1/2 ins., 2; Captain O. Connolly, Eastern Command, 20 ft. 10 ins., 3. Also competed—Private Dolan, Western Command; Sergeant McNulty, Western Command; Lieut. O'Driscoll, Curragh Command; Lieutenant W. Thompson, Eastern Command.

**5-Mile Cycle All-Army Championship**—Pte. Mullins, Eastern Command, 1; Sergeant J. Stafford, G.H.Q. Command, 2. Also competed—Private Flood, G.H.Q. Command, and Lieutenant P. J. Lambe, Eastern Command. Won by two lengths. Only two finished.

**220 Yards All-Army Championship**—First Heat—Lieutenant Hogan, Curragh Command, 1; B.S.M. C. Kelly, G.H.Q., and Captain J. O'Farrell, Eastern Command, dead-heated for second place. Won by inches. Time, 23 2-5 secs. Second Heat—Lieutenant O'Flaherty, Curragh Command, 1; Sergeant Hennessy, Eastern Command, 2. Also ran—Captain O'Donnell, Western Command; Sergeant Delaney, Curragh Command. Won easily. Time, 24 secs.

**1/4 Mile Flat (All-Army Championship)**—Lieutenant G. N. Coughlan, Curragh Command, 1; Lieut. F. Aherne, Eastern Command, 2; Driver Gibbons, G.H.Q., 3. Also ran—Sergeant Farrell, Western Command; Private Stevens, Western Command; Lieutenant J. Griffin, Southern Command; Private R. Walsh, G.H.Q.; Sergeant Moore, G.H.Q.; Corporal K. Phelan, Eastern Command. Won by eight yards; a bad third. Time, 4 mins, 45 secs.

**120 Yards Hurdles (All-Army Championship)**—Heat winners—Sergeant Hennessy, Eastern Command; Captain Lohan, Western Command; Lieutenant O'Flaherty, Curragh Command; Private Mallon, Curragh Command.

**440 Yards (All-Army Championship)**—First Heat—Sergeant S. Hennessy, Eastern Command, 1; Private Rea, Eastern Command, 2. Time, 57 secs. Second Heat—Captain J. O'Farrell, Eastern Command, 1; Sergeant D. Delaney, Curragh Command, 2. Time, 56 secs.

**Three Miles Cycle (Open Handicap)**—P. Lenehan (Dublin), 300 yds., 1; T. Lynn (Civic Guards), 50 yds., 2; J. P. Woodcock (Harp C.C.), 100 yds., 3. Also competed—T. Kelly (Civic Guards), 150 yds.; M. J. Fitzgibbon (Harp C.C.), 170 yds.; S. Beare (Dublin), 300 yds.; J. C. Hanrahan (Kickham C.C.), 340 yds.; W. Louth (R.I.C.), 360 yds.; P. J. Beare (Kickham C.C.), 360 yds.; W. J. Beare (Kickham C.C.), 360 yds.; J. Stafford (Islandbridge), 360 yds.; P. J. Lambe (21st Battery), 360 yds.; Private Mullins Eastern Command, 360 yds.

**Throwing the Discus**—P. J. Bermingham (D.M.P.), scr., 139 ft. 9 ins., 1; T. Power (D.M.P.), 24 ft., 132 ft. 2 ins., 2; W. Gore (D.M.P.), 3. Also competed—M. O'Halloran (D.M.P.), 14 ft.; B. J. Daly (D.M.P.), 19 ft.; Captain O'Riordan (Curragh), 19 ft.; M. Navin D.M.P.), 24 ft.

**Long Jump (All-Army Championship)**—Corporal Fox (Western Command), 20 ft. 4 1/2 ins., 1; Lieutenant O'Flaherty (Curragh Command), 20 ft. 3 ins., 2; Lieutenant Hogan (Curragh Command), 20 ft. 0 1/2 in., 3. Also competed—Capt. Lohan (Western Command); Lieutenant R. Cotter (Southern Command).

**Three Miles Steeplechase (All-Army Championship)**—Private P. J. Whelan (Southern Command), 1; Lieutenant J. Griffin (Southern Command), 2; Private James (Western Command), 3. Also ran—Private Barry (Western Command); C.S.M. McNamara (Curragh Command); Private C. Kelly (Southern Command); Private J. O'Shea (G.H.Q.); Private R. Walsh (G.H.Q.); Corporal J. O'Connor (Eastern Command); Corporal Heffernan (Eastern Command). Whelan soon took the lead, and eventually won by 150 yds.; 20 yds. between second and third.

**Throwing 56 lbs. Over Bar (All-Army Championship)**—Capt. Lohan (Western Command), 11 ft. 2 ins., 1; Captain O'Riordan (Curragh Command), 10 ft. 11 ins., 2. Also competed—Capt. O. Connolly (Eastern Command); Lieutenant M. O'Driscoll (Eastern Command); Lieutenant W. Thompson (Eastern Command).

**Hop, Step and Jump (All-Army Championship)**—Private Manning (Curragh Command), 40 ft. 4 ins., 1; Corporal Fox (Western Command), 40 ft. 3 1/2 ins., 2; Private Horgan (Southern Command), 38 ft. 11 1/2 ins., 3. Also competed—Captain Lohan (Western Command); Lieutenant Hogan (Curragh Command); Private Keane (Western Command); Lieut. O'Flaherty (Curragh Command); Lieutenant Cotter (Southern Command); Sergeant J. Houlihan (Southern Command).

**High Jump (All-Army Championship)**—Lieutenant R. Cotter (Southern Command) and Lieutenant J. Griffin (Southern Command) tied for first place at 5 ft. 4 ins. Also competed—Capt. Connolly (Eastern Command); Captain Lohan (Western Command); Private Manning (Curragh Command); and Sergeant Fennell (Eastern Command).

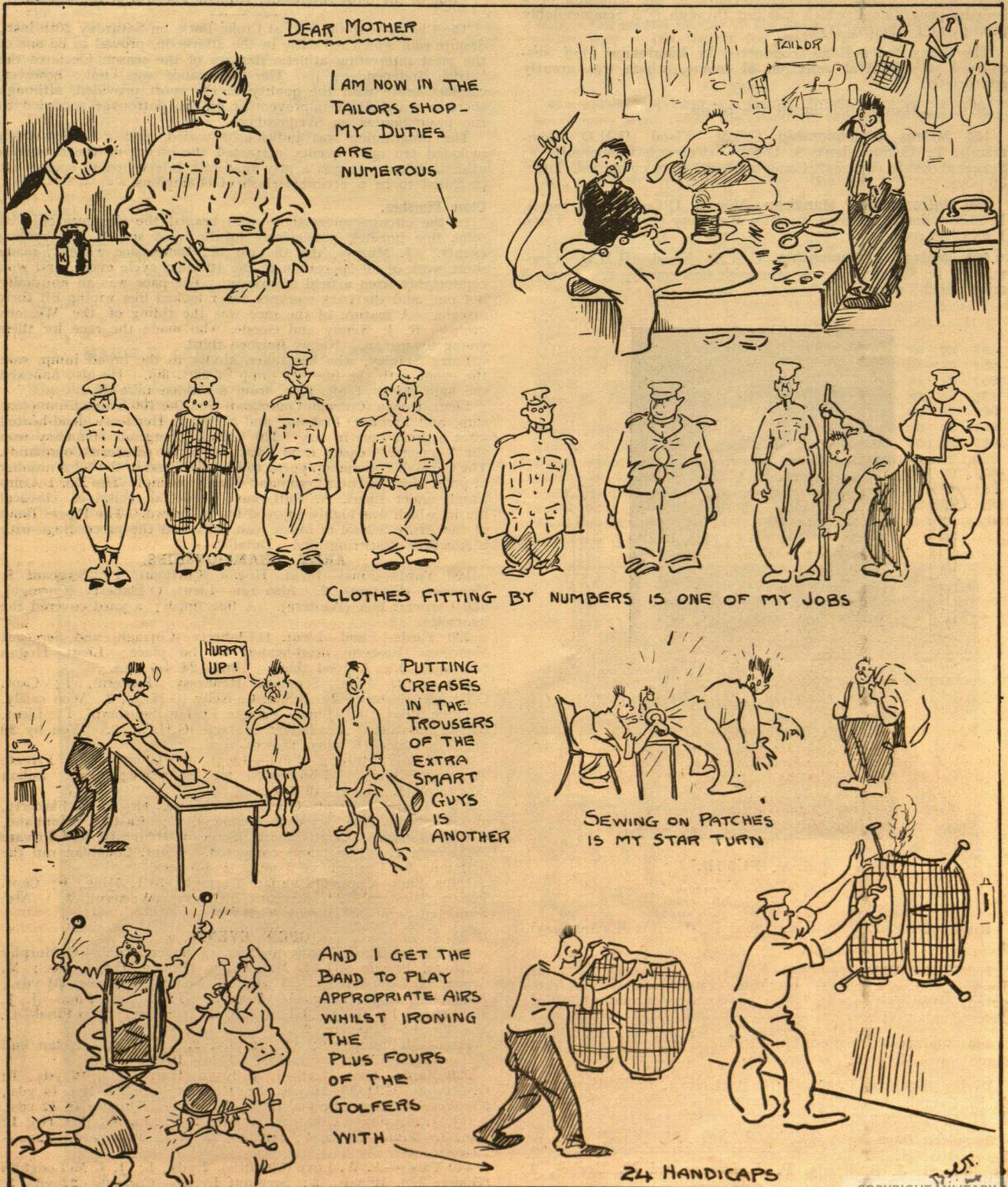
### FLOOD'S FINE SWIMMING.

#### MEMBER OF G.H.Q. CLUB SECURES THREE TITLES.

C.S.M. Flood, of the G.H.Q. Command Club, achieved a fine feat in winning the 100 Metres, 200 Metres and 400 Metres Championships at the aquatic tourney in the Zoo pond on 17th inst.; but in this he was assisted by the regrettable absence, through illness, of Comdt. M. A. O'Connor, the Irish international water polo half-back. Comdt. O'Connor was the holder of each of these championships, and it was unfortunate that he should have been prevented from defending his titles.

(Continued on page 12.)

PRIVATE MURPHY GIVES HIS COMRADES FITS.



The open events<sup>d</sup> were well supported by the civilian clubs, and the officials of the Leinster Branch, I.A.S.A., were present in force, and assisted materially in the handling of a lengthy programme, which was got through in a commendably prompt and efficient style.

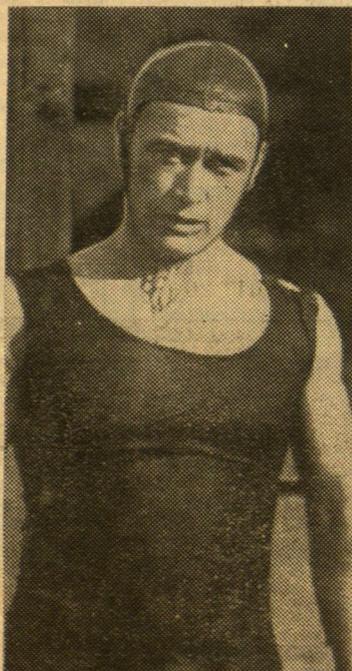
The Army No. 1 Band, conducted by Lieutenant Duff, discoursed a delightful selection of music, which was greatly appreciated.

Mrs. H. Hanna distributed the prizes.

**100 Metres Championship**—C.S.M. Flood (G.H.Q. Command), 1; Commandant S. O'Neill (Curragh Command), 2; Sergeant Lewis (Curragh Command), 3. Five competed. Time, 86 secs.

**100 Metres Ladies' Handicap**—Miss E. O'Connell (23 secs.), 1; Miss Clinch (18 secs.), 2; Miss Hennessy (19 secs.), 3. Time, 1 min. 55 secs.

**200 Metres Championship**—C.M.S. Flood (G.H.Q. Command), 1; Sergeant Lewis (Curragh Command), 2. Time, 3 mins. 50 2-5 secs.



**C.S.-M. FLOOD.**

["Irish Independent" Photo.]

**Diving Championship**—Lieutenant D. J. O'Neill (Artillery), w.o., 1.

**200 Metres Open Handicap**—C. Carroll (23 secs.), 1; T. H. Dockrell (13 secs.), 2; W. Harford (19 secs.), 3. Twelve competed. Won by two yds. half a yd. between second and third. Time, 3 mins. 18 sec.

**400 Metres Championship**—C.S.M. Flood (G.H.Q. Command), w.o., 1.

**Diving Handicap Open**—C. R. Batt (scr.), 1; E. Heron (1), 2; W. Carroll (scr.), 3. Also competed—D. Walsh (6) and P. J. McAllister (scr.).

**Squadron Race Open**—Dublin S.C. (N. M. Purcell, Dr. W. H. Sexton, H. M. Dockrell and N. Judd), 1; Clontarf S.C. (S. Barrett, J. S. Brady, P. J. Lavery and M. Roche), 2. Won by 30 yards.

## CLOSE FINISHES AT CROKE PARK.

("One of the most interesting Athletic Fixtures of the Season.")

The Championships, held at Croke Park, on Saturday 20th inst., despite rain which fell early in the afternoon, proved to be one of the most interesting athletic fixtures of the season (declares the "Irish Independent.") The attendance was not, however, commensurate with the quality of the sport provided, although there was a distinct improvement on the patronage accorded to the preliminaries on Wednesday.

The programme was judiciously varied, and a card, which included ten open events, attracted the cream of the country's athletic talent. It was a pity that rain intervened to spoil what promised to be a veritable clash of champions.

### Close Finishes.

In the circumstances those who braved the elements enjoyed some fine finishes, particularly in the open sprints and cycling events. J. Murray, the 19 year old Ballinasloe wheeler, made short work of all opposition in the 10 miles cycle event, and won comfortably from a field of twenty. The pace was an unusually hot one, and the back-markers never looked like wiping off their arrears. A feature of the race was the riding of the Western cyclists, R. J. Kenny and Goode, who made the race for their young townsmen. Kenny finished third.

Larry Stanley, who has taken kindly to the broad jump, won the event with the fine net jump of 22ft. 3in. He also annexed the high jump at 5ft. 9½in. from a sodden take-off.

Lieut. Hogan (Curragh Command) won the 100 Yards Championship, and Lieut. O'Flaherty and Sergeant Hennessy dead-heated after a great race in the "220" final. Sergeant Hennessy won the "quarter" easily from Capt. O'Farrell (Eastern Command). The Curragh Command appear to be well ahead in the total number of points for the Inter-Command Championship. The No. 1 Army Band, under Lieut. A. Duff, gave a special recital of classical music, which was highly enjoyed by the crowd. The Pipers Band of the Army School of Music also enlivened the proceedings with a selection of stirring airs. Details:—

### ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

**100 Yards**—Final—Lieut. Hogan (Curragh), 1; Sergeant S. Hennessy (Eastern), 2. Also ran—Lieut. O'Flaherty (Curragh), and Corporal Fox (Western). A fine finish; a yard covered the quartette.

**220 Yards**—Final—Lieut. O'Flaherty (Curragh) and Sergeant Hennessy (Eastern) dead-heated for 1st place; Lieut. Hogan (Curragh), 3. A good third. Time—24 4-5 secs.

**440 Yards**—Final—Sergeant Hennessy (Eastern), 1; Capt. O'Farrell (Eastern), 2; B.S.M. C. Kelly (G.H.Q.), 3. Won easily.

**Three Miles Flat**—Final—Private Phelan (Southern), 1; Lieut. Griffin (Southern), 2; Driver Gibbons (G.H.Q.), 3. Won by 20 yards. Time—16 mins. 19 secs.

**120 Yards Hurdles**—Final—Lieut. O'Flaherty and Private Manning (Curragh) dead-heated for 1st place; Capt. Lohan (Western), 3. Time—19 1-5 secs.

**Mile Relay**—Curragh Command (Lieuts. Hogan, O'Flaherty, and Coughlan and Sergeant Delaney), 1; Eastern Command, (Capt. O'Farrell, Lieut. Ahern, Sergeant Hennessy, and Private M'Alevey), 2. Two teams competed. Lieut. Coughlan ran the half mile for Curragh in 2 mins. 1 4-5 secs.

**16lbs. Shot**—Capt. O'Riordan (Curragh), 34ft. 5½ins., 1; Capt. Lohan (Western), 2; Sergeant M'Nulty, (Western), 3. Also competed Sergeant Harvey (G.H.Q.).

### OPEN EVENTS.

**100 Yards**—The following qualified for the semi-finals—O. Murphy (G.H.Q.), 10 yds.; J. J. McLoughlin (Donore H.), 3 yds.; M. Gegan (D.U.H. and A.C.), 3 yds.; J. Nolan (Rathcoole), 5½ yds.; J. J. McPhillips (Drogheda) 7 yds. First Semi-Final—J. J. McPhillips, 1; J. J. McLoughlin, 2. Second Semi-Final—O. Murphy, 1; J. Nolan, 2.

Final—McPhillips, 1; O. Murphy, 2. Also ran—Nolan and McLoughlin. Won by inches. Time—10 1-5 secs.

**220 Yards**—First Heat—J. J. Ryan (Harp C.C.), 16 yds., 1; O. Murphy (G.H.Q.), 16 yds., 2; R. Love (Clonliffe H.), 14 yds., 3. Won by 2 feet. Second Heat—R. Hughes (Drogheda), 12 yds., 1; J. J. Murphy (Celbridge), 16 yds., 2; P. Carroll (D.C.H.), 12 yds., 3. Final—Ryan, 1; Hughes, 2. Won by a yard. Time—23 secs.

**440 Yards**—A. W. Love (Clonliffe), 2 yds., 1; J. J. McLoughlin (Donore H.), 10 yds., 2; Sergeant Delany (Curragh), 22 yds., 3.

Also ran—M. J. Cregan (D.U.H. and A.C.), M. Reid (D.U.H.), P. J. Gardiner (Civic Guards), T. J. Kelly (G.H.Q.). Won by inches; same between second and third. Time—51 secs.

880 Yards—T. Ashe (Civic Guards), 28 yds., 1; J. Timmons (Dublin), 35 yds., 2. Also ran—T. A. Travers (U.C.D.), F. Ahern (Naas), T. Cahill (Terenure), and D. Coard (Donore H.). Won easily. Time—2 mins. 5 3-5 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles—W. Shanahan (D.M.P.), owes 13 yds., 1; L. Stanley (D.M.P.), owes 6 yds., 2; J. Maguire (D. City H.), Scr., 3. Won by 5 yards. Time 18 3-5 secs.

High Jump—L. Stanley (D.M.P.), Scr., 5ft. 9½ins., 1; W. Shanahan (D.M.P.), 1 in., and J. Bergin (Dublin), 9ins., tied for 2nd place at 5ft. 9ins.

Long Jump—L. Stanley (D.M.P.), (1ft. 1in.), 23ft. 4ins., 1; T. Weddick (D.M.P.), (2ft. 4ins.), 22ft. 8ins., 2; W. Shanahan (D.M.P.), (1ft. 4ins.), 22ft., 3. Also competed—T. Glynn (D.M.P.), and H. Collender (Civic Guards).

Pole Jump—T. Power (D.M.P.), (6ft.), 13ft., 1; Capt. Tuite (Eastern Command), 2. Six competed.

Mile Bicycle—B. J. Donnelly (Harp C.C.), Scr., and T. Goode (Ballinasloe), (120 yds.), dead-heated for 1st place; M. Lynn (Civic Guards), 20 yds., 3. Donnelly won on the toss.

10 Miles Cycle—J. Murray (Ballinasloe), 1,200 yds., 1; P. Lenehan (Dublin), 950 yds., 2; Twenty competed. Won a great race by a length.

**MAJOR D. CARROLL RETAINS ARMY GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.**

The second All-Army Individual Championship was decided at Hermitage on Thursday, 18th inst., over 36 holes by strokes, and resulted in a win for Major D. Carroll, who thus secured the title and the Shiel Cup for the second time.

The course was in excellent order, though a little on the dead side, and the weather fine, though there was a troublesome breeze from the South-West. At the end of the morning round, the holder, Major D. Carroll, G.H.Q., led the field of 31 competitors with the fine score of 74, or 3 under bogey. He would have done

even better had he not struck a patch of bad luck going to the 16th. He missed his second, and then hooked his third out to the 16th. He missed his second, and then hooked his third out to the rough near the road on the left, the hole costing him 6. With a fine second he was on the home hole in 3, and sank a two-yarder putt. His figures for the round were:—

Out—	4	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	4	38
In—	3	5	4	4	5	4	3	6	4	38
Total	... .. 74									

His nearest opponent was Comdt. Byrne, who returned 81, but he recently went round the course, in the match Army v. Press, in 73.

In the afternoon round, Major Carroll, did not do so well as in the morning. He went off in his putting, and, taking a 6 at the 14th and 17th, he finished in 79. His card read:—

Out—	3	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	38
In—	4	4	2	5	6	5	4	6	5	41
Total	... .. 79									

His aggregate for the 36 holes was 153. Comdt. H. Byrne, with an afternoon round of 83, was second with an aggregate of 164. B.S.M. Finegan was third with 167.

The sweepstakes run in conjunction with the Championship resulted in a tie between Captain Hannon and Sergt.-Major Kelly with nett totals of 148 each. The principal scores and aggregates were:—

Major D. Carroll, G.H.Q.	...	...	74	79	153—1
Comdt. H. Byrne, Curragh	...	...	81	83	164—2
B.S.M. Finegan, Curragh	...	...	84	83	167—3
Rev. Fr. Harte, Western	...	...	85	86	171
Comdt. R. Feeley, G.H.Q.	...	...	88	88	176
Capt. Stapleton, G.H.Q.	...	...	90	88	178
Comdt. M. O'Connor, Curragh	...	...	86	93	179
Sergt.-Major Kelly, Eastern	...	...	93	87	180
Lieut. W. Delamere, G.H.Q.	...	...	91	89	180
Capt. Martin, Eastern	...	...	93	89	182
Lieut. R. J. Walters, G.H.Q.	...	...	92	91	183

**ARMY GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS AT HERMITAGE.**



Left to Right—Back Row—Capt. Kelly, Comdt. H. C. Byrne, Lt. Gunn, Capt. Stapleton, Col. O'Higgins, Major Bishop, Lt. Flaherty, Comdt. Delaney, Lt. Carroll, Lt. Hannon, Capt. T. Martin, Comdt. O'Connor, C. S. M. Cunningham. Front Row—Comdt. Doyle, Comdt. Feely, Comdt. Whelan, Major D. Carroll, Capt. Hugh J. Hayes.

**G.H.Q. WINS INTER-COMMAND GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.**

The All-Army Golf Championships were brought to a close on Friday, 19th inst., when the Inter-Command Championship was decided at Dollymount. G.H.Q. were the victors, winning by one point from Curragh Command after a very exciting contest. Of the five Commands originally entered, Southern scratched, leaving the issue to be fought out between G.H.Q., Eastern, Western and Curragh. The weather was fine but cloudy during the morning, and a strong southerly breeze necessitated hard hitting on the homeward journey. The competition was played by strokes, the best six aggregates to count. Comdt. Byrne led the field at the end of the first round with a total of 81. Lieut. Crowley being second with 84, Lieut. Delamere third with 87, and Major Carroll next with 89.

Rain fell during the afternoon. Comdt. Byrne again played good golf during the afternoon, returning a card of 82, making his aggregate 163. Major Carroll, with a fine round of 77, was next with a fine total of 166, while B.S.M. Finegan returned a total of 168. Lieut. Crowley, the old Cork County and Clontarf Rugby footballer, returned a card of 170. Until the last moment it looked like a win for G.H.Q. by 20 points, but Sergt.-Major Cunningham, returning a card of 180, reduced the victory to one point.

Pte. Byrne showed fine promise, and his total of 178 was a splendid achievement.

The two best cards returned were:—

**Comdt. Byrne.**

1st Round—Out—	4	6	4	4	5	3	4	5	3	—38
In—	5	5	3	4	6	5	4	6	5	—43

Total ... 81

2nd Round—Out—	4	5	6	4	4	4	3	4	4	—38
In—	4	5	3	5	6	5	5	5	6	—44

Total ... 82  
Aggregate ... 163

**Major Carroll.**

1st Round—Out—	4	5	4	3	5	3	5	6	4	—39
In—	6	5	4	6	6	4	5	6	8	—50

Total ... 89

2nd Round—Out—	4	6	3	2	5	4	4	5	3	—36
In—	4	6	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	—41

Total ... 77  
Aggregate ... 166

A sweepstakes, run in conjunction with the Championship, was won by Private Byrne with a net score of 148, Lieut. Crowley being second with 150.

The cup and medals were presented by the Rev. Fr. O'Callaghan. Scores:—

**G.H.Q.**

Major D. Carroll	...	...	...	89	77—166
Lieut. Crowley	...	...	...	86	84—170
Lieut. Delamere	...	...	...	87	92—179
Capt. Stapleton	...	...	...	93	90—183
Comdt. Feely	...	...	...	90	93—183
Major Doyle	...	...	...	90	97—187
				Total	1,068

**CURRAGH COMMAND.**

Comdt. Byrne	...	...	...	81	82—163
B.S.M. Finegan	...	...	...	80	88—168
Private Byrne	...	...	...	85	93—178
Sergt.-Major Cunningham	...	...	...	90	90—180
Comdt. M. O'Connor	...	...	...	98	92—190
Major Bishop	...	...	...	92	98—190
				Total	1,069

The Western and Eastern Commands did not finish full teams. The best scores returned for the Western were:—Rev. J. Harte, 3—94—187; and Comdt. Whelan, 108—113—221; and for Eastern—Capt. Kelly, 101—97—198; Capt. Martin, 95—97—192, and Capt. Gunn, 120—122—242.

**G.H.Q. REACH FINAL OF HURLING CHAMPIONSHIP.**

G.H.Q. and Eastern Command met in the replay of the semi-final of the All-Army Hurling Championship at Croke Park, on Monday, 22nd inst.

G.H.Q. got the better of the opening play and sent wide several times. Fast, even play ensued, Eastern Command getting the better at last, and Maher scored the first point. G.H.Q. dashed away then, and Capt. Doyle just missed scoring by inches. He made amends with a point shortly after. G.H.Q. continued to press, and Gleeson sent in a goal. Eastern Command got away next, but Murphy cleared finely, and play was soon at the other end, where Gleeson got possession and sent in a second goal.

Eastern Command attacked again, and Kelly sent in a fine shot from a free, but Finley cleared in great style, and play was quickly transferred. Gleeson scored a point for G.H.Q. and then Command worked up the field again, but O'Brien drove wide. G.H.Q. next scored two goals in quick succession, per Collins and Gleeson. Fast up-and-down play followed, the Command attacking in determined style, but Murphy and Findley cleared to midfield. Each side attacked in turn till half-time, when the score was:—

G.H.Q.—4 goals and 2 points.  
EASTERN COMMAND—1 point.

On resuming G.H.Q. got away and sent wide. Eastern Command pressed, but Murphy cleared to midfield, where G.H.Q. got the better of the exchanges, and Capt. Finley scored a point. The Command got a free, which Kelly sent into the mouth of the goal, but Murphy cleared again. They continued to press and sent wide. G.H.Q. attacked again, but Banim cleared. The Command at length got away, and Lennan sent in a point. They were next awarded several frees, which Kelly centred, but Cannon, in G.H.Q.'s goal, cleared in grand style. The Eastern continued to press and scored a goal. Kelly put them on the attack again, and O'Brien added another goal. G.H.Q. were attacking when the long whistle went. Result:—

G.H.Q.—4 goals and 3 points.  
EASTERN COMMAND—2 goals and 2 points.

Referee—Mr. M. Hayes (Civic Guards).

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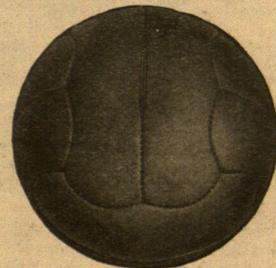
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26-28 DAME ST. DUBLIN.

## HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS AT BALLYMUN.

Play in the Handball Championship of the Army started on Monday, 22nd inst., at "The Boot" Ball Court, Ballymun. Although the players were not up to last year's standard, with the exception of J. Delany, still the sport was fairly good, as the players entered were keen on gaining the points for their Command. With the exception of Private Delany, Sergeant Pigott and Captain B. Whelan (the winner of last year's championship), the remainder are all newcomers, as all the promising players of last year are not now attached to the Army.

Western, Eastern, Southern, Curragh and G.H.Q. Commands were represented. Only one player in singles and one pair in doubles were allowed to enter from each Command, which makes the competition a very short one.

The outstanding match was in the soft ball doubles between G.H.Q. and Curragh Commands. The G.H.Q. representatives showed the better combination of the two, which enabled them to win. The Curragh representatives made a wonderful recovery in the second game. Going in with the score 8-20 against them, they fought until they reached 18, when, after a good rally, they were put out.

The following were the results of the day's play:—

**Soft Ball (Singles)**—Corporal Scanlon (G.H.Q.) beat Private Duffy (Curragh), 21-3, 21-6; Private Haran (Western) beat Rev. Father O'Callaghan (Eastern), 21-12, 21-10.

**Hard Ball (Singles)**—Private J. Delany (Curragh) beat Sergeant Pigott (G.H.Q.), 21-6, 21-7, 21-3.

**Hard Ball (Doubles)**—Private Whitty and Private J. Delany (Curragh), w.o.; Sergeant Keaveney and Corporal Scanlon (G.H.Q.), scr.

**Soft Ball (Doubles)**—Bandsman Keaveney and Piper Lyons (G.H.Q.) beat Private Hughes and Private Whitty (Curragh), 21-13, 21-18; Corporal Hayes and Private Dempsey (Southern) beat Sergeant McNulty and Private Haran (Western), 21-11, 21-2.

## ARMY TUG-OF-WAR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Only three of the five teams entered put in an appearance at the All-Army Tug-of-War Inter-Command Championship at the Hibernian School on Thursday, 18th inst. These were the Western, Eastern and Curragh Commands.

The Western Command team, which is drawn principally from the Command Headquarters at Athlone, met with little opposition, and defeated both the Eastern and Curragh Commands by two pulls to nil.

An objection to boots was lodged by the coach of the Eastern Command, and a re-pull was ordered between the Western and Eastern Commands to take place on the following day. Details:

Western Command beat Curragh Command two pulls to nil.

Western Command beat Eastern Command two pulls to nil.

### Eastern Command Winners of Championship.

The re-pull of the All-Army Tug-of-War Final took place on Friday, 19th inst., at the Hibernian School. The contestants were the Eastern Command, drawn principally from Collins Barracks, and the Western Command, composed of stalwarts from Headquarters at Athlone. Eastern won by two pulls to one.

The Western Command team were obviously tired after their exertions of Thursday, when they defeated both the Eastern and Curragh Commands by two pulls to nil. The first pull was won by the Eastern Command, and the second went to the men of the West.

The deciding pull was most exciting, and it was nearly five minutes before the Eastern Command pulled their opponents over the line.

The teams were:—

**Eastern Command**—Sergeants Maher and Kirwan, Privates Bolger, Reilly, Dunne, Donoghue, Maher, Curtis, Kane, Cross, Coach, Captain O. Connolly, Collins Barracks.

**Western Command**—C.S.M. O'Hara, Sergeant P. Friery, Corporals J. Egan and K. Rohan, Privates J. Boyle, M. Harte, J. McCormack, M. McDermott, T. Ward, M. Murphy and T. Murray (sub.). Coach, Lieutenant T. Begley.

## THE PROPER METHOD.

Intense concentration of thought and purpose, in itself an indication of a powerful will, had distinguished Stonewall Jackson from his very boyhood. During his campaigns he would pace for hours outside his tent, his hands clasped behind his back, absorbed in meditation; and when the Army was on the march, he would ride for hours without raising his eyes or opening his lips. It was unquestionably at such moments that he was working out his plans, step by step, forecasting the counter movements of the enemy, and providing for every emergency that might occur. And here the habit of keeping his whole faculties fixed on a single object, and of imprinting on his memory the successive processes of complicated problems, fostered by methods of study which both at West Point and Lexington the weakness of his eyes had made compulsory, must have been an inestimable advantage. Brilliant strategical manoeuvres, it cannot be too often repeated, are not a matter of inspiration and of decision on the spur of the moment. The problems presented by a theatre of war, with their many factors, are not to be solved except by a vigorous and sustained intellectual effort. "If," said Napoleon, "I always appear prepared, it is because before entering on an undertaking I have meditated for long and have foreseen what may occur. It is not genius which reveals to me suddenly and secretly what I should do in circumstances unexpected by others; it is thought and meditation.—Colonel G. P. R. Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson."

Some time ago we suggested that Battalion Funds or Mess Funds might benefit by the introduction of a "swear box." Now we read that the miners of New Brancaneth, Durham, who formed a non-swearing club, have built a club hall with the money paid in fines by members each time they used bad language. Enough said!

Dublin City Commissioners have adopted a report of the Streets Section dealing with the expenditure of portion of the £75,000 allocated to the city under the unemployed relief grant. It is proposed to employ ex-members of the National Army to the fullest extent.

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## CAPTAIN WHELAN LOSES HARD BALL TITLE TO DELANEY.

Excellent Contests in all the Four Sections of the Finals on 23rd inst. at Ballymun.

There was ample evidence from the high standard of play all round that this fine pastime is not being neglected in the Army. This was especially the case in the hard ball singles final, for which Captain B. Whelan travelled from far-off Finner Camp to defend his title. His opponent was Private Delaney, a veteran from the Curragh, who upset the calculations of the prophets by taking four games out of five, and winning convincingly.

It was a splendid contest, and Delaney thoroughly deserved his victory, but, in justice to the vanquished, it must be admitted that he did not show his true form.

The soft ball doubles final between Piper Lyons and Bugler Kearney (G.H.Q.), and Private Dunphy and Corporal Hayes (Cork), provided another excellent encounter. Mainly by the deadly tossing of Lyons, the G.H.Q. pair ran out winners by 3 games to 1. Corporal Scanlan (G.H.Q.) won the singles soft ball title.

Rev. Fr. O'Callaghan, C.F., who, with Rev. Fr. Pigott, C.F., has interested himself keenly in the development of athletics in the Army, presented the medals to the winners and runners-up.

Soft Ball Singles—Final—Corporal Scanlan (G.H.Q.) beat Private Haran (Western Command)—7-21, 21-11, 21-10.

Hard Ball Singles—Final—Private J. Delaney (Curragh) beat Captain B. Whelan (Western Command)—21-9, 14-21, 21-12, 21-16, 21-5.

Soft Ball Doubles—Final—Bandsman Keaveney and Piper Lyons (G.H.Q.) beat Corporal Hayes and Private Dunphy (Southern Command)—21-10, 21-5, 15-21, 21-10.

Hard Ball Doubles—Final—Private Delaney and Sergeant Whitty (Curragh) beat Captain Connolly and Corporal Scanlan (Eastern Command)—19-21, 21-10, 21-7.

## IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

As we are compelled to go to press several days in advance of the date of publication, it is impossible to include in this issue the concluding results of the All-Army Week Championships and a description of the Military Tournament in the Phoenix Park.

## FORM OF OFFICERS' COMMISSION.

The Commissions about to be issued to the officers of the army are printed in Irish and English, and the latter version reads as follows:—

"Trusting in your loyalty to our country, and reposing special confidence in your courage, honour, good conduct and intelligence, the Executive Council of Saorstad Eireann, in exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred by the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923, hereby constitutes and appoints you to be an Officer in Oglagh na h-Eireann, as from the.....day of .....19....."

"You will bear with faith and allegiance to our country and serve and defend her against all her enemies whomsoever. You will discharge your duty in the rank of....., or in any higher rank to which your merit may hereafter determine your appointment or promotion, which appointment or promotion will be notified in 'Iris Oifigiúil.'"

"You will exercise and train in arms, and maintain in good order and discipline, the soldiers and inferior officers serving under you, who are hereby each and all enjoined and commanded to render you obedience as their superior officer."

"You will, yourself, observe and obey without question such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from the Minister for Defence for the time being, or from any of your superior officers, according to law."

"In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our respective hands and seals at.....this.....day of.....in year one thousand nine hundred and....."

"President of Executive Council of Saorstad Eireann.

"Minister for Defence."

"Commander-in-Chief."

## FROM THE FOURTEENTH.

### 14th BATTALION NOTES.

I had almost said "PASTURES NEW" in connection with our arrival at Limerick, until I remembered that most of the Officers and Men were in the dear city when it was regarded as an ideal place to live "OUT OF."

Our coming was not to be regarded as a matter of "Conquest," but when we arrived there were numerous obstacles to be overcome, so we decided for the sake of appearances, to refer to our settling down as the "Conquest of New Barracks."

Many things we had failed to understand while at Tralee became abundantly clear after having a look around. For instance, we had been "wondering in what direction the Wanderer wandered," but we know now.

We are more gratified now, than formerly, at the success of the dear old 10ths. in "Amateur Theatricals." They must have spent an awful amount of time at rehearsals.

The reputation that preceded us has left us in the peculiar position of not knowing whether to live up to it, or live it down.

### SOME PERTINENT AND IMPERTINENT QUERIES.

Some of the fellows want to know:—

How does a certain LIEUT. like his new job as "CLERKS' PADRE."?

Is he studying for the foreign Mission?

Why did the chaplain invite the messenger to tea after enquiring where he worked?

When will the P.A.'s know the difference between Military and Civilian boots?

How does the ex-First-Aid Sergt. like his new job. A slight difference exists in the "Compounding Department."

Does the Pioneer Corporal really resemble "Old Bill"?

Why has the Quartermaster changed his mind about the Bread, and why his increasing interest in "TROY" weight to the detriment of Avoirdupois.

Has "Denis," the Quartermaster's clerk, eleven sisters?

Who is Champion "RUMMY" player in every sense.

There are two or three men who don't know the meaning of "CHAOS." Perhaps they will have acquired the knowledge by next issue.

GOG AND MAGOG.

### QUERIES FROM ATHLONE.

Why Red, White, and Blue, on the Garrison Sergeants' Mess Note Paper.

Who is responsible for this colour scheme?

Who ARE the best Handball players in Custume Barracks?

### IRISH CONNECTIONS WITH MOROCCO.

Ireland ought to take much interest in the Moroccan War, for O'Neills and O'Donnells have been mixed up with affairs there for a very long time. In the square of Tetuan is the old Mosque of Abdallah, in which (says a writer in the "By the Way" column of the "Freeman's Journal") O'Donnell, as Conquistador, had Mass celebrated when he entered the city sixty years ago. In its early days Tetuan was a nest of pirates, and when it was just one hundred years old Henry III. of Trastamare, in revenge for its piracy, rode up to it from his galleys, and literally blotted it out of existence. For one hundred years it lay dead. Its resurrection was due to the Jews. Hordes of them were expelled from Spain. They pitched upon the ruins of Tetuan in their homeless state, and thither came the last of the Moors from Granada. The ancient-time feud, which was old when Ferdinand and Isabella reigned, is being fought out to the bitter end to-day. When Mr. Scott O'Connor visited Morocco a few years ago he found that the European who was the most popular with the natives was a Spanish officer named O'Neill!

## Our Information Bureau.

### Pensions.

"Danny Boy" (Belfast).—The only source from which payments are made is the Army Pension Department.

William Ryan (Drumcondra).—Forward information under the following heads to the Adjutant-General's Department, G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, and the matter will be investigated:

- (1) Date of joining the Army.
- (2) Unit or units with which you served, stating periods.
- (3) Names of Officers under whom you served.
- (4) Address at the time of enlistment.
- (5) Date of discharge and reasons for same.

### Proficiency Pay.

Private McCallum (Buncrana).—(1) The rate of additional pay issued is governed by the recommendation of the Battalion O.C. (2) Apply for your discharge in the usual manner. (3) The Military Service Pensions Act has not yet been published.

"Old Star" (Bandon).—See reply to Private McCallum above. The higher rate is granted only to the N.C.O. in charge of the workshop.

"Old Donegal" (Buncrana).—(1) Payment has not been extended to men so employed. (2) No. (3) Application should be made for transfer to a department where the emolument is issuable.

### Arrears of Pay.

C. Twomey (Tralee).—Claim should be made to the Officer i/c Arrears Pay Section, Portobello Barracks.

"Rickshaw" (Arklow).—(1) The official date of termination of service is the actual date of demobilization. The period covered by the emoluments issued to Officers on demobilization does not count as service. (2) I am not yet aware of any definite ruling having been given as to what is the present rank equivalent of Colonel-Commandant. (3) The question of adjudicating claims for any period prior to attestation will be for the Pensions Board. (4) I am not aware of the existence of any such form. The only certificate of service issued is the usual form forwarded with the notice of demobilization.

Charles Stenson (Island Bridge Barracks).—Make application to the Command Quartermaster, Western Command, giving full particulars.

### Reduced.

"Victim" (Curragh).—Under the reorganization scheme a certain amount of N.C.O.'s were reduced. You have no redress.

### Discharge.

J. O'Shaughnessy (22nd Battalion).—A soldier cannot be discharged while in hospital except by a Medical Board.

### Pension.

Joseph Duffy (4486).—The Service Pensions Bill has not yet been published.

### MARRIAGE OF COMMANDANT J. V. JOYCE.

The marriage of Comdt. John V. Joyce, G.H.Q., and Miss Marion Fogarty took place at University Church.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. D'Alton, Maynooth, assisted by the Rev. Fr. Dwyer, University Church, and the Rev. Fr. Albert Fogarty, Dominican College, Newbridge, uncle of the bride, Mr. Joseph Rooney, cousin of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in blue marocain embroidered in gold, with black lace picture hat, and was attended by her sister, Miss May Fogarty, also in blue, with blue chiffon hat.

The guests at the dejeuner at the Standard Hotel included Mr. Padraig O'Maillie, T.D., and Mrs. O'Maillie, Major B. O'Briain, military secretary, representing the Chief of Staff; Major M. Ryan, and Major S. Woods.

## OFFICIAL NEWS.

### OFFICERS' LEAVE.

GENERAL STAFF DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 2, issued under date 17th September, reads as follows:—

1. The granting of leave to Officers will, subject to the reservations in Paragraph 5, henceforth lie in the discretion of the General Officers Commanding the Commands in which Officers are at the time serving, and applications will not, as heretofore, be submitted for the formal sanction of the Chief of Staff. General Officers Commanding Commands will cause the issue of leave with necessary particulars as to date, nature of leave (whether ordinary, sick or on compassionate grounds) and details as to any exceptional circumstances to be notified to G.S.O. (1) Staff Duties, General Headquarters, from whom the necessary certificate must continue to proceed for the issue of ration allowance.

2. In the case of Officers of Corps serving in Commands, leave application will be made in the first instance to the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the Officer belongs, whose recommendation will then be forwarded to the General Officer Commanding the Command to which the applicant is attached.

3.—The Officers Commanding Army Corps of Engineers, Army Signal Corps, Artillery Corps, Army Air Corps, are empowered to grant leave to Officers of their Headquarters Staffs, but applications on their own behalf will be made to the Chief of Staff.

4. Officers of General Headquarters Departments will make their applications through the heads of their Branches, who will in turn refer them for sanction to the Chief Staff Officer, the Assistant Adjutant-General, the Deputy Quartermaster, according to the Department in which a particular applicant is serving.

5. The period of leave, issue of which is governed by this Order, is not to exceed fourteen (14) days. Applications for periods longer than fourteen (14) days, or for extensions for further periods in excess of seven days, will be submitted to the Chief of Staff for consideration and necessary sanction.



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# PLAYER'S

## Navy Cut

## CIGARETTES

In the course of an article dealing with his recent visit to Ireland, Archbishop Curley says:—

"Wherever one goes one feels a sense of real security. In every county the roads are under repair; the wrecked bridges have been rebuilt.

"The Civic Guards, Ireland's new police force, is second to none; and Ireland's own little army, under O'Duffy, McKeon, Hogan, Brennan, and other Irishmen, all the bravest of the brave, is now disciplined and trained, ready to give an account of itself in Ireland's defence.

"Where British lancers and Lancashire regiments marched about with a superior air of conquest, and British cavalry rode defiant of a people's rights, Irish soldiers are to be found to-day, sons of the soil, sworn to service in a truly Irish cause.



#### WHERE COLLINS FELL.

The Memorial Cross erected at Beal-na-mBlath, County Cork, on the spot where General Michael Collins was killed (22nd August, 1922). The memorial was unveiled on the second anniversary of the tragedy by General Eoin O'Duffy, G.O.C.F., in the presence of the President and a distinguished gathering, military honours being paid by troops of the Southern Command.

#### A VALUABLE REFERENCE BOOK.—RECORD OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF IRISH ATHLETES.

The impetus which has been given to Irish athletics and kindred pursuits this year by the Tailteann Games emphasised the need, which has long existed, for a complete and authoritative record of Irish championships and achievements in modern times. We have just received a copy of a publication issued to supply this want, and we think it will be found to fulfil its purpose admirably. It gives particulars of all championship winners and their performances since 1873, when the first organised effort was made to promote systematic athletics here under the auspices of the Irish Champion Athletic Club. It includes the winners of all recognised championship events, under all rules, up to the present year, and presents a significant record of the flow and ebb of Irish athletic prestige.

In addition to the premier home events, international, inter-arsity, inter-county, and all-round contests are included, and Irish, Olympic and world's records are made available up to last year.

An attractive feature of the work is a section devoted to outstanding performances, in which the feats of Irish athletes at home and abroad are recalled. Records are not, as a rule, made in championship competitions, and such a compilation as this was needed to fix and date the achievements of our countrymen who have made fame for themselves and their race in the athletic arena.

Nothing could better point the moral and direct the way of Ireland's earlier triumphs and future ambitions than the review of our athletic history from the facile pen and the intimate knowledge of "Carberry," which forms the main literary contribution to the first issue of "Irish Sporting Annals."

The book is on sale throughout the country (price 1/-), or can be obtained from Messrs. Eason, Dublin, wholesale agents, or through any bookseller. It will also be sent post free for 1/2 from the publishers, 36 Pembroke Road, Dublin, and we recommend all interested in Irish physical culture to procure a copy as an index to past achievements and a key to future triumphs.

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