



# AN T-OGLÁC

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## Contents.

Vol. III.—No. 15 (New Series). July 25th, 1925.

### INFANTRY MORALE.

Closely-reasoned and Comprehensive Article on a Subject of Vital Importance.



### THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

German Military View of the Problems Facing the French.



### DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY AVIATION.

Transport of Wounded by Air—Parachute Test for U.S.A. Airmen.



### BAD AMMUNITION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.



Gossip from the Barracks.—Soldiers' Information Bureau.—News of Foreign Armies, &c., &c., &c.



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# An t-Ógláic

Vol. III. No. 15 (New Series).

JULY 25, 1925.

Price TWOPENCE.



THERE HAS BEEN A REVIVAL IN ARMY BOXING RECENTLY.

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# An t-Oglach

JULY 25, 1925.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

WE do not know if the No. 7 Brigade Area Institute Committee has its counterpart in other Brigade Areas. It is possible that such Committees exist but that they "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." Certainly the Portobello Committee cannot be accused of endeavouring to thrust itself into the limelight. We have almost to coax reports of its proceedings from the members for publication in "An t-Oglach." This is not at all as it should be. The splendid work which the Institute is doing deserves the widest possible publicity. It has set a headline for all who have the welfare of the soldier at heart. Contented soldiers are better soldiers and the Committee of the Institute certainly is sparing no pains to make all the members of the Irish Army that it can reach, happy and contented. Fully alive to the truth of the adage about the cramping effect of "all work and no play" it pays special attention to the provision of rational recreation for the men, both indoors and out of doors. At the same time it does not overlook the soldiers' needs in other directions—the provision of suppers is one of the most praiseworthy achievements to its credit. But the reports which we have been publishing speak for themselves: they indicate the scope of the work and reveal the fact that the members of the Committee are a band of unselfish workers who devote themselves untiringly to the welfare of the soldier and consider themselves amply rewarded if they succeed in doing something to make his Army life brighter and happier.

\* \* \* \*

WE would like to see the Portobello Institute duplicated throughout the Army. Such a Committee in every one of the nine Brigade Areas could not fail to have a wonderfully beneficial effect upon the Army as a whole. We know that the authorities would do everything possible to facilitate their work and we are certain that their activities would be keenly appreciated by all the troops. In time they could broaden their scope to cover practically all phases of a soldier's life and the result would be to make things easier for all concerned—Officers, Chaplains and the men themselves. Now is the time to set about establishing such Institutes, before the Winter days come again, for, although there is no "close season" for good work of this description, it is obvious that the long winter evenings provide these Committees with special opportunities for making their influence felt. We can assure the Portobello Committee and all who contemplate emulating the fine performance of that body, that "An t-Oglach" will be only too happy to assist them in every way possible.



### NEW POLISH TANK.

In Warsaw a new tank has been invented by a Polish army captain. This tank distinguishes itself from other tanks by its caterpillar wheels, and in these wheels lies the invention itself.

During the recent trials it was reported that the caterpillar wheels made no noise whatsoever, which will make it possible in future warfare to totally take the enemy unawares.

## BULLET-PROOF TUNICS?

### Lining of Metal Plates Scarcely Thicker than Safety Razor Blades.

Will bullet-proof tunics accompany "tin helmets" as necessary part of the soldier's active service equipment in the future?

The query is suggested by the invention of a bullet-proof vest which seems to transcend all previous efforts in the manufacture of such garments. It is an American invention and is stated to have already found favour with police officers, bank messengers, industrial guards, paymasters, watchmen and others who need protection from the bullets and knives of lawless people in the United States.

Mr. A. H. Berwald, who saw the garment tested with bullets fired point-blank from a .45 calibre Colt pistol, without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, a Mr. Jacobson thus reports the result of his examination of the vest after two shots had been fired into it:—

Both bullets had penetrated the Fabrikoid pockets into which the wafer-like metal plates of the vest are sewn, and flattened out; they lay just under my finger tips between the Fabrikoid and the outermost metal plate. Neither bullet had penetrated either of the three plates that shielded Jacobson's body. These plates were slightly dented but the dents were hardly noticeable on the inside of the vest. Very little of the force of the bullets could have spent itself in a straightforward direction, judging from the physical evidence as well as from its failure to shock the human target.

It seemed impossible that three plates of steel, each only 13/1000 of an inch, plus the two thickness of Fabrikoid into which they were sewed, could offer enough resistance to the bullet of a young cannon like the .45 calibre Colt pistol to stop it at point-blank range without penetrating even the outer plate. There must be something more to this, I thought, and so I asked Mr. de Boves, the inventor of the bullet-proof vest, to explain it. As near as I can remember, these are his own words:

"If you put your hand between the clapper and the side of a big bell it would be mashed; yet, after the bell is struck, you can stop its ringing by putting your hand on it, and you will feel nothing but a tingling sensation. This shows that the human body has a wonderful capacity for absorbing energy without injury to itself when that energy is transformed into a proper vibratory motion. Although we were on entirely original lines in dealing with the construction of this vest, my inspiration for it came from considering the ringing of a bell and the vibratory conversion of energy.

"Rigid armour would not do for the vest. Rigid armour used to stop these high-powered bullets would be too heavy for a man to lift, let alone wear. We were limited to metal about the thickness of a safety razor blade.

"We don't use the metal plates as armour at all—we use them the same way the man in the laboratory designs a current carrier to conduct electricity. We deal with the energy of the bullet and forget the bullet itself entirely. The bullet starts off as an inert thing and becomes a vehicle upon which the energy travels from the powder chamber of the gun. We deal with energy in so far as we know it travels at the speed of light. We undertake to cause it to spread; to dissipate itself throughout the vest and the body at a speed fast enough to prevent its saturating a plate 13/1000 of an inch thick.

"This is exactly what happens. We dissipate the energy by reason of the construction of the vest into which is built what we call the vibratory leak, which is something that our text-books will have more to say about within the next few years. The design of the vest permits the flexibility of the muscles; the body can move and perform any function it could perform in any other form of dress. The flexible resistance furthermore permits the plates to give with the body and the vibratory leak comes in where the bullet acts as the striker of the bell, the vest itself posing as the bell while the human body underneath, against which the bullet presses the vest, substitutes for the finger that taps the vibrations.

"All the energy of the bullet at the point of impact, which would be ample to go through a plate very much thicker than these vibratory plates we use, is split into millions of fine particles which the metal itself and the body are quite able to sustain and absorb without pain to the wearer and without injury to the plates.

"The Fabrikoid is mostly camouflage to cover this light armour, but because it is waterproof it is valuable in preventing any perspiration from attacking the metal plates, a COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES  
entirely flexible and durable to the highest degree."



## ARMY SWIMMING CLUB.

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee Executive Council, A.A.A., Swimming and Water Polo Section, Commandant O'Connor stated that the suggestions put forward relative to the formation of an Army Swimming Club, etc., at the last meeting had been sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and that a preliminary grant of £20 had been obtained from the Executive Council, A.A.A., for the furtherance of Swimming.

Some misapprehension appeared to exist as to what purposes the 2s. 6d. subscription to the Club would be allocated. Commandant O'Connor pointed out that this subscription was to be used solely for the provision of prizes in the different districts, each district to have complete control of its own subscriptions.

Commandant O'Connor, for the information of the Cork and Curragh representatives, outlined the aims of the Army Swimming Club, and detailed the system at present in vogue in Dublin. He emphasised the necessity of close co-operation and unity of all members of the Club, and the importance of District Secretaries keeping in frequent touch with Club Headquarters in Dublin. Commandant Colgan endorsed Commandant O'Connor's remarks and assured the new Club of every assistance on his part.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Major-General Cronin; Captain, Commandant O'Connor; Vice-Captain, A/Coy. Sergt. Kennedy; Principal Secretary, Lieut. Mulrooney, G.H.Q., Parkgate; Curragh Secretary, Commandant S. O'Neill; Cork Secretary, Captain Mullins; Treasurer, Sergeant F. Flood, Contracts, Portobello; Delegate to I.A.S.A., Commandant O'Connor; Committee—Col. B. O'Carroll, Collins Barracks; Lieut. Carroll, Army Air Corps; B.Q.M.S. Lawless, Curragh; Sergt. Lewis, A.C.E., Curragh; Sergt. McCracken, G.H.Q.; Sergt. Holway, Office of Pay and Accounts, Portobello Barracks.

It was decided that the rules would be in accordance with I.A.S.A. rules.

The 29th August, 1925, was considered a suitable date for the Annual Gala, and Blackrock Baths was selected as the venue.

In addition to the Army Championships the following open events were suggested:—(1) 100 Yards Handicap (Men); (2) 50 Yards Handicap (Ladies); (3) A Senior Water Polo Cup Match.

Secretaries were requested to do their utmost to see that competitions be held in their districts at least once a fortnight.

Captain Mullins was requested to approach the Cork Corporation with a view to ascertaining their terms for hiring of Swimming Bath for two hours on recreational half-holidays for a period of two months, as the £20 grant from the Executive Council, A.A.A., might not be sufficient to cover this extra expenditure.

The Principal Secretary was requested to have 300 membership cards printed as soon as possible.

## BAD AMMUNITION MADE IN WAR-TIME.

**Millions of Rounds since Condemned]  
by the British Military Authorities.**

The condemnation of many thousands of rounds of ammunition is mentioned in the report of the British Comptroller and Auditor-General on Army accounts for 1923-24.

Heavy stocks described as "doubtful" had been moved from home commands and stations abroad to the Woolwich Ordnance Depot. It was noticed that in addition to large stocks of "doubtful" quality existing on April 1st, 1923, over 67,000,000 rounds in similar condition had been received up to December, 1924, while in the period April 1st, 1923, to August 31st, 1924, nearly 98,000,000 rounds classed as "doubtful" were condemned as unserviceable, and issued to the ordnance factories for breaking down.

From British War Office papers it appears that the general condition of stocks made during the war was so bad that manufacture suspended at the end of 1918 had to be resumed at the ordnance factories in 1922. The total quantity withdrawn from the service as unfit for use is very large, and the question of its disposal is under consideration by the War Office, who appear (says the British "Naval and Military Record") to be satisfied that,

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failing any other outlet, it is justifiable to incur the cost of transport, which is more than covered by the scrap value after breaking down.

Commenting upon these revelations the same journal says:—"The report . . . will awaken many unpleasant memories in the minds of those who took part in the Great War. In the early days of the struggle we had precious little ammunition at all, but the quality was pretty good, although the designs of projectiles were in some cases capable of improvement. But when the Navy and the Army began to be flooded with the new stuff produced under the regime of the Ministry of Munitions the troubles began. The work of the gunners, both ashore and afloat, was terribly handicapped by "dud" shells. No doubt this was largely the result of manufacture under hastily improvised conditions, but it is impossible to deny that the work of inspection was not only perfunctory, but in many cases absolutely inefficient. The largest proportion of failures was due to defective fuses. Things were improving towards the latter days of the war, but the fact that the huge reserve of stocks has been, and is still being, condemned on a wholesale scale tells its own story.

"The comparatively small amount of damage inflicted upon the High Seas Fleet at Jutland is entirely attributable to bad ammunition. The Germans themselves admit that our shooting was good. In particular, the salvo firing of the four "Queen Elizabeths" on coming into action excited their admiration, and called forth the comment that the defective quality of the shells alone saved their battle-cruiser squadrons from being hopelessly crippled. Probably it is only fair to say that in this case the failure lay in design rather than in manufacture. Our armour-piercing projectiles refused to justify their description, and the direct impact fuse merely starred the Krupp steel as a pebble will shiver plate glass. On the other hand, the delay-action fuse which the Germans used was responsible for most of the losses on our side. However, it is eminently satisfactory to have the assurance of so distinguished an authority as Sir Robert Hadfield that we now possess the most deadly armour-piercing shell in the world. But we must not forget that we obviously believed the same thing before the Great War, otherwise it would have amounted to a criminal neglect of national duty not to try and produce something better."



## INFANTRY MORALE.

### Strict Team Work Must be Coupled with Individual Self-reliance and Initiative.

By LIEUT. DAVID L. HARDEE, 23rd UNITED STATES  
INFANTRY.

We are accustomed to link together the words training, discipline and morale and to think of them as a correlative of structure in the well-trained Infantryman, just as we think of instinct being a correlative of structure in the individual. This should properly be true because the soldier with these three elements properly proportioned in his make-up reacts almost subconsciously and as if by instinct to all situations.

These three elements of the soldier should always be closely allied, for through training and discipline come real morale, and without the two former the latter is nothing more than a thin veneer of braggadocio.

In the habitual training of the body to physical circumstances attendant on the life of a soldier, and a constant disciplining of the mind to teamplay of the game, the soldier soon begins to acquire a pride of accomplishment, and in the beginning of pride in good accomplishments of the team, organization morale has its birth.

The part the former two play in making the latter is beyond estimate. The Infantry officer who lives with his organization can see these elements grow into an invincible morale, where each heart is filled with pride in the command, and with mutual confidence and admiration in all grades.

Due to the fact that the Infantry bears the brunt of the shock of battle defends, advances, seizes and holds terrain, suffers heavy casualties and operates face to face with the enemy, it necessarily has to develop a highly sensitive state of morale caused by the inherent nature of its mission.

Good leaders are always masters of morale, for in hearts of men battles are either won or lost. Among troops doing the fighting, officers closest the front, lieutenants handling their platoons, and corporals handling their squads who come in personal contact with the enemy, are the men in whose hands the fate of battles largely rests. High commanders hold out reserves with which to direct the course of fighting, but they lose control of them almost the instant they are hurled into the battle.

This was not always true. Among the ancients higher commanders led their troops, now they direct them—an evolution due to the invention and development of firearms and explosives, which has forced the Infantry from a battle formation massed elbow to elbow and three lines deep to a deployment in width and depth, which was inconceivable when lances and battleaxes and the tramp of horses' hoofs were in their glory.

Infantry morale, however, remains as essential now as it was then, and perhaps more so. It takes more courage and training on the part of the individual soldier to advance in a scattered formation for a long period under fire which at each step becomes heavier than it did for him to stand and fight with short-range weapons in close formation.

Look at the Roman soldier in combat. He was strong, well trained, and dexterous in the use of his weapons, full of calmness and presence of mind, and at his elbow and back were trustworthy companions. They would not let him be overwhelmed, because together they had fought on many battlefields. When he became fatigued he was quickly replaced by a fresh combatant against a tired adversary. If he received a blow from an enemy's weapon he was hastily dragged through his own lines, carried out of danger, and his wounds cared for. Did he shrink from duty, blows might reach him from the front, but blows most certainly reached him from the rear.

To-day a strong, well-trained infantryman must be more thoroughly permeated with the spirit of sacrifice than other combatants, for it cannot be assured that he will return. He has no longer to face men whom he does not fear, but he has to face fate in the form of lead, iron, explosives, and gas. Death comes to him through the air, invisible and blind, whistling and rushing,

and raking the ground over which he must advance. His companions cannot shield him, the nearest are five to ten paces distant, and undergoing the same trials. His comrades cannot drag his body to immediate safety even while his wounds are being temporarily treated. He may feign wounds or gas and lie in a partly protected shell hole until his comrades have paid the price of the advance, and in doing so he may likely not be found by his section guide or platoon commander for some minutes. It cannot be told if he is gassed, yet he knows that the advance must be resolutely continued by his arm if victory is to be accomplished, and the more that participate in the great danger the greater is the chance for the individuals participating to escape unharmed. Morale and superior fire power is on the side of the successful attacker. He hopes that his adversary will not stand against his point blank fire, but if he should he is to face him with the bayonet.

Combat requires more unity in the command, and more resolution on the part of the individual soldier than previously, but morale remains unchanged, because the same element, death, is to be dealt with. That men should shrink from it, as children fear to go into the dark, is but natural. Self-preservation is more inherent in human nature than bravery. While the poets write that honour aspireth to death, and that fear preoccupieth it, this preoccupation on the battlefield is greatly increased by the actual witnessing and experiencing of the gruesomeness of many situations in which the Infantryman is placed. Successful leadership forestalls this as far as possible by preoccupying the soldier's mind with the variety of tasks and missions he is to perform.

Mass multiplied by the velocity of movement stimulates bravery and helps to overcome the individual's fear of death. To-day it must be taught to the individual soldier that this mass is obtained by deployment at wide intervals with great breadth and depth along the front. Velocity of movement, so necessary to morale, is obtained by the mutual support of one soldier to another by close and distant fire power, just as mutual support between adjacent units is necessary for the whole line to advance.

Here discipline takes a hand. The individual knows that if his corporal makes the remainder of his squad advance, and all higher commanders see that their units advance, that the entire line will go forward with minimized dangers to the individuals and to the organizations as a whole. This confidence in the leaders is the result of careful, exacting, and uniform training.

One of the successful troop leaders of the American Expeditionary Forces, France, customarily admonished his officers: "You can bluff me for a short time, but if you haven't the goods your men will know it in less than three days, and the reflection of your leadership and ability by your command is the criterion by which you are judged." Response to leadership was instantaneous and lack of it fatal because the lives of the men were involved. Under these conditions poor leaders were soon found and relieved and the confidence and morale of the command thus increased. The normal peace-time machine does not work so rapidly, as cause for action is not so mandatory. Incapable commanders may lack the knack of instilling morale into an organization and not be discovered for a long period.

The greatest stimulus to morale is good troop leading, and nothing is more fatal than indecisive policies and lack of good commanders on the field. Troop leaders should never falter, and should always be positive, full of initiative, good judgment and common sense, and should have a very keen sense of the dividing line between the practical and theoretical. War in reality is different from tactics on paper, and bravery on the battlefield is of a different sort from a feeling of bravery on the drill or parade ground.

Drill ground morale comes to a soldier through habitually subjecting himself instantly and subconsciously to all lawful commands and orders the execution of which becomes instinctive. Consequently a poor Infantry leader who bases discipline upon fear instead of goodwill, or who habitually gives wrong or unprescribed commands and movements, breaks up the soldiers' subconscious obedience to orders and antagonizes them and thereby soon breaks up the morale of his organization.

After a brisk drill or a good parade a soldier may be possessed of a spirit of bravery. Here his body is normal from exercise and good food, his uniform and equipment up to its best through care. His spirits are buoyed up by the rhythm of music and the tramp of many feet. How will this man feel after several months' mental and physical strain in the zone of action? He has marched for miles carrying a heavy pack, has not had real good and regular



meals for a week, has already lost half of his companions, his cheeks sink in while waiting for the barrage to lift before advancing to attack, and it begins to appear that to die for one's country is not so glorious as the poet describes it. All he has seen of this glory has been to be almost continuously with mud, rain and "cooties."\* He has at times lost hope, and at other times wished for wounds in order to escape in part from the melee, and goes forward with the almost sole motive of getting as many of his adversaries as possible before the inevitable overtakes him.

Confidence and co-operation with all other arms is extremely necessary and close mutual support with artillery is of uttermost importance to ensure defensive or offensive operation. The cavalry reconnoitres and skirmishes, the artillery blasts out the way, and all other arms perform their functions for the sole purpose that the Infantry may defend or advance.

In the Infantry we have a morale which serves as a barometer of the morale and operations of the entire army. The artilleryman will be depressed if the infantryman fails to advance behind his barrages; the engineer will feel that he has worked in vain unless there is ample defence behind his obstacles; the cavalryman and airman will feel that they need not reconnoitre unless their work is followed closely by the Infantry; the service of supply feels the sensitiveness, and the people at home the keenness, of each Infantry reverse or advance.

Such is the morale of the Infantryman replete in traditions and historical records since the first man sprang to the defence of his home and fireside. It is sensitive because of the increased dangers involved in personal contact with the enemy, and it is more delicate because the Infantryman is the only man possessed of the power to take and hold terrain, without which decision and victory is impossible. It is ours to enjoy and nurture, and in doing so we should be careful to use training methods which exact the strict team work of discipline and at the same time develop the greatest amount of self-reliance and initiative in the individual soldier.

U.S.A. "Infantry Journal."

## CHEMICAL WARFARE.

### New German Gas Masks Compared with American.

The new German gas masks are of the snout type, and are similar in many respects to those masks used by the Germans during the war.

The face-piece of the earlier model German mask was made of sheep leather, but the new type is made of very flexible rubberized cloth. Also, the eye-pieces on the previous German model were fitted with a metal eye-protecting shield and a single disc of celluloid. The shield has been replaced on the new mask by an additional disc of celluloid. The eye-pieces on the American gas mask are made of two discs of glass with a sheet of celluloid between. This not only affords better vision, but greater protection to the wearer's eyes, as the assembly is shatter-proof.

Charcoal and alkaline granules are the gas-absorbing materials contained in the German gas mask canister, which is screwed into the base of the mask. Charcoal is a friable wood charcoal, and the alkaline granules are of potassium or sodium carbonate, impregnated on some inert carrier such as infusorial earth.

"The American gas mask," declares the "Army and Navy Journal" (U.S.A.), "is in every way superior to the German, but we have less than 10,000 to-day available for use in an emergency, while Germany has over 500,000."

The same journal announces that the largest class which has ever been conducted at the Chemical Warfare Service School, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, began instruction on March 2nd. This, the line and staff officers' course, was attended by 18 Marine Corps officers and a similar number of officers representing the three component parts of the Army of the United States. All War Department branches were represented in the class with the exception of the Corps of Engineers, the Quartermaster Corps, and the Finance Department.

\* "Cooties" = Insect pests.

## BARRACK LIBRARIES.

### Announcement at Meeting of No. 7 Brigade Area Institute Committee.

At a meeting of the above Committee at Portobello, on 6th instant, Rev. Father Casey, C.F., presided. Also present were Captain Daly, Lieutenant Harmon, Sergeant Kennedy, Sergeant Dack, Sergeant Collins and the Secretary.

Father Casey drew attention to the fact that no representatives were present from the 22nd, 23rd or 7th Battalions, and asked the Secretary to draw the attention of the Officers Commanding to this matter.

The position in regard to the men's suppers was reported upon and was considered satisfactory.

Father Casey informed the Committee that the books provided under the Government Grant had been selected, and it was proposed to distribute them in the form of a library for each Brigade and one for G.H.Q.

The question of distribution within the Brigade area, he said, could be dealt with later.

Sergeant Kennedy stated that he hoped to start the Billiards Handicap very soon.

Sergeant Kennedy also informed the Committee that an Army Swimming Club had been formed, and gave details as set forth in another page.

The next meeting was fixed for Tuesday, 4th August, at 11 a.m.

## SOLDIERS VOLUNTEER FOR BLOOD TRANSFUSION.

On Friday, July 17th, volunteers for blood transfusion were again called for at General Headquarters. Sgt. O'Leary and Private Dowling were selected. The following extract from a communication received from the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, dated 17th July, 1925, was published in G.H.Q. Daily Routine Orders on 19th inst. for the information of all ranks:—

Subject:—Transfusion of Blood.

"I am writing on behalf of Dr. Cassidy to offer you and your men our most sincere thanks for rallying to our aid. Both patients have now been transfused and have responded wonderfully.

"Out of the numbers who volunteered I picked the two following men on account of their suitability of type:—

"No. 47949 Sergt. O'Leary, T. Dept. of Chief of Staff.

"64251 Pte. Dowling, Clerical Unit, Central Registry.

"Again thanking you for your aid and courtesy.

"(Signed), D. H. DOUGLAS."

During the past few months six volunteers from G.H.Q. have given their blood in cases like this, and a number of men from Collins Barracks, Dublin, have also submitted to blood transfusions in the interests of hospital patients—mostly women.

## TRANSATLANTIC SPICE.

A New York newspaper describes Great Britain as "a pioneer in the funding of war debts," a pioneer being an early settler.—*Detroit News*.

Now that Britain has guaranteed France against German aggression, all she needs is a guarantee against the Riffs.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

War games are not realistic. They afford no practice in frisking the Government.—*Vallejo Chronicle*.

The war gave us many new words and a brand new definition of the word "loan."—*Brookville (Ont.) Recorder*.

Until the slogans are published we shall be in no position to say definitely what this row in Morocco is intended to save the world for.—*Detroit News*.



## MODERN MAGIC CARPET.

### Sick Soldiers conveyed to Baghdad by Aeroplanes.

The following appears in the "Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette," an unofficial Weekly Journal, published in London:—

During April 1923, some 200 cases of diarrhoea and dysentery occurred amongst a column of British troops operating in Northern Kurdistan. The units concerned were on the return march from Rowanduz, and the only available transport consisted of pack animals. In the circumstances, Vickers Vernon aeroplanes were used to deal with the situation; the aeroplanes were despatched from Baghdad to Kirkus on April 28, and the evacuation of cases was commenced from a point near Serkhuma. The selection of suitable or even possible landing grounds in this area was a matter of very considerable difficulty, and pilots had to exercise more than ordinary skill, being further handicapped by altogether unusual atmospheric conditions. The operation was successfully concluded on May 2.

The first two days were characterised by extremely bad weather particularly bad for the type of aeroplane in use. The aeroplanes were compelled to climb to at least 5,000 feet so that control could be retained in the crossing of the Adghir Dag Mountain ridge. Before the effects of the strong air currents over this ridge were recognised an ambulance aeroplane with both engines running normally, was forced down from 3,000 feet and crashed in inaccessible country. This unavoidable crash was so skilfully managed by the pilot that none of the sick were injured. In actual fact, after the aeroplane had come to rest on the ground one of the patients had to be awakened and told to get out of the aeroplane.

Owing to the nature of the terrain, there was no possibility of landing other aeroplanes to pick up the patients without running serious risk of damage to both crew and aeroplane. A smaller aeroplane, carrying a Royal Air Force medical officer as passenger was, however, by skilful piloting, enabled to land close to the crashed aeroplane. A seriously ill patient, who probably would not have survived, was at once evacuated in the second aeroplane. The medical officer remained with the sick and was able to render assistance in the long and difficult journey to Koi, which was accomplished on donkeys and ponies.

Altogether, 198 cases, exclusive of medical personnel were evacuated to Kirkuk and thence to Baghdad; the entire journey was completed by air in 128 hours 45 minutes' actual flying time. The mileage covered amounted to 9,615 miles.

None of the patients carried seemed to mind the method of transport, and the majority stated that they enjoyed the experience. All stood the journey well. Serious cases were evacuated from Kirkuk to Baghdad in the early morning or late afternoon in order to lessen the possibility of air sickness, which is apt to occur during the hot period of the day, when "bumps" in the air are experienced.

In addition to the above a total of 161 patients was evacuated by air from outlying stations to the Royal Air Force Hospital, Baghdad, during the period May 15, 1923, to July 15, 1924.

[Note.—The French are now utilising aeroplanes for the transport of their wounded in Morocco].

## NEW ITALIAN AEROPLANES.

The Societa Idrovalanti Alba Italia has constructed a new type of seaplane with the indication mark S.55. The plane can be used for torpedoing, mining and bombing operations. It is really a monoplane with two short floats, the wing being very broad towards the centre and narrowing towards the outsides. The motors, 2 Lorraine-Dietrich models of 400 H.P., are situated above the wing on stands.

It has accommodation for a pilot and observer and a radio-telegraphist and is armed with 2 machine-guns situated near the wing. It can travel at the rate of 210 kilometres an hour, and can reach a height of 5,000 metres in 60 minutes.

## U.S. ARMY AVIATORS' TEST.

### One Mile Fall Necessary to Secure Diploma.

For unequalled simplicity in graduation exercises the U.S. Army Parachute School at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois, probably takes the world's prize. To win the coveted diploma at the end of six weeks' intensive course, the student is required to do but two things—and neither of them is writing an essay or speaking a piece.

Instead he folds up a parachute and takes his stand on the wing of a giant Martin bomber. The plane climbs a mile in the air, and, at a signal from the instructor, the student pulls the rip cord of his 'chute and is yanked off into space. Some two minutes later the ground rises up and bumps him—and the first half of his graduation exercises are over. The second half consists of refolding the parachute and taking a seat in the after cockpit of a De Havilland plane. The craft goes up a mile, and at a signal from the pilot the student climbs over the side of the fuselage, takes a deep breath, lets go of the ship, gives a lusty kick with his feet and falls backward into space. After sufficient time has passed to ensure that he is clear of the air-plane's tail, he pulls the rip cord, the parachute, if properly folded, opens, and some two minutes later the ground rises up and hits the student again.

Parachute jumping is not dangerous, at least anyone connected with the school will tell you so, and some of them have jumped so many times they have lost count of the total. There is no loss of consciousness at any time during a jump, even on the first trial. The sensation, all jumpers agree, is that of setting back into an incredibly deep and soft featherbed. No feeling of falling accompanies the drop, and when the parachute snaps open there is no jerk. Instead the harness tightens and the jumper, who is usually falling in a horizontal position or head down, is righted. A slow oscillation, like that of a giant clock pendulum, follows.

The Army parachute costs 620 dollars, measures twenty-four feet across when open, and is attached to the wearer by twenty-five stout silk ropes, twelve of the shrouds going down to one shoulder, where they are sewn in the harness, and thirteen to the other. The thirteenth is red, while all the others are white, the red one being used as a dividing mark in folding the parachute, and also to "spill" the wind out of it after a landing.

Everything depends upon the way in which the 'chute is folded. The parachute is stretched out on a fifty-foot table, with the pack and harness at one end, and the little pilot 'chute hanging over the other. The pilot 'chute, two feet across, is built with ribs like an umbrella, but with a spring arrangement which causes it to fly open unless held under pressure. When the rip cord is pulled and the pack opened the little 'chute flies out, catches the wind and pulls the big parachute after it.

The trick of easy landing is to draw up the feet and bend the knees—at the right moment. The parachute user drops at the rate of about sixteen feet per second in still air, and to land when the wind blows, say, twenty miles an hour, is equivalent to jumping from a train moving at the same speed.

It is interesting to note that although Uncle Sam has been training his airmen in the use of parachutes for a considerable time, as the School at Chanute Field attests, it was only on the 24th June that the English Air Minister announced in the London Parliament that it was intended to equip the whole of the British Air Force with parachutes.

## REVOLUTION IN ARMoured-CARS.

A new type of armoured-car has been manufactured in Czechoslovakia resting on six wheels and capable of reaching a speed of 20 kilometres an hour. A small type of car has also been made capable of doing 25 to 28 kilometres per hour.

In the larger car are two 8cm. calibre guns in the conning-tower and 1 machine-gun in a sinking tower. The car has the following dimensions:—5 metres long, 3 metres wide, 4 metres high (only 3 in height at the sinking tower).

The garrison consists of:—1 driver, 1 observer, 2 machine-gunners, 4 men for the conning-tower guns, and 1 officer.



## ABDEL KRIM'S VICTORIES.

### German View of the Military Situation in Morocco.

#### GRAVE PROBLEMS.

(By Lieut. KURT VON BLUMNER, of the German Army.)

In January, 1925, after the evacuation of Spanish-Morocco the greater part of the Spanish zone was in Abdel Krim's possession and under his influence. Besides a heavy war booty and sums of money, which constituted the ransom of Spanish prisoners, the happily ended fight brought him an immense amount of popularity and regard. How was he going to make use of this popularity and material means of power? Was he satisfied with the results of his campaign against the Spaniards; was he still waiting for an opportunity to take advantage of the towns Tetuan and Melilla, or had he formed new plans which would bring him south, where the French had in the last year conquered the fertile Wergha Valley? Was it a desire to conquer more, or were power and influence only the stepping-stones to higher aims? All these questions have occupied the Spanish and the French since the beginning of the year.

So was Abdel Krim striving to push forward, with his influence by negotiations and menaces, and all this time his activities were considered harmless by the French. It is supposed that these activities were firstly directed against the Spaniards, as Abdel Krim sent many ambassadors to the French during the winter and spring, assuring them of his peaceful intentions towards them.

The first alarming news came to the French in the last quarter of April. The Djebalas, who up to this time had remained neutral, set themselves in motion, led and intermixed with Riffs, and within a few days the Border patrol posts between Taunat and Wezzan were everywhere broken through and cut off from one another. At this point (time) most of the tribes occupying the territory down as far as the river Wergha rose to the call of Abdel Krim and crossed the Wergha, thereby menacing the great commercial artery, Rabat-Fez-Taza-Algeria. In the meantime a very serious state of affairs was existing in the North of the French Protectorate, which threatened the native reserve levies of the French, the corner pillar of the North African Colonial Empire. For defence purposes only small bodies were at hand, and yet it was necessary to hurry as much as possible, firstly, to protect the railway, and, secondly, to prevent hands being laid on the herds, and thirdly, to relieve the hemmed-in outposts as quickly as possible. Nearly half of the strength at hand were cut off in the outposts, another part was divided into patrols scouring the country, and only 6 battalions, 2 squadrons, and 4 batteries were ready for action. They were immediately set in motion in Kela des Sles, with orders to proceed from there along the Wergha, advancing westward to protect the menaced railway line and to prevent with force of arms further rebellion of the remaining tribes. At the same time other forces were being organised in Morocco and reinforcements were on their way from Algiers and Tunis. These were to be formed in columns and given the task of driving the invaders back across the Wergha to relieve the border patrols and to quell the disturbances south of the post lines. In the meantime new enemies had appeared near Kilfane.

On the 6th May 4 columns set themselves in motion from Taza on Kilfane, from Fez on Ain Aicha, and from Fez el Bali and Kenitra on Wezzan. After heavy fighting and with severe losses they were able to relieve 10 of the defending border posts and to replenish their munitions and rations. But the rebellion was now raging so fierce in the centre battle-zone) that the two centre columns could not hold out any longer. They had to retreat as far as the Wergha and leave the newly-relieved border posts to their fate. The right-hand column held their position against heavy odds in the neighbourhood south of Kilfane. Peace very soon reigned in Wezzan.

In the meantime more reinforcements had arrived from Tunis and Algiers, also the 1st bombing squadron from Metz. Infantry and Heavy Artillery were already on board transport ships in the French Mediterranean ports, Marseilles and Toulon. Now the

point was to hold the border posts in the centre until these reinforcements arrived and then to begin the big offensive. But the continual pressure on solitary posts made necessary the continual advance of relief-columns. Day after day the same thing continued: one day they advanced, the next day they were driven back, always with heavy losses, though the French newspapers omitted this fact. From Kilfane the enemy extended themselves continually towards the east and thereby forcing the French to advance and defend the railway line to Algiers. The defence-front of the French now extended for about 300 kilometres.

Around the 25th May the task of continually trying to relieve the border posts became unbearable. Naturally these posts suffered very heavy losses which naturally had a very bad influence on the neutral tribes who were one after the other flocking to Abdel Krim's banner. Therefore, as was telegraphed from Casablanca, 25th May:—"The French border posts between Taunat and Bibane have been recalled in order to give the moving columns a greater motion of freedom and to take from their shoulders the task of relieving the outposts." But this was not done by simply giving the command "About turn," "March." Were they not hemmed in? Between them and the main body on the banks of the Wergha lay the territory raised in rebellion by Abdel Krim. Again separate columns had to cut their way through to a post, free them, take them with them, and then cut their way home under heavy fire all the way. The already advanced columns were united with those that remained behind. To show how the French are throwing sand in the eyes of the people, let us read the following Army report dated 27/5/25:—"On the 26th May Feval's Division, which was making observations in the neighbourhood of Bibane, united itself again with Colombat's Division. This movement has caused furious attacks from the enemy. Rebels strengthened by the Riffs fought hard to prevent the joining of the two divisions of Feval and Colombat. Aeroplanes and artillery have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, so that before evening the attacks of the Riffs ceased." So that for the French newspaper reader what was really a retreat was turned into a victory.

Now towards the end of the month, after four weeks' fighting, Abdel Krim has a series of victories to his credit. In spite of the constant arrival of reinforcements the French have been obliged to give up all the territory on the upper part and north of the Wergha, excepting two posts at Taunat and Bibane. They have therefore been forced to concentrate their strength south of the river; even here their east flank east of Kilfane is being continually harassed. Up to this time the avalanche in the North is only in its childhood.

In this war against the Riffs the French have encountered an enemy well versed in modern war conditions. They have learned much in their war against the Spaniards. They fight quite modernly, understand the construction of defence posts, trenches, and are as brutal and as vicious in their defence as they are in their methods of attack. They have huge stores of rifles and machine-guns, with ammunition for same. Even in the use of the artillery it seems that during the last few weeks they have made considerable progress. Tanks are of great service in this territory, but heavy G.S. waggons are useless, there being very few roads. Even bombing 'planes seldom find a good target such as railway stations, endless columns, or munition depots; they can only be used for the destruction of rebellious villages. The French have also used gas, but even this contempt of an international duty cannot subdue the enemy, who have not even gas masks.

It is interesting to note that Abdel Krim commands 50,000 to 60,000 organised troops, and has 300,000 men at hand counting those which the rebellious tribes have loaned him. On the French battle front there are only 60,000 French troops.

At least double that number of troops are necessary to gain any result whatsoever. It is therefore not improbable that the French will try to conclude a treaty with Abdel Krim, but even then one must remember that Abdel Krim would be the moral victor, and that such a treaty would not be security of future peace. Also to be considered is whether Abdel Krim would be a party to such a treaty or not. This war does not concern a small piece of land; it concerns the French sovereignty in Northern Africa.—"Militär Wochenblatt," Berlin.



#### G.H.Q. LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The balls used exclusively in the above Tournament were Ayres Championship Balls, and were supplied by the Sports Outfitting Department of Hely's, Dame Street, Dublin.



## Sgéalta an tsáirsint Rua.

pátraic ó conaire do sgríobh.

## XXII.—an ceathraí caoraic.

Ba mhór an spóirt agus an magadh óinn uile sa tóin an chaoi a mbíodh "Spasac" mar bheo sé n-a mairtín láis ag an Sáirsint Rua, agus an t-ácrann agus an troit a bí eatorra i dtosaic báire, agus an chaoi go n-abruighéar an fear rua go mba puat agus go mba ghráin leis féin an fear spasac, agus naic raib uair ar an saogal aet pail to'páil le n-a cur dá cois toisg an bealaic a mbíodh sé dá síor-leanaínt. Aet dá mba fíor to'n tsáirsint Rua go raib an ghráin sin ann, naic aic agus naic iongantac an ruo é gur éabrait sé leis an bpeac eile trác a raib an éabair ag teastáil?

Mar seo a bí:

Seachtáin saoire a bí páiste ag an Sáirsint Rua, agus sul ar pás sé an tóin le n-a ceiteamh sa gCathair, éuair an sgéal amac—agus níor b'éiríor é b'éagrad toisg go raib sé fíor—aet éuair an sgéal amac gur iarr "Spasac" seachtáin saoire preisin agus go bpuar. Piapruigeadh de cé'n áit a gcaiteadh sé an tseachtáin sin, agus vubairt seisean go raib paol a saoire a caiteamh sa gCathair.

"Is dóca go gcaspar an Sáirsint Rua leat ann," arsa tuine éigin ag fíor-magadh paol, "agus go mbeir aimsir an tsaogail aguib le céile ann."

"Bí cinnte óe," arsa "Spasac" agus cosaímalac air go raib i lom dá nire "ní éireopéa aet an meas agus an ghean atá agam ar an diabhal ruat sin ó túsas an leatrad agus an líurad óó i dtosaic," agus ní ceapad an té ba ghearcúisige ar an saogal ar mo tuine gur éuig sé go raib an Sáirsint Rua com tuirseac dá comluadar is bí. Nuair do hinnsigeadh an sgéal to'n Rua tús sé na seachtáin oéas gur a basgadh agus a tachtad éanpaó sé, dá mbéad sé de mí-áit ar an tuine eile beir ar a tóir sa gCathair mar bíodh sa tóin.

Aet ní amlad a tárla, mar doib eól óinn uile san ró-aéar.

\* \* \*

I rit a seachtáine saoire cé tús chuairt orainn aet an Sáirsint Rua agus é le cutac.

"Naic minic doubras lib, a feara," ar seisean, "naic raib i 'Spasac' aet cladaire agus gadaíde agus dearg-biteamhac, agus fíorad mo baramail agus mo briaat inoé, agus san coinne agam leis."

"Cé'n chaoi?" arsa mise.

"Go bpacas Spasac dá gábal mar gadaíde ar an tsráio i mBaile áta Cliaé, go bpacas na gárdai Síotéana dá éabair leó, agus an éreac aige. Tá an t-árm náimighe go doé aige, tá sin!"

Dailig gac tuine agaimn éare ar an Sáirsint dá éistimh.

"Agus a nveir tú linn, a Sáirsint, gur gabad 'Spasac' paol gadaídeac?" arsa mise.

"Sin é doubras."

"Agus céart a goit sé? Nó céart tá curá 'n-a leir gur goit sé?"

Ceathraí caoraic, tar a bpaca tú ariamh! Connaiceas é dá éanamh le mo dá súil féin, connaiceas an tóir a bí n-a díaró trí áiríveannaib na cathraic, connaiceas é dá gábal go náireac, agus an ceathraí caoraic paol n-a agail aige—a tigearna! go nbeanpaó tuine atá paol don éaptrín amáin liomsa a leiríto de beare náireac! Pírosúntac fára atá i nán óó," arsa an Sáirsint Rua, agus an sgéal ag goileamhaint go géar air.

Cuiread tuille ceisteanna air.

"Sead," arsa an Sáirsint Rua, "marac go bpacas é le mo dá súil féin ní éireopinn ó tuine beo é. Féil a goit agus a seac nuócin ói le pásail aige sa tóin seo! As a meabair a bí an fear boet is dóca nó ní éanpaó sé a leiríto de gmoih san ciall! Agus beir ormna piapruighe éabairt n-a ágar ar mairtín ós éomair na cúirte! Náire saogalta óinn uile go léir é: Beir orm an ruo a éannaic mé inneac: go rabas ag spáisteóireac liom féin i Sráio uí mhórdá timceall a táf a élos traenána;

go bpacas an pírosúnaic, go raib sean-aíne agam air, ag tóras siopa búistéara agus mé féin taobh éall de sráio uair; go raib sé éare timceall go paiteac aiceac, víreac ar nós tuine beac ar tí coir éanamh; go túsas féin paol deara gac cor tair éur sé de toisg an tsean-aíne a bí agaimn ar a céile, agus gur geiteas le iongnat agus le alltaet nuair a éannaiceas é ag sgiobat leis ceathraí caoraic a bí ar élar taobh amuig de tóras an tsiopa, agus ag baint as síos an tsráio n-a cos-in-áiríto!

"Aet bí an mí-áit air: bí sé tamall maic fára ag tóras an tsiopa búistéara, agus cé'n baileamair a éanpaó sé air féin aet an goit a éanamh an uair a bí tuine de'n gárdai Síotéana víreac éare éis teac ar an tsráio! Síúto é an gárdai Síotéana i nveir an gadaíde! Síúto mise i nveir na beirte agus gac beic agus gac líúg agaimn! Síúto é an sluaig 'n-ár nveir uile agus gac aon—

"Gadaíde! Gadaíde! Cosg an gadaíde!" uata, i n-áiríto a gcinnt.

"Ná abruigeadh aon tuine peasta naic bpuil coisíveacac ag 'Spasac.' Déarad sé ar an ngeait a bí roime, agus an gaoit a bí n-a díaró, ní véarad sí air. Síos sráio leis. Suas sráio eile. Éare ar an gcoirnéal seo. Anonn éare sráio annseo. Anall amís—aet dá mbéad an oiread de'n éill aige is go gcaiteadh sé uair an ceathraí caoraic sin, o'eireóac leis na cosa éabair leis, agus ní caite i gclín cloicé beac sé anois, pírosúntac fára i nán óó, agus sinn uile go léir náimighe aige.

"Focal féin ní labrad sé leis na gárdai Síotéana. Náire a bí ar an bpeac boet, is dóca..."

\* \* \*

Bí cuir maic agaimn sa cúirte mairtín láir n-a báraic ag éisteac leis an gcús dá plé. Bí cosaímalac na náire ar Spasac cinnte; a éann paol aige agus san smio as a beal—dá mbéadta ar éisíto cúirte agus eisean ós do coimair, ní fára aon breiteamh-nas éabairt aet go raib sé cionntac i gcé ar bié ruo a bí curá n-a leir.

Túsad piapruighe. Hinnsigeadh sgéal na cora ós coimair an iustis víreac mar o'innis an Sáirsint Rua óinne é, aet go nbeairt an gárdai naic raib fíos aige cinnte cé'n siopa as ar goitac an féil bí an oiread sin siopaí búistéara sa tsráio. Ní raib—ní raib aon vílgeatúir ag an bpírosúnaic, agus focal níor fára aon baint as oic maic ná tona, aet é 'n-a balbáin san cainnt san urlabra ó gabad é.

Tosaic an gíustis:

"Agus céart tá le ráo agatsa, a pírosúnaic?"

"Ná bpuilim cionntac san ngeaitéacac seo atá curá 'mo leir."

"Náir tós tú an ceathraí caoraic sin de élar an búistéara?"

"Tósas cinnte, aet—"

"Agus náir iméighe tú leat com tapairt is bí 'do éosaib, agus an féil agat?"

"Iméigheas, aet—"

"Agus naic mbéadta glanta ó'n ngeaitéara a bí 'do díaró marac gur cúirte an sluaig leis?"

"Éinn cinnte, aet—"

"Péac an gíustis go géar ar an bpírosúnaic. Síleas féin go raib sé le sé mí pírosúntacac a gearradh amac to'n fear boet. Ní véarna."

"Aet," ar seisean, "cé'n 'aet' atá ort?"

"Aet go nvearnas gac ruo dá n-abruigheann tú, gur éreac liom an féil, agus gur mteas síos an tsráio, agus í paol mo agail, aet bí sé de éare agam a leiríto a éanamh, mar ba liom an féil. Éannaiceas go raor í—gillig agus tistíun an punnt!"

Is beag náir éur a raib san gcúirte le iongnat. An raib piapruighe ac 'Spasac'? Bí san amíreac. Bí fear an tsiopa ann; bí an buacail a díol an ceathraí caoraic le Spasac, agus mionpaó síúto gur díolad an féil.

"Agus cé'n pác náir innis an pírosúnaic an méitín sin óinn i dtosaic?" arsa an gíustis go tagatad.

"Níor piapruigeadh díol é," arsa an pírosúnaic, ruo ab fíor óó. "Agus cé'n pác gur tús tú leat an féil ar an nós aisteac sin?" arsa an gíustis go coéallac.

"Péacaint an raib coisíveacac agam com maic is tá ag an ngeaitéara," arsa "Spasac" go neamuróideac, agus uar mo briaat, do éac sé súil orm féin agus ar an Sáirsint Rua. Saoraó láiréac é.

[San gceat uimh eile:

XXIII.—"Ná uisighe mé!"



## THE DECIDING FACTOR.

### Importance of the Foot Soldier in War Remains Undiminished.

We have always had with us a class of people who believe that war will never come, or, when it does arrive that it will never occur again. Much of this was heard after the Armistice, but the common sense of the nation realises that war will come in its due cycle, because mankind is a warring species. Many things combine to make him such, and one of the chief propellants towards this frame of mind lies in the basis that life is in itself a war, a combat for existence, which takes to violence when areas are overburdened with population which cannot find subsistence.

We have, therefore (says the British "Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette"), to accept war as inevitable at definite periods, caused by underfeeding, loose safeguarding and the checking of natural progress. War of the future will be more destructive than formerly, but the idea can safely be dismissed that decisions will be reached by machines on terra firma or in the air. Neither the one nor the other can hold that which they win, and the real decider is the foot soldier, who occupies the enemy's land.

#### Value of Auxiliary Arms.

It needs to be borne in mind (says the "Kansas City Star") that no great military innovations ever have been worked out in time of peace. The German General Staff has been playing with the contrary idea, but simply under stress of circumstances. Unable to arm the German Army with the heavy artillery used in the recent war, because of the watchful French, the Staff has put forth the theory that heavy artillery is obsolete. It insists that since the Armistice the theory of war has been revolutionised, that there will be no trench warfare in the next conflict, that it will be fought with highly mobile columns with tanks and air-planes and machine guns.

These suggestions are scoffed at by the French who point out that every new war begins where the last left off; that innovations worked out in peace cannot be trusted in a nation's defence, the stakes are too important; that any change in the art of war comes gradually under the stress of actual fighting, and that the infantry, with its auxiliaries as developed in the late war remains the reliance of the nation.

This is Pershing's contention. All the effort of the vast mechanical and chemical equipment of the modern army is directed to getting a man with a bayonet to the enemy line. The value of auxiliary arms must be measured by their effectiveness in contributing to this end.

#### ISSUE OF RAILWAY VOUCHERS.

Adjutant-General's Memo, No. 61, contains the following under date 9th inst. :—

As a temporary measure, the following procedure with regard to the issue of Railway Vouchers will be adopted :—

- (a) The number of vouchers which may be issued to any officer, non-commissioned officer or man will still be governed by the terms of General Routine Order No. 8, paragraph 26, dated 16th December, 1922.
- (b) Vouchers to home addresses outside "An Saorstát" will only be issued to officers, non-commissioned officers and men whose home addresses were outside "An Saorstát" on March 1st, 1925, and who have not changed their addresses since.
- (c) Officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have changed their home addresses from within to without "An Saorstát" since March 1st, 1925, shall be granted vouchers only to the nearest Station in "An Saorstát" to their new addresses.

## INSTRUCTION IN RESCUE FROM DROWNING.

Adjutant-General's Memorandum, No. 69, announces that a 12 day course of instruction in methods of saving life from drowning will be held in Dublin at the Hibernian Military School under the direction of an officer of the Chief of Staff's Department for selected non-commissioned officers and men from Battalions, Corps and Services, etc., with a view of providing a man in each unit who is qualified in these methods.

There will be two courses, the first course commencing on Monday, 27th July, 1925, and ending on Saturday, 8th August, 1925; the second course commencing on 10th August, '25 and ending on Saturday, 22nd August, 1925.

The first detail for these courses will be:—One non-commissioned officer or man from each of the following Battalions:—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 19th and 20th. One non-commissioned officer or man from Armoured Car Corps, Army Air Corps, Artillery Corps, Army Corps of Engineers, and one non-commissioned officer or man from General Headquarters Camp Staff and Islandbridge Camp Staff.

The second detail for these courses will be:—One non-commissioned officer or man from each of the following Battalions:—4th, 6th, 9th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th. One non-commissioned officer or man from Army Medical Service, Army Signal Corps, Military Police Corps, Army Transport Corps, Army School of Music, and two non-commissioned officers or men from the Curragh Training Camp Staff.

Details will be returned to their units on Saturday, 8th August and Saturday, 22nd August, respectively.

Non-commissioned officers and men who acquire proficiency in these courses will be granted certificates accordingly, and their services should be availed of to instruct other men of their Units on their return.

Non-commissioned officers or men who fail to qualify will be returned to their Units with notification to this effect, and a further course may be arranged if necessary.

## MUSSOLINI AND THE WAR OF THE FUTURE.

In the first step taken in the reorganisation of the military and naval forces of Italy by the passage of Premier Mussolini's Army Reform Bill, the navy was placed subordinate to the Army. The measure went through the Senate very easily by 160 votes to 28 after a debate between the Premier and Admiral Thaon di Revel, former Minister of Marine.

Defending the provision giving plenary powers to the head of the Army General Staff against the arguments of the Admiral, Mussolini said the three arms of the Service—military, naval and aerial—must be co-ordinated, and that this co-ordination could best be effected under the army as greatest of the three.

Behind the Alps, he pointed out, there were three great peoples, Western, German and Slav. Any invasion of Italy would come, as it had always come, from one of these directions. The war of the future would, like the World War, be waged mainly on land, although the influence of the navy would doubtless be very great, especially if it were a question of a war of exhaustion.

Admiral de Revel's argument was that future wars would more likely be decided on the sea than on land and that therefore it was a dangerous policy to make the navy subordinate.



# ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

## News from All Quarters—Meeting of Standing Committee—Special Reports of other Committee Meetings—Successful Army Sports Meetings.

G.H.Q.'s A. C. Relay Team was successful in the Southern Command athletic event. The prizes for the event were four 10 guinea Lucania cycles.

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The G.H.Q.'s team was:—Lieut. Coughlan, Ptes. Murphy, A.S.C.; Ptes. Cole and Price G.H.Q.'s staff.

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Twelve teams competed in this event, including the crack Cork civilian cross-country teams.

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Pte. Murphy, G.H.Q.'s A.C. competed at the D.M.P. A.C. carnival on Saturday, 18th inst., his running on the occasion being very meritorious.

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Five members of the 5th Brigade football team played with Kilkenny County in the Leinster Semi-final at Croke Park on Sunday, July 12th.

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Comdt. J. Ryan was the outstanding player on the occasion.

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Again we desire to draw attention to the fact that the players' military ranks were not given.

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Kerry County is the only one giving credit to the Army in this respect.

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G.H.Q.'s A. team crossed camans at Carlow with the 20th Batt. team. The latter ran out good winners on the score 12 points to 3. A large crowd witnessed the game.

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Coy. Q.M. Sergt. Paul Doyle, the well-known Eastern Command footballer has been suspended by the Leinster Council G.A.A. for a breach of the rules governing club players.

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Doyle, it appears, played in an unimportant game with a Dublin team during 1924, and took part in a Kildare Cup match with his home team during the same period.

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His many admirers will sympathise with Paul, whose play at all times was high-class.

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The Leinster Council suspension does not affect Doyle's status in Army games.

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Pte. James Nunan, the 19th Batt. and All-Army footballer, is now devoting much of his spare time to the "lepping game." His figures, 5 feet 7 inches, are most creditable. Nunan is a novice at the game.

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When are we to have the hurling replay—Eastern v. G.H.Q.—which ended in a draw at the G.H.Q. athletic meeting?

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Why does Pte. Manning, A.M.C., Curragh Training Camp, refrain from competing at open athletic meetings. Manning's only

open contest that we know of was at the Irish National Championships at Croke Park, where he secured second place.

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Three military players are assisting Longford County v. Kerry in the All-Ireland Football Championship at Croke Park, on Sunday, 26th inst.

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Capt. B. Whelan, Capt. O'Doherty, Pte. Warnock and others of the 2nd Batt. are playing for Donegal County in the Ulster Senior Football Championship.

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Capt. Joe Brannigan, Eastern Command, was a prominent figure in the Ulster match, Antrim v. Monaghan, recently contested.

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Capt. F. O'Doherty, A.S.I., Curragh Camp, has emerged from retirement and is again assisting his command football team.

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Curragh Command Football team played Carlow County Senior at Carlow on the 12th July, the trial resulted in a draw.

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Spectators at the Army Boxing Tournament at McKee Barracks on Monday, the 13th July, were unanimous in voting the fixture as being the best tourney staged in Dublin for years.

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The contestants were in all cases very evenly matched. If we mention the following in particular it is not to reflect on the other participants, but to give due honour to boxers who, although only novices, by their displays promise to rank amongst the highest.

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Ptes. Morgan, Fulham, Finn, Pringle and Harte will disappoint us much if in the coming season they fail to capture championships at their respective weights.

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Military rank and file made up a large section of the audience.

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Officers, with few exceptions, were conspicuous by absence.

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An unusual feature for boxing tourneys held in Dublin was the fact that the decisions were approved of by the large audience.

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Rumour has it that certain influences are at work to organise handball contests between military and civilian players. Such contests are to be generally encouraged, but participants should be assured in such cases that amateur laws are respected in every detail.

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The Army Handball Sub-committee has laid it down that military handball clubs may affiliate only with the Irish Handball Association (G.A.A.).



## STANDING COMMITTEE.

Meeting held at G.H.Q., Parkgate, on 17th inst. Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan, C.F., Chairman, presiding. Also present:—Major-General Cronin, Major Doyle, Major McGrath, Comdt. Ennis and Comdt. Colgan.

A discussion in reference to the granting of permission to Comdt. M. A. O'Connor and Captain Delamere to take part in the Midland Counties' Tennis Championships took place. It was unanimously decided to request the Director of Medical Services and the O/C., Army Air Corps, to grant the two officers the necessary leave of absence.

### All-Army Championships.

The Minutes of the Athletics and Cycling Sub-Committee were considered and adopted.

Arising out of same, Major Doyle proposed, and Major McGrath seconded, that the All-Army Athletic Championships be held at Cork during the week commencing August the 23rd. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Cork on the matter. The Minutes were confirmed.

It was decided that in the event of the Championships being held in Cork, the General Headquarters, Eastern and Curragh Commands be requested to assist the Executive Council in the organising of an excursion train to Cork.

The Secretary was directed to communicate with the Chief of Staff asking that Monday, the 24th of August, be declared a holiday, so as to facilitate the military in travelling to Cork for Athletic Championships.

### Swimming and Water Polo.

The minutes of the Swimming and Water Polo Sub-Committee were confirmed. The Secretary to instruct the Sub-Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the holding of the Championships at Blackrock Baths.

The Secretary presented an estimate of the cost of carrying out the Hurling, Football and Athletic Championships and other fixtures. Same was considered at great length, and provision made for the reduction of outlay.

The fixture, General Headquarters v. Western Command, All-Army Championships, fixed for Athlone on the 26th inst. was cancelled. The matches were re-arranged for Athlone on Wednesday, July the 22nd.

It was decided that the Cups only would be given to the winners of the Medical Services' and Chaplains' Cup Competitions. Medals to the winners of the Hurling and Football Championships.

A discussion as to the best means of procuring funds took place. The Secretary was directed to write the Quartermaster-General and the General Officer Commanding, Eastern Command, on the matter.

### For "the Forty-foot."

An application from the Sandycove Bathing Association for subscription was referred to the Water Polo and Swimming Sub-Committee, with a recommendation that a subscription be forwarded from the Sub-Committee's funds.

### Phoenix Park Pavilion.

A communication from the Chief of Staff relative to a complaint from the Garda Síochána, Dublin Division, as to the destruction of the Pavilion at Phoenix Park, was read. The Secretary presented reports from the Eastern and General Headquarters Commands. The reports stated that the military were in no way responsible. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Chief of Staff repudiating the statements of the Garda Síochána Club.

### Tennis Championships.

A communication from Captain Delamere setting out the proposals of his Sub-Committee re the holding of the Tennis Championships was confirmed.

A further communication from Captain Delamere asking for a grant for repairs to the Curragh Tennis Courts was read. The Secretary was instructed to inform Captain Delamere that the matter should be referred to the Curragh Command Athletic Council.

A letter from the Garda Síochána recommending that Mr. Kennefick be appointed as referee for the Hurling Contest on the 15th of August was read. The Standing Committee unanimously agreed to have Mr. Kennefick officiate.

Major McGrath undertook to purchase 12 hurleys for the hurling team in training at Baldonnel.

An application from Mr. M. Nolan for the position as Athletic Trainer was read. The Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Nolan that the position was already filled.

The estimate of the Irish Jewellery and Enamelling Co. for the supply of Medals for the All-Army Championships was accepted. The Secretary to draw up agreement for signature between Army Athletic Association and the Irish Jewellery and Enamelling Co.

A Statement of Accounts in connection with the Boxing Tournament held at McKee Barracks on the 13th inst. was presented and considered satisfactory.

## COMMAND COUNCIL.

Meeting on 7th inst. Present:—Major T. McGrath, Chairman, presiding; Comdt. P. Ennis, Treasurer; Lieutenant C. S. Doyle, Secretary; Capt. Delamere, Capt. Stapleton, Lieut. Grant, S.M. Woods, S.M. Brophy, Sergt. Kennedy and Cpl. O'Neill.

### Expenses.

The Chairman stated that the Standing Committee had ruled on the question of the expenses of the G.H.Q. teams travelling to Athlone on the 26th instant. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Comdt. Colgan on the matter in view of the fact that no reference was made to the discussion in the Minutes of the Standing Committee Meeting.

### Sub-Committees.

Sub-Committees were appointed for the selection of Command teams in hurling and football, as follows:—Hurling, Major T. McGrath, Capt. T. Finlay and Cpl. O'Neill. Football:—Captain S. O'Beirne, Comdt. D. Mackey, Capt. O'Sullivan, Lieut. H. Gannon and Captain J. Fitzgerald.

On the Chairman's suggestion the Secretary's name was added to each of the Sub-Committees.

### Command Championships.

Referees' Reports were read and arising from same the following matches were awarded:—

G.H.Q. v. Portobello (Football)—G.H.Q. winners; Islandbridge v. Gormanston (Football)—Islandbridge winners; Artillery v. Baldonnel (Football)—Artillery winners; Artillery v. Islandbridge (Hurling)—Artillery winners; Portobello v. Gormanston (Hurling)—Portobello winners.

### Handball.

Points were awarded to Portobello G.H.Q., Baldonnel and Gormanston in their respective matches and the Semi-Final of the Command between G.H.Q. and Portobello was fixed for Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. at the Civic Guard Alley. Corporal Canavan, Baldonnel, referee.

### Command Sports.

Comdt. Ennis submitted a financial statement in connection with the Command Sports. Same was considered very satisfactory and the Sports Committee complimented thereon. As Artillery had so far failed to contribute their portion of the Command Levy, the Secretary was directed to again bring the matter to the notice of the President of their Sports Committee.

### Inter-Company Competitions.

Progress was reported from all Groups and the Command Final was fixed for Baldonnel on the 5th August, starting at 1 p.m., the permission of the Officer Commanding to be obtained in the meantime. Names of all competitors to be furnished to the Command Secretary on or before the 26th instant, the registered colours of the Groups to be worn by all competitors. The winners of the Tug-o'-War Competition at this fixture shall be declared the Command Champions and the Perpetual Annual Challenge Cup allocated to this event shall be presented to the winners.

### Status of Lt. H. Cannon.

Islandbridge delegates claimed the services of this Officer in view of his transfer to their Group from G.H.Q.

The Chairman ruled that Lieutenant Cannon was only eligible to play for G.H.Q. in the present Championships, in consideration of the fact that he was attached to G.H.Q. on the date the Championships were made.



## ATHLETICS AND CYCLING SUB-COMMITTEE.

Meeting 7th inst., Comdt. Ennis presiding.

Reports were read from the Curragh, G.H.Q., and Southern Command showing good progress. Lieutenant Lewis said that although the first round of the competition had been run off in the Southern Command he had only got results from 10th Battalion. Commandant Colgan stated there was a report from the Administrative Officer, Western Command to the effect that instructions contained in Adjutant-General's Memo. No. 60 were adhered to.

In the case of G.H.Q. it was pointed out that Artillery, owing to training at the Glen of Imaal would not be able to compete.

Captain Harkins stated that owing to the unusual number of "guards" on account of Companies in training for the Premier Cup, the Inter-Company Competition was a failure. As far as he knew very little had been done in the Eastern Command.

### Permits from N.A.C.A.

With reference to complaints of N.A.C.A. re bills for Army Sports being posted before permits are obtained, after a long discussion on the subject the following resolution was proposed by Commandant Colgan, seconded by Commandant Ennis, and passed unanimously: "That whilst the Army is most anxious to comply with the rules of the N.A.C.A., we wish to draw attention to delay of N.A.C.A. in answering correspondence and applications for permits."

### Championships.

It was decided to hold the All-Army Championships on 29th and 30th August. Kilkenny, Cork and Dublin were mentioned as venues and it was decided to leave the matter of selection to the Executive Council of the A.A.A.

The Curragh representative was in favour of Kilkenny, he stated that if an excursion train was run from the Curragh to Kilkenny on the Sunday of the Championships, he could guarantee from 1,500 to 2,000 men from the Curragh attending the Sports.

The Southern representative stated that Cork would be a good venue for a gate.

It was decided that the following open events should be run off as well as the Championships:—100, 200, 400 and 800 Yards, One Mile Relay, High Jump, 1 and 3 Miles Cycle, and that application should be made to the N.A.C.A. for one All-Ireland Championship and two Leinster Championships.

It was decided that three competitors may enter from a Command for each championship event, but only two can compete.

It was recommended that Command Council provide themselves with a set of hurdles, weights, javelin, discus, tapes and pole jump.



## No. 5 GROUP G.H.Q.

Arising out of a consultation between Major McGrath and the President, it was decided that the re-play of the hurling match, G.H.Q. v. Eastern Command be provisionally fixed for Wednesday, the 29th July, at 3.30 p.m., at Croke Park, the cycling race to be run off immediately after the hurling match.

In connection with the forthcoming contest between G.H.Q. (No. 5 Group) football and the other teams within the Command, on the suggestion of Capt. S. O'Beirne it was decided to select a committee to pick our team. As a result, Comdt. P. Ennis, Capt. S. O'Beirne, Lt. H. Cannon, C.Q.M.S. Hodgins and Cpl. T. Hayes were selected.

It was agreed to adopt Lt. H. Cannon's suggestion to enter for the Novices' League Competition under the N.A. & C.A. athletes from within the Group.

C.Q.M.S. Hodgins, Sgt. Harvey and Sgt. Pigott reported their teams as attending practice matches in connection with coming events.

Comdt. P. Ennis thanked all who helped so ably and gave so generously of their time and attention at the Command Sports—all of which contributed so much to the great success the Sports were.

The captain of the Handball Club intimated that it would not be possible to play Portobello next Wednesday, 15th inst. The Command Secretary, having heard the reason, decided to inform Portobello that the match be agreed to be postponed until a later date.

## ARMY BOXING TOURNAMENT.

### Big Crowd Witnesses 63 Rounds of Splendid Boxing at McKee.

### McASEY CUP GOES TO CORK.

The Army Boxing Tournament held at the spacious Riding School at McKee Barracks on Monday night, the 13th inst., may be voted the most successful boxing venture of the Army Athletic Association so far. Of the 14 scheduled contests 8 went the stipulated distance, and altogether 63 rounds of good boxing were witnessed. The attendance numbered over 800, of which at least 300 were civilians, the latter including some of the best-known boxing enthusiasts in the city. The presence of outside club representatives proved a great attraction. Altogether the Army boxers secured three of the five inter-club contests.

With one exception the decisions met with general approval, the exception being the Joynt v. McDermott bout. So keen a contest did these lads put up that it was difficult up to the end of the fourth round to discriminate between them. McDermott, however, seemed to have made up ground in the closing rounds, and the decision in favour of Joynt had a mixed reception.

The McAsey Cup bout between McCarthy and Doyle provided the best contest of the night. Both boys boxed a draw at Cork last year as featherweights for the Cup, and this night's contest at catchweights was the outcome of that draw. Doyle was a good winner at the end.

Garda Kieft maintained his reputation as a hard-hitting boxer, and his clever ringcraft and good "covering up" won him his fight against Kidley.

The fight between Buckley (Irish Bantam Champion) and O'Flaherty, saw the champion fully extended. O'Flaherty gave a game display and his methods completely upset Buckley for the first couple of rounds. Experience told in the end and Buckley was a good winner.

A late tram service would have been a great boon to patrons.

### DETAILS.

#### SIX 2-MINUTE ROUNDS.

Private McAlinden (Dublin Command) v. Private Finn (Curragh).—McAlinden had the better of the opening exchanges, but despite a damaged eye Finn improved towards the end, and had slightly the better of the concluding round. McAlinden won on points.

Private Morgan (Dublin Command) v. Private Fulham (Curragh).—Both gave a good exhibition as the fight progressed. There was little in it at the finish, when Morgan got the verdict.

Private Joynt (Curragh) v. J. McDermott (ex-N.A.B.C.).—After a brisk opening, McDermott put in good work in the succeeding two rounds. He seemed to have the better of the concluding stages, but the decision went in favour of Joynt.

Private Daly (Curragh) v. Private O'Connell (Cork).—After two hard rounds O'Connell, suffering from a badly damaged eye, retired.

Private McCullagh (Curragh) v. J. Perry (ex-N.A.B.C.).—Perry opened well, but McCullagh boxed better in the succeeding rounds. Perry went down for 9 in the third round, and, coming up groggy, was knocked out in the fourth.

Private Treacy (Dublin Command) v. W. Wright (Phoenix B.C.).—Treacy had a slight advantage in the opening round, and the next three saw plenty of in-fighting. Wright, who was the stronger boxer, plied a straight left well in the concluding stages and earned the victory on points.

Corporal McDonagh (Athlone) v. F. Dalton (Limerick B.C.).—The opening rounds were even and the third fought at a fast pace, with little between the men. McDonagh was the cooler and better boxer from this to the end, and deserved his win on points.

### SPECIAL CONTEST.

Private Doyle (Cork), Amateur Feather-weight Champion v. Sergeant McCarthy (Curragh).—Both boxed a draw last year at Cork as feather-weights for the McAsey Cup and last night they renewed their battle for the cup at catch weights. There was plenty of hard hitting in the opening rounds, both exchanging heavy body blows. McCarthy went down in both third and fourth rounds and Doyle, boxing well throughout, won on points.





Garda Kielt (Dublin) v. Private Kidley (Curragh).—The first round was tame, but Kielt had the better of the second. Kidley led the fight in the next two. The fifth was evenly contested. The last round was fought gamely, and Kielt, improving, won on points.

Garda O'Connor (Dublin) v. Private Pringle (Curragh).—O'Connor forced the fight right away, and won by the k.o. route.

Private Buckley (Curragh) (Irish Bantam-weight Champion) v. Private O'Flaherty (Mullingar).—There was little between the boys in the opening rounds, Buckley holding only a slight lead. He wore his opponent down, however, to win on points.

Sergeant McAlinden (Dublin Command) v. Private Clarke (Curragh).—The fight was spoiled by holding. McAlinden's seconds threw in the towel in the third round.

Private O'Donnell (Curragh) v. Private Harte (Athlone).—Harte was disqualified in the fourth round.

#### AMATEUR BOUT (3 2-MINUTE ROUNDS).

Private Collins v. Mr. Costello.—The latter was knocked out in the first round.



### 5th AND 15th BATTALION SPORTS.

The 5th and 15th Battalions' Annual Sports were held on 1st inst. at the Curragh and proved very successful.

The Committee are to be congratulated on the fine, varied programme. No. 2 Army Band, under the baton of Lieut. Duff, played a choice selection during the afternoon.

Mr. Charles Harris, of Messrs. Elvery & Co., acted as Handicapper and Starter.

Lieut. Sean Collins Powell (15th Battalion) was one of the outstanding competitors, winning four events, i.e., 880 (confined to 15th Batt.), 440, 880 and Officers' 100 yards (confined to 5th and 15th Battalions). The following also did exceptionally well:—Cpl. Keogh (5th Battalion) won 220 yards confined to 5th and 15th Battalions; Pte. McDonagh, 5th Battalion, won 100 yards confined to 5th Battalion and 100 yards confined to 5th and 15th Battalions. Pte. McDaid did well at the high jump, winning same at 5 ft., and giving an exhibition jump at 5 ft. 1½ ins.

Lieut. O'Connell, 15th Battalion, won the 1 Mile Flat (confined to 5th and 15th Battalions) in good style, with Cpls. Banks and Cuffe (5th Battalion) a good second and third respectively.

Three Miles Flat open to the Army attracted many entries. Pte. McDonoghue (27th Batt.), won by half a lap. Pte. Downes (26th Batt.), came second.

In the Three Mile Cycle open to the Army, Cpl. Lennon (15th Batt.), was an easy winner, with Cpl. Cassidy (15th Batt.), second.

Private Winters had an easy win as the best clown.

Commandant Peadar O'Conlon, Officer Commanding 15th Batt., presented a beautiful perpetual trophy for the best all-round Company in all branches of athletics in his Battalion. Commandant Philip Brady, Officer Commanding 5th Battalion, presented a similar trophy for the Inter-Company Relay Race in his Battalion.



### ARBOUR HILL BOYS' ORGANISATION.

Much credit is due to the energetic committee who organised the concert for the Boys' Organisation at Arbour Hill, on 19th inst. The programme was an excellent one and merited the applause bestowed upon it by the crowded audience. Irish songs and dances figured prominently amongst the items which were contributed by Mr. Mortimer and Juveniles, Master Morris, Mr. Reynolds, Miss O'Reilly, Mr. Whelan, Sgt. Doyle, Miss Donegan, and Miss Slockett, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Donegan, Miss Verdun, Miss Darcy, Miss Dunne, Miss O'Neill, Miss Callaghan, The Shamrock Troupe, Master Boyle, Miss Eta Donegan, Sgt. P. Diamond, Miss O'Connor (9 years old child with 60 competition medals in dance and recitation), C.Q.M.S. Fahey and Sgt. Cormac, Master Reynolds and Miss Carr.

## SPORTS AT FINNER CAMP.

### 2nd Infantry Battalion Hold very Successful Athletic and Boxing Tourney.

The 2nd Infantry Battalion, stationed at Finner, County Donegal, held their Sports on the Battalion Playing Fields on Sunday, July 12th. A heavy storm of rain commenced just about half-an-hour before the first event was due to start, and things looked very far from promising until 2.30 p.m., after which the weather took a turn for the better. A good crowd were in time to see the finish of the Marathon Race. This event, which was open, and drew eight competitors from Sligo, Garrison and Dromahair districts, with four members of the Army. It was a well contested race, Guards Kelly and Connor finishing almost abreast, with Pte. Magaharan of the 2nd Battalion a good third.

J. Mannion, winning the open 100 Yards, finished inches in front of A. G. Patterson of Garrison.

The open 880 was won by A. G. Patterson of Garrison, with Gerard Sweeney of Ballyshannon 2nd about 6 yards away, Kilkenny of Dromahair getting into 3rd place.

Sergt. Sheeran, "C" Company, was in fine form, taking altogether seven prizes. This N.C.O. deserves credit for his good performance, as he has been able to do very little training owing to his military duties.

The Relay Race was won by "C" Company, who have a real good team. Brigade Headquarters were unlucky in not being nearer to the winners.

The civilian spectators were much interested in the "Reveille" Race won by Pte. Tolton.

Frank Little, Ballyshannon, was surprised when he received his watch after winning the Boys' Race.

On winning the Hop, Step and Jump, Pte. Duffy, Brigade Staff, received a rousing cheer.

Captain Doyle, Adjutant, jumped really well in the Long Jump. This officer also took the prize for the Long Puck.

Colonel Conway, O.C. No. 1 Brigade, keenly contested the Long and High Jumps, just failing to get in the first two.

Colonel Conway, Commandant T. Crean (Brigade Q.M.), and all other officers of the Brigade Staff gave every assistance possible to make the Sports a success.

The Boxing contests, being the first held at Finner, gave the spectators good value for their money. The Athlone Team proved great sportsmen.

Sligo Brass Band and the St. Malachy's Pipe Band, from Belfast, gave good selections of music during the afternoon and evening.

McSherry and McCluskey (the Two Macks) caused much amusement in fancy dress.

The kiddies were given a "Souvenir" just before the Refreshment Tent closed.

Colonel Conway distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

The thanks of the Battalion Sports Committee has been sent to all the officials and workers for the efficient manner in which their duties were carried out. The Commanding Officer, Commandant P. P. Hyde, was well pleased with everything.

The civilian competitors have asked the Committee to send Teams to their Sports and the invitation is much appreciated by the Battalion Committee.

#### DETAILS:

Open Marathon Race, about 4 Miles.—1, Guard Kelly, Sligo; 2, M. Connor Drum; 3, Pte. Magaharan.

100 Yards (Confined).—1, Sergt. Sheeran; 2, Sergt. Earnshaw, A.C.C.; 3, Captain Doyle.

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Boys' Race (Open).—1, Frank Little, Ballyshannon; 2, Lambert, Sligo.

1 Mile (Confined).—1, Pte. Magaharan; 2, Sergt. Sheeran; 3, Pte. Twohill.

High Jump.—1, Pte. Corcoran, 2nd Battn.; 2, Pte. Duffy, A.P.C.

Slings 56 lbs. (without follow).—1, Pte. Lawlor, P.A.; 2, Pte. Hession, P.A.; 3, Pte. McGowan, 2nd Batt.

Mile Relay (Two 220's, one 440 Yards, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile).—1, "C" Company; 2, "B" Company; 3, "D" Company. H.Q. No. 1 Brigade Team also competed, just missing 3rd place.

Hop, Step and Jump (Confined).—1, Pte. Duffy, A.P.C.; 2, Pte. Barry, A.C.C.; 3, Lieut. McCarthy.

440 Yards (Confined).—1, Sergt. Sheeran; 2, Sergt. Earnshaw, A.C.C.; 3, Pte. Rushe.

Long Jump (Confined).—1, Captain Doyle; 2, Sergt. Sheeran; 3, Pte. Barry, A.C.C.

220 Yards (Confined).—1, Sergt. Sheeran; 2, — Earnshaw; 3, Captain Doyle.

100 Yards (Open).—1, J. Mannion, Dromore West; 2, A. G. Patterson, Garrison; 3, Gerard Sweeney, Ballyshannon.

Long Puck (Hurling).—1, Captain Doyle; 2, Sergt. Dempsey.

880 Yards (Confined).—1, Sergt. Sheeran; 2, Pte. McDermott; 3, Pte. Carroll.

880 Yards (Open).—1, A. G. Patterson, Garrison; 2, Gerard Sweeney, Ballyshannon; 3, M. Kilkenny, Dromahair.

Football Place Kick.—1, Pte. McGowan; 2, Commandant Green.

Reveille Race (in this race competitors did not move until the last note of Reveille had been sounded; they then ran 100 yards to their rifles, equipment, boots and leggings, dressed, and ran 220 yards. The race was given to the man who was correctly dressed and first home). Winner—Pte. Tolton.

### BOXING.

#### Athlone Team v. Finner Camp Team.

It was arranged that each contest consist of six two-minute rounds. Results:—

Sergt. J. Burns (Finner) beat Pte. (Gunboat) Howard (Athlone) on points. A fine exhibition by both men, Burns just getting the decision. Howard should go a long way in the next Army Championships.

Pte. Egan (Athlone) was awarded the decision against Corpl. Brogan (Finner). Brogan retired with his shoulder injured in the fourth round. This was a most interesting contest until the unfortunate accident occurred.

Pte. Lindsay, P.A. (Athlone) was knocked out in the first round by Pte. Barry (Finner). Barry went all out at the start and did not give Lindsay any chance to show his abilities.

Pte. McDonagh (Athlone) was doing well when Pte. Tolton (Finner) injured his thumb in the second round. McDonagh won on points.

Cullinane (Finner) was doing well in the second round when Pte. Tench's (Athlone) seconds threw in the towel, Cullinane getting the points.

Pte. Joy (Sligo) put up a game fight against Corpl. Cahoon (Finner) until the fifth round, when he was forced to retire, Cahoon being awarded the points.

A Special Comedy Contest of two "Ex-Champions" caused great amusement. The result was a "Draw."

The referee (Commandant T. Crean, Brigade Q.M.) suggested that a "Rational" conclusion to the Boxing programme would be an exhibition bout between Captain O'Donovan (Brigade M.O.) and Lieut. McNabb (Brigade Dentist). One of the officials objected to this, as all Lieut. McNabb's engagements up to the present have resulted in "Draws." Allowing for this, Dr. Donovan was willing to compete and remarked that he would do the "Filling in" afterwards.

Owing to the lateness of the hour it is regretted that this event had to be postponed.

## 9th BRIGADE SPORTS.

Held at Keane Barracks, Curragh, on Wednesday, 8th July.

### RESULTS:

100 Yards (Open to Curragh)—1, Lt. Hogan; 2, Cpl. Fox.

56lbs. without follow.—1, Pte. Horgan; 2, Pte. Curtin.

880 Yards (Confined to Brigade)—1, Pte. Lang, 26th Batt.; 2, Sgt. Farrell, 8th Batt.

Tug-of-War—15th Batt. beat 26th Batt (8th a Bye); 15th Batt. 8th Batt. in Final.

Pole Jump (Open to Curragh)—1, Pte. Ahern, 15th Batt.; 2, Pte. Collins, 26th Batt.

880 Yards (Officers of Brigade)—1, Lt. Powell, 15th Batt.; 2, Lt. O'Connell, 2nd Batt.

56lbs. (Height) (Open to Curragh)—Sgt. Fitzgerald, 12 feet.

High Jump (Confined to Brigade)—1, Pte. McDade, 15th; 2, Pte. Ahern, 15th.

440 Yards (Confined to Brigade)—1, Pte. Byrne, 26th Batt.; 2, Sgt. Farrell, 8th Batt.

Putting 16lbs. Shot (Open to Curragh)—1, Pte. Curtis, 36ft. 5in.; 2, Pte. Fayne, 31ft. 3in.

Hop, Step and Jump (Confined to Brigade)—1, Lt. Hogan, 26th Batt., 40ft.; 2, Cpl. Fox, 8th Batt., 39ft. 11in.

1 Mile Flat (Confined to Brigade)—1, Cpl. Banks, 5th Batt.; 2, Pte. Downes, 26th Batt.

Long Jump (Confined to Brigade)—1, Cpl. Fox, 8th Batt., 20ft. 1in.; 2, Lt. Hogan, 26th Batt., 19ft.

Pucking Hurley Ball—1, Pte. Monaghan; 2, Lt. Cordill, 8th Batt.

Throwing Javelin—1, Lt. Hogan.

220 Yards (Open to Curragh)—1, Lt. Hogan; 2, Cpl. Fox, 8th Batt.

Relay Race—1, Beresford Barracks Team; 2, 26th Batt.

Sack Race—Cpl. Canavan.

Throwing the Discus—1, Capt. O'Doherty, 96ft. 2in.; 2, Lt. Hogan, 84ft.

Football Place Kick—Pte. Massage.

120 Yards Hurdle (Confined to Brigade)—1, Lt. Hogan; 2, Cpl. Fox, 8th Batt.

A Donkey Race, Band Race, Girls' Race, Team Race and Physical Drill Display went to make up a splendid day's sport under the patronage of Col. J. McLaughlin. Much credit is due to Lt. Horgan, Organising Secretary. No. 2 Band played during the day.

### ARMY OFFICERS PASS LAW EXAMINATIONS.

In the annual Law Examinations of the King's Inns, Dublin, held recently, the following well-known Army Officers passed:—Major Killeen, Chief of Staff's Department (1st Year); Major Barra O Briain, Chief of Staff's Department (1st and 2nd Year); and Commandant R. J. Feely, Adjutant General's Department (1st and 2nd Year).

### ALL-ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THREE Competitors may ENTER from a Command for each Championship Event, but ONLY TWO can COMPETE.

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## SOUTHERN COMMAND SPORTS.

### Army Athletes Make Fine Display in Successful Meeting.

The Southern Command Championships and Athletic Sports were held in the U.C.C. Grounds, Cork, on Tuesday, 14th instant. The Army events, which were keenly contested, were first on the programme. Unfortunately the weather conditions necessitated a postponement before the Open events were reached. The Sports were resumed on the following Thursday evening in beautiful weather before one of the largest crowds seen at any meeting in the South. Most of the prominent athletes and cyclists in Ireland were present and an additional attraction was the presence of the No. 1 Army Band, which was listened to with keen appreciation.

The confined events revealed a marked improvement in Army athletics. Many of the military competitors held their own in the open events—the G.H.Q. representatives taking the much coveted Relay Race from some of the cracks of the South.

The presence of so many champions in the open events made the meeting one of unusual importance. The competition in the athletic and cycling events proved to be decidedly keen, the finishes being received with marked applause. Details:—

#### CONFINED EVENTS.

100 Yards.—Sgt. McMahon, 10th Batt., 1; Cpl. Kelly, 12th Batt., 2.

220 Yards.—Cpl. Kelly, 12th Batt.; 1; Lt. O'Driscoll, 16th Batt., 2.

440 Yards.—Pte. Rainbow, 10th Batt., 1; Sgt. McMahon, 12th Batt., 2.

880 Yards.—Lieut. Griffin, A.C. Corps, 1; Lieut. Smith, 16th Batt., 2.

1 Mile Flat.—Lieut. Griffin, A.C. Corps, 1; Lieut. Smith, 16th Batt., 2.

120 Yards Hurdles.—Cpl. Kelly, 12th Batt., 1; Sgt. Houlihan, 12th Batt., 2.

Half-Mile Cycle.—Pte. Kenny, 10th Batt., 1; Pte. Flynn, S.S. Batt., 2.

1 Mile Cycle.—Pte. Kenny, 10th Batt., 1; Pte. Connery, 11th Batt., 2.

1 Mile Relay.—16th Battalion, 1; 12th Battalion, 2. 16th Battalion Team:—Lieut. O'Driscoll (220), Pte. Banks (220), Pte. Joyce (440), Pte. Whelan (880). 12th Battalion Team.—Pte. O'Donoghue (220), Sgt. Mockler (220), Sgt. McMahon (440), Pte. Roche (880).

Long Jump.—Pte. Barron, 18th Batt., 19ft. 9in., 1; Pte. Dooley, 18th Batt., 18ft. 10in., 2.

High Jump.—Lieut. R. Cotter, Collins Barracks, Cork, 5ft. 5in., 1; Sergt. Houlihan, 12th Batt., 5ft. 4in., 2.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Cpl. Horgan, 16th Batt., 39ft. 9in., 1; Pte. Dooner, 12th Batt., 39ft. 5in., 2.

Putting 16 lbs. Shot.—Capt. O'Riordan, 4th Bgde. M.O., 32ft. 3in., 1; Lieut. Cotter, Collins Barracks, 31ft. 3in., 2.

Slinging 56lbs. over Bar.—Capt. P. Ryan, 16th Batt., 12ft. 0in., 1; Capt. O'Riordan, 4th Bgde., 11ft. 10in., 2.

Slinging 56lbs. without follow.—Capt. O'Riordan, 4th Bgde., 1; Capt. Ryan, 16th Batt., 2.

Tug-of-War.—Final: Military Police beat 16th Batt.

#### OPEN EVENTS

Boys' Race.—W. Mackey, Blackpool. 16 competed.

100 Yards.—C. O'Mahony, Iona A.C., 1; H. G. Collander, Civic Guards, 2; Insp. Glynn, D.M.P., 3. 24 competed—Time 10.5.

1 Mile Cycle.—M. Phelan, Carrick-on-Suir, 1; W. Falvey, Shamrock A.C., 2; D. Falvey, McCurtain A.C., 3.

Half-Mile Flat.—W. W. Aherne, Mount Nugent, 1; M. Grehan, D.U., 2; T. Ashe, Civic Guards, Dublin, 3. 12 competed—Time 3.14.

One Mile Flat.—J. J. Ryan, Tipperary, 1; J. Murphy, Blarney, 2; W. W. Aherne, Mount Nugent, 3. 14 competed.

4 Miles Cycle Championship of Munster.—D. Falvey, Cork, 1; T. Phelan, Carrick-on-Suir, 2. 14 competed. Time 11.47.

High Jump.—W. Shanahan, D.M.P. (2 ins.), 6ft. 3½in., 1; L. Stanley, D.M.P. (Scratch), 6ft. 1½in., 2. 12 competed.

220 Yards.—J. P. McMahon, Limerick, 1; P. J. Gardiner, C.G.A.C., Dublin, 2; J. M. Ryan, Iona A.C., 3. 26 competed. Time 22 4/5 secs.

Long Jump.—J. Jagoe, U.C.C., 23ft. 8in., 1st; Insp. Glynn, D.M.P., 23ft. 2in., 2nd; L. Stanley, D.M.P., 22ft. 10in., 3rd. 12 competed.

120 Yards Hurdles.—J. Jagoe, U.C.C., and D. J. McCarthy, U.C.C., dead-heated for first place. On the spin of a coin McCarthy was successful. 10 competed.

One Mile Relay Race.—G.H.Q., Dublin, 1st; U.C. Cork, 2nd; Blarney A.C., 3rd. Also competed Collins A.C., Iona A.C., Limerick A.C., and Civic Guards, Dublin.

Hop, Step and Jump.—L. Stanley, D.M.P., 1st; Sgt. Keyes, Civic Guards, Limerick, 2nd. 12 competed.

Three Mile Cycle.—W. Falvey, Shamrock, 1st; M. Phelan, Carrick-on-Suir, 2nd; D. Casey, Shamrock, 3rd. 10 competed. Time 8.8½.

Five Miles Flat Championship of Ireland.—J. J. Ryan, Tipperary, 1st; J. Murphy, Blarney, 2nd; P. J. Whelan, Collins A.C., 3rd. 7 competed. Time, 28 mins. 17 4/5 secs.

Slinging 56lbs. over Bar.—G. Walsh, Coachford, 1st; D. Birmingham, Kildorrery, 2nd. 9 competed.

440 Yards.—J. M. Ryan, Iona A.C., 1st; W. W. Aherne, Mount Nugent, 2nd; Captain Farrell, Kilkenny, 3rd. 15 competed.

Putting 28lbs. Shot.—G. Walsh, Coachford, 1st; D. Birmingham, Kildorrery, 2nd. 9 competed.

Five Miles Cycle (Scratch).—D. Falvey, Cork, 1st; P. O'Riordan, Shamrock, 2nd; J. J. Bennett, Dublin, 3rd. 10 competed. Time 15 mins. 40 4/5 secs.

At the conclusion of the Sports the prizes were distributed by Major-General Brennan, General Officer Commanding, Southern Command.

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## EASTERN COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

### Disappointing Attendance—Hennessy's Hat Trick— Newton's Fine Performance.

With practically nothing in the nature of counter attractions the attendance at the Eastern Command Championships held at the Hibernian School's Sports Grounds on Wednesday, 15th inst., was disappointing. Although a fair crowd followed the different events with interest, a better patronage was merited. With the exception of the Battalions stationed in Dublin representation was small, and consequently competition suffered—in one instance a walk-over was awarded.

In championship sports the performances all round were moderate and, with the exception of two events, the local Battalions carried off all the honours. Sgt. Hennessy, of H.Q. Battalion (Collins) had the distinction of performing the "hat trick" during the afternoon, winning the 100 yds., 220 yds. and 440 yds.—with ease in each case. In the hop, step and jump Cpl. Conlon of the 13th Batt. put up a creditable performance at 39 ft. 10½ ins., and with a little more luck at the "take off" might have gone a foot further.

The Inter-Battalion Race provided good competition. On a hard pitch stamina played a strong part. It was not surprising that only one Batt. (27th) furnished the requisite quota of four to gain Battalion honours. Individually the race was a triumph for Pte. Newton who led from start to finish and although apparently exhausted at the beginning of the last lap he struggled gamely to the finish, to win by 20 yards. The following are the Battalions winning totals of the various events:—H.Q. Batt., 6; 27th Batt., 2; 23rd Batt., 2; 22nd Batt., 1; 17th Batt., 1; 13th Batt., 1.

During the afternoon the No. 2 Band, under the baton of Sergt.-Major Flahive, discoursed an attractive programme of music which was much appreciated.

The officials were:—President, Major-Gen. D. Hogan; Vice-President, Col. Felix McCorley; Chairman, Rev. Sean Pigott, C.F.; Hon. Treasurer, Major T. McNally; Hon. Secretary, Capt. T. Tuíte; Judges, Major P. King, Comdt. C. Saurin, Comdt. M. J. Medick, Capt. T. Grey, Capt. Baxter, Lt. Staines, Lt. Sean O'Hara, Capt. Kavanagh, Capt. J. P. Murphy, Capt. Tyrrell; Timekeepers, Capt. P. Daly, Capt. T. Cosgrave; Handicapper and Starter, Capt. D. Harkins; Committee, Capt. O'Reilly, Capt. Whelan, Lieut. M. O'Brien.

#### DETAILS.

16 lbs. Shot—Cpl. Higgins (17th Batt., Mullingar), 33 ft. 1 in., 1st; Pte. J. O'Mahony (27th Batt., Hibernian Schools), 32 ft. 7½ ins., 2nd. Seven competed.

100 Yards—First Heat—Lieut. Phelan (27th Batt.), 1st; Cpl. Kelly (23rd Batt.), 2nd. Six competed. Second Heat—Sgt. Hennessy (H.Q. Batt.), 1st; Pte. McAlinden (do.), 2. Five competed. Final—Hennessy, 1st; McAlinden, 2nd; Kelly, 3rd. Won by two yards; one yard. Time, 11 secs.

Long Jump—Cpl. Kelly (23rd Batt.), 18 ft. 9½ ins., 1st; Capt. Connolly (H.Q. Batt.), 18 ft. 1 in., 2nd. Eight competed.

880 Yards—Cpl. Ray (H.Q. Batt.), 1; Pte. Moorehouse (do.), 2nd; Sgt. Furlong (27th Batt.), 3rd. Won by ten yards; fifteen yards. Five competed.

Hop, Step and Jump—Cpl. Conlon (13th Batt.), 39 ft. 10½ ins., 1st; Sgt. Fenneral (23rd Batt.), 39 ft. 1 in., 2nd. Nine competed.

220 Yards—First Heat—Sgt. Hennessy (H.Q. Batt.), 1st; Lieut. Phelan (27th Batt.), 2nd. Second Heat—Cpl. Kelly (23rd Batt.), 1st; Sgt. Furlong (27th Batt.), 2nd. Final—Hennessy, 1; Phelan, 2nd; Kelly, 3rd. Won by eight yards; inches.

High Jump—Sgt. Fenneral (23rd Batt.), 5 ft. 1 in., 1st; Cpl. Conlon (13th Batt.) and B.Q.M.S. Downey (7th Batt.) tied at 4 ft. 11 in. for second place. Conlon won on toss.

One Mile Flat—Cpl. Ray (H.Q. Batt.), 1st; Pte. Moore (17th Batt.), 2nd; Pte. Malone (7th Batt.), 3rd. Eight started; four finished. Won by twenty yards; five yards. Ray led throughout and won easily.

Pole Jump—Capt. Tuíte (22nd Batt.), 8 ft., 1st; Cpl. Morrissey (22nd Batt.), 7 ft. 6 in., 2nd. Three competed.

440 Yards Flat—Sgt. Hennessy (H.Q. Batt.), 1st; Pte. Spittle (do.), 2nd; Cpl. Kelly (23rd Batt.), 3rd. Seven competed. Won by five yards; one yard.

Throwing the Javelin—Pte. O'Mahoney (27th Batt.), 100 ft. 6 in., 1st; Capt. Tuíte (22nd Batt.), 100 ft. 4 ins., 2nd. Five competed.

Inter-Battalion Race (two miles) (teams of six, four to finish)—27th Batt. (Sgt. Brophy, Cpl. O'Brien, Pte. Cronin and Mulqueen) were the only team to finish four. Individual placings were:—Pte. Newton (H.Q. Batt.), 1st; Pte. McCarthy (17th Batt.), 2nd; Pte. Deans (13th Batt.), 3rd. Five battalions competed.

Relay Race—H.Q. Batt. (Sgt. Hennessy, Cpl. Ray, Ptes. McAlinden and Spittle), w.o.

## WESTERN COMMAND A.A.A.

On Wednesday, 1st inst., a Garden Party was arranged by the Garrison Officers' Tennis Club. Many officers' friends were present and an enjoyable evening was spent. The Club intend holding such parties once weekly in future.

Boxing is coming to its own in the Western Command and training is in full swing in each Brigade. Lt. Diver, A.M.C., has been appointed i/c of Boxing, Training, etc., and is getting things moving.

Lt. Bonham is organising Motor Cycling in the Command, and a provisional date has been fixed for a reliability 24 hours' trial from Athlone to Buncrana.

A Putting Green has been made in Custume Barracks and interesting competitions take place nightly between the putters.

A hard Tennis Court for N.C.O's. and men is being laid down at Water Gate in Custume Barracks, Athlone.

The A.C.E. are arranging to repair all existing Ball Courts in Command Area.

Right Rev. Monsignor Britt, U.S.A., who has just concluded a five weeks' stay in Ireland was very favourably impressed by the Irish Army. He served as Chaplain in the American Army and declared that our soldiers, whom he saw on Church Parade, presented a very fine appearance and marched with the snap of West Point.

No. 5 Pipers Band has proceeded from the Army School of Music to the Central Command, in charge of Sergeant Burke.

## WHEN THE SOLDIER SMILES.

**Not Too Realistic.**—"That's my statue of Peace."

"You've made her very beautiful—too beautiful."

"Ah, well, you see I didn't model her from nature."—*L'Illustration (Paris)*.

**At the Army Band Recital.**—"Are you fond of music?"

"Not very, but I prefer it to popular songs."

The United States may win this rum war, but it won't collect reparations.—*Columbia Record*.

America's government is stable. The country is too big for all sections to entertain the same grievance.—*Sumter (S.O.) Item*.

We often wonder whether it is the glare or the unexcelled facilities for alighting that attracts a fly to a bald spot.—*Fort Worth Star Telegram*.

The German women, who are credited with having elected Hindenburg, are now demanding that he take to himself a wife. He might have known there was a catch in it somewhere.—*Life*.

It is hard to be a leader in America. You can't tell which way the darned crowd is going.—*Austin American*.



## GOSSIP OF THE BARRACKS.

### GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

The N.C.O.'s. early morning lecture in McKee Barracks is greatly appreciated.

The "Fire Alarm" the other night was a huge success. Several leading "lights" "turned out" and the whole affair was thoroughly enjoyable. Some of our prizewinners, in the Sleeping Contest, displayed extraordinary agility on reaching the ground first when the Alarm sounded. It would be pulling a "quick one" if they sounded the "Fire Alarm" at Reveille.

Some of the residents in "B" Block suggest that the owner of the "Voice" on the 1st Floor should get it manicured or beeswaxed.

No, there is no truth in the rumour that the Cobblestones in the Square are going to be burnished.

The "gink" that told his pal that he wore out more Sentry Boxes "than your man wore out socks" does **not** belong to G.H.Q. Coy.

Yes, the Fire Picquet still continues to provide "Happy Evenings for the Boys." They are now undergoing a "Refresher Course" in Horticulture and great progress is being made.

"Martha" is thinking of undergoing a voice-training course. It is hinted that it will be in Milan. We hope so.

The N.C.O. who stated that the men would be better off if they were employed in the evenings was, of course, quite right. What could be more thoroughly enjoyable than a few hours' brisk, snappy weeding.

Was the shortage in Cigarettes, which was so painfully obvious last week, due to the absence of "The Slate" from the "Cha and Wad" Shop?

Congratulations to Corporal O'Connor on winning his race in Tara Street Baths.

Paddy Harty is making great progress with the choir he has organised in "B" Block, now that the melodeon has gone wallop.

In reply to Portobelloings.—Yes, "Me Larkie" found the Quarter—to his cost. Or, to be correct, the "Quarter" found him, and I may add fined him. (No "art's" up here).

Things we would like to know:—

What is the record speed from "B" Block to the Men's Mess, and who is the holder?

When is a Fire Picquet not a Fire Picquet?

Were P. J.'s. Knees hurt in the high jump?

Was the old Lobby in "B" Block washed down.

A G.H.Q. man was telling a friend in Portobello that he and his comrades breakfasted at 6 a.m. on the morning of the G.H.Q. Sports. "Great Glendalough!" cried his friend, "when was Reveille?" "I'm not sure," said the McKee resident, "but I think it was **some time the night before!**"

McKee Barracks New Slogan—"Call the Roll."

### BERESFORD BARRACKS, CURRAGH.

A very enjoyable Whist Drive and Dance was held in the Sergeants' Mess on Friday, the 3rd instant. Great satisfaction was expressed by the participants at the efficient manner in which it was conducted, which was due in a great measure to the efforts of B.S.M. Cox and his Amusement Committee. During the Drive the company were entertained to a Wireless Concert, the working of same being in the capable hands of C.Q.M.S. O'Carroll.

At the conclusion of the Whist Drive the Prizes were distributed to the winners by Captain J. Clinton, A/Camp Commandant.

Dancing commenced at 10.15 and wound up all too soon at 1 a.m. During the evening vocal items were contributed by Captain John Harpur and Sergt. T. K. Birch. A word of praise is due to Sergt Jack Lewis, who presided at the piano.

Another successful Whist Drive and Dance took place on Friday, 17th instant.

The following painful story was narrated to a group of non-dancers:—

An Orderly presented the M.T. Sergeant with a requisition for a G.S. waggon. "There you are, me lad," said the Sergeant, pointing to a horse in the yard. "But where's the waggon?" asked the Orderly. "The 'waggin' is in the horses's tail," said the Sergeant. Oh, he was a "wag."



### 5th BATT., PONSONBY BARRACKS, CURRAGH.

The Sergeants' Dance given recently was as great a success as the Whist Drive which preceded it. Our own Smoking Concert was also a success, but was there any need for the serenade after it?

The 5th intends to put up a very good fight for the 9th Brigade Inter-Batt. Football and Hurling Competitions. It will have some surprises in the Boxing line, too.

What are the "superstitious happenings" which would cause a sentry to turn out the guard?

Why all the chaff in "C" Coy.? Even a Guardsman once dropped his rifle on parade.

Pity about those cardiac troubles which afflict certain N.C.O.'s., isn't it?

We wish to compliment Pte. O'Flaherty of "B" Coy. on winning the "Alarm Race" at the 9th Brigade Sports.



### PORTOBELLO BARRACKS, DUBLIN.

#### THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

Extract from G.R.O. 001 is re-published for the information of all ranks:—"On 1st September, 1925, every officer, non-commissioned officer and man shall proceed on leave for a period of not less than 28 days. Free return vouchers will be issuable to such as will avail of them) to any port or city in Europe. For the month of September, 1925, the current rate of ration allowance will be supplemented by an additional subsistence allowance at the rate of 7s. 6d. per diem to all ranks. To facilitate the closing of Pay Accounts payment in advance must be made to all ranks not later than 27th August, 1925."

Pity we have to wake up.

Quite a large and distinguished (easily distinguished) party attended Jim Purcell's "Garden Party" the other morning.

The "guests" continued to arrive until a very late hour the night before and were received at the outer gate by "Jim" himself.

The attendance of the Adjutant the following morning added very much to the enjoyment of the guests.

Lieut. Quaine opposed "John" Kennedy in the first round of the G.H.Q. Command Tennis Championship. The Lieut. played really well and registered a well-earned victory after three hard sets.

It is something to know that the weird nocturnal noises heard recently portend nothing really serious; they simply signal the return from aquatic operations of "Fergie" on his new 1897 model go-as-you-please push bicycle (accent on the "push").

I gather that the Army will be well represented in the Liffey this month (no, not suicide cases—just the Liffey Swim).

J. K. doesn't think he'll get a "smell," but I "hae me doots."

If "John" participates it will be the second occasion on which he passed the "Scotch House" without "dropping in"—on the previous occasion he won the event.





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We would like to know:—

What's gone wrong with all our billiard players, or do they not know that two handicaps (offering big prizes) are still open for entries?

If miniature moustaches represent one of the qualifications for grade pay in A.S.C.?

What are the chances of getting a "Bull" on the new miniature range in view of all the red adorning it?

**COLLINS BARRACKS, DUBLIN.**

The Eastern Command Football Championship is in the "hands" of the 6th Brigade "Footers," the Hurling Championship having been secured by 5th Brigade.

The representatives from H.Q. Battalion Unit were much to the fore at Command Sports held at Hibernian School on 15th inst. McGrory and Avent, of 21st, did not come up to expectations. "Steve" will not require to purchase much stock should he decide to open up in the Jewellery business.

The boys from 6th Brigade did not bring back many prizes from the Boxing Tournament held recently at McKee Barracks, but time will tell. Mick McAlinden won his contest, and this popular P.A. is fast coming into the limelight as a boxer of quality. Brother Charlie did not meet with success, but lives to fight another day.

A well-known figure of massive proportions, for once in a while, did not succeed in carrying off his event, but he will beat more than beat him in future contests. His well-wishers are discussing some secret training.

"Micky," of Stores fame, declares that he could have beaten the best of them with his "Raw Fists." Why doesn't somebody snap up this talent?

The heavy training of the "D" Company boys seems to have had effect on the walls of the Company Lines, and it was fortunate none of the "Hards" were about to stop the recent fall of masonry. It was rumoured at first that the fall was due to two well-known stalwarts having met in a cycle collision, but this has been denied. The work of repair is being proceeded with.

Are we to have a Motor Cycle Team at Collins?

Our Boy Scouts have arrived, as will be seen by a report in another column.

Little O'Connor is still carrying off the Prizes, and recently was successful against many adults at Cavan Feis.

"A" Company Billet Competition is now over. Much paint was utilised and some of the boys seemed to be using scrubber day and night.

We are still wondering what the gentleman meant, who, writing praisefully of "A" Company Jazz Band, said it was splendidly equipped, having "all classes of instruments from a needle to an anchor."

Who told "Big Bill" that he would have to thread a needle on a bicycle before he could be certified a first-class cyclist?

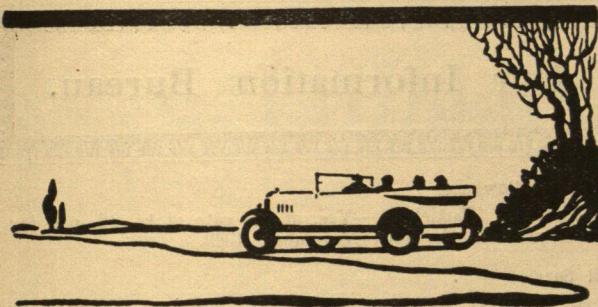
Anybody find a coat near Avoca?

**12th INFANTRY BATT., TEMPLEMORE.**

At the Southern Command Sports in Cork our representatives covered themselves with glory as will be seen by the details in the sporting pages of this issue. Sergeant Houlihan, Sergeant McMahon and Corporal Kelly came home with gold and silver medals *go leor* for their prowess in the 100, 120, 220 and 440 Yards, the Hop-step-and-jump, and the Relay Race. Sergeant Houlihan and Private O'Dwyer also brought back trophies from the 4th Brigade Sports in Limerick. If we keep on in this way the Twelfth will make as big a noise in Army Athletics as the other "Twelfth" does in the North.

Our Tug-of-War Team are at present hiding their diminished heads, having been worsted by the Garda Síochána team at Limerick, but we are living in hopes of a glorious resurrection.





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Telegrams : "READYMADES, NAVAN."

Didn't they nearly remove the chapel when training, and didn't Father Hamilton display keen interest in their "soles" on the day of the aforementioned contest?

It looks as if we had only to mention in "An t-Oglach" what we want and the request is granted. In a recent issue we voiced a complaint that the Army No. 1 Band had never visited us, and, lo! a few weeks later we had the pleasure of hearing that wonderful musical combination in the Barrack Gymnasium, under the baton of Lieutenant Duff. The "Gym" was filled to overflowing and all the items were enthusiastically received, particularly the traditional airs such as "Seaghan O Duibhir a' Gleanna," "Cait nic Duibhir," and the "Foggy Dew." The sincere thanks of every member of the battalion is due to Major-General Brennan for his extreme kindness in arranging the visit.

On behalf of Commandant Liam Breathnach and the officers and men of the battalion, the Parish Priest, in an effective little speech, expressed the appreciation of all present for having been afforded an opportunity of hearing the famous Band and conveyed the thanks of the battalion to Lieutenant Duff and the instrumentalists. The evening was brought to a close by the playing of "The Soldier's Song."

The language should march side by side with our Gaelic games. It certainly should be much more in evidence on the playing fields. Could not "An t-Oglach" give us the Gaelic words and phrases likely to be required on the Hurling and Football fields?

ROSCAIRBRE.

(We understand that a book dealing with the language as applied to games is in preparation—Editor.)



## 27th INFANTRY BATTALION.

Can the Tug-of-War Team ever come to anything, in view of the fact that Kinlan and Caulfield were not included when the men for the said Team were being selected?

Why are the Rowing enthusiasts so meek and humble, when discussing their own abilities, and who are the Maiden Eight when they are at home?

Who attempted to dispute the fact that the Quartermaster had at last earned the congratulations of everybody?

What does the A.Q.M. think of the Ration Returns, and incidentally the New Clothing Register?

Who suggested that that noble and much respected Bugle Call, "Cookhouse," should be re-christened "The Recruits' Hornpipe"?

Do "Some of Our People" know that they are booked for the next Course, and do they realise that they will get plenty of practice in the demolition of "Vulcanized Eggs"?

Who was the N.C.O. from "E" Coy. who sent the Recruit to the Tailor Shop to get measured for his Sentry Box?

## HINTS FOR INSTRUCTORS.

(1) When carrying out the initial hour thoroughly impress upon the Recruit that it is not a Spade he has in his fist.

(2) When you find an awkward man be complimentary and tell him in front of his comrades that he is like the "Tears of an Old Irish Mother."

(3) Simplify your language; use such words as Torrefaction, Omniscience, Hieroglyphic, and Cachinnation. If you don't know the meaning of them, neither do the Recruits, so that it does not matter anyway.

(4) Be sure to encourage the Recruits by informing them that you soldiered on the Curragh when the Water Tanks were Shaving Mugs, and that since then you saw hundreds of men put into Arbour Hill for drawing money under false pretences.



Possessors of very extensive fruit and vegetable gardens, orchards and nurseries, Messrs. Knowles and Sons, 27 Grafton Street, are exceptionally well situated for supplying fruit, flowers and vegetable to Army Messes, and their weekly list is well worth obtaining. The firm's long-established reputation ensures that everything supplied will be of the very best quality.



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## Our Information Bureau.

### Marriage Allowance.

"Anxious" (Castlebar).—Yes, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day if married prior to the 10th November, 1923.

### Civil Service.

"A. H." (Portobello).—(1) Yes. (2) Yes, if the exigencies of the Service permit of such discharge being effected.

### Grade Pay.

"Worried" (Collins Barracks).—The existing pay regulations do not permit of the issue of additional pay in respect of your appointment.

A. Murray (Islandbridge).—Pay as a Class II. Private is issuable on the completion of twelve months satisfactory service, subject to your Commanding Officer's approval, and is paid automatically on the publication of the appointment through orders.

### Civilian Clothes.

"Interested" (Athlone).—Permission may be given by a Commanding Officer or Camp Commandant to non-commissioned officers and men of good character to wear civilian clothes when on furlough or on pass.

### Anonymous.

"Inquisitive" (Dublin).—We do not reply to letters which do not contain the name and address of the sender.

## AN AMERICAN INVENTION.

The American War Department has perfected an invention which will enable airmen to make a landing by night. It consists of a sort of bomb attached to a parachute which when the parachute opens burns with a bright light of 400,000 candle for a period of three minutes, in which time the pilot will be able to effect a good landing.

## LETTLAND'S ARMOUR'D-CARS.

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**A Well-Earned Rest.**—"Fellow-citizens," said the candidate, "I have fought against the Indians. I have often had no bed but the battlefield and no canopy but the sky. I have marched over the frozen ground till every step has been marked with blood."

His story took well till a dried-up looking voter came to the front.

"I'll say you've done enough for your country. Go home and rest. I'll vote for the other fellow."

**Reveille.**—"Glad to see you getting in on time these mornings," Mr. Slowe," said the manager.

"Yes, sir, I've got a parrot now."

"A parrot. What for? I advised you to get an alarm clock."

"I did, sir, but after a few mornings I got used to it and it failed to wake me. So I got a parrot and now when I retire I hang the alarm clock over his cage. It wakes the parrot, and what the bird says would arouse anybody."





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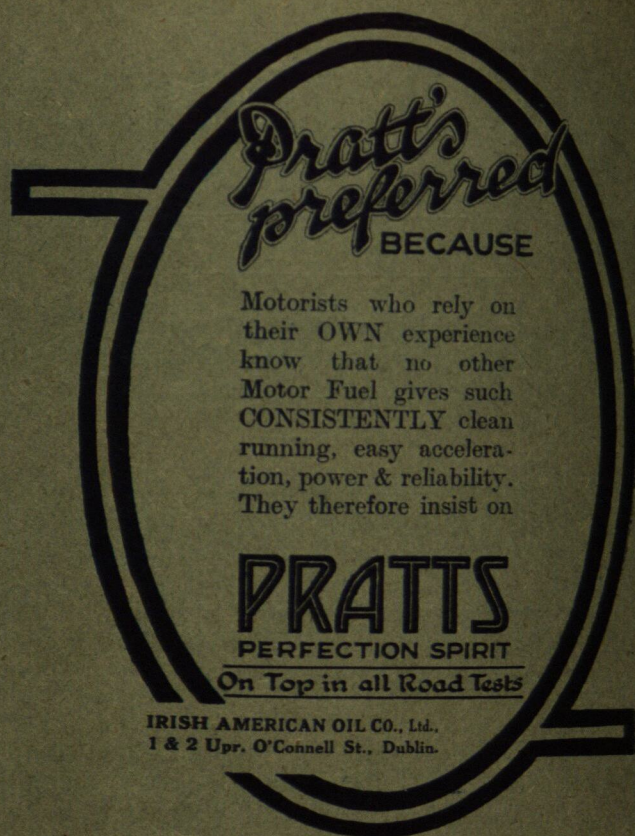
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