



AN T-OGLÁC

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Contents.

Vol. III.—No. 20 (New Series).

Oct. 3, 1925.

WARFARE OF THE FUTURE.

Role of Aircraft—Gas Considered Most Humane form of Attack.

ORIGIN OF MILITARY TERMS.

Tattoo meant the Closing of the Taverns and a Sergeant was a Servant.

IRISH ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Resume of Recent Operations—Our Artist envisions the Curragh Proceedings.

THE COMFORT OF THE SOLDIER.

Dublin Club Opened—Institute Seeks more Room—Proposed Dance Class in Barracks.

New Gaelic Sketch by Padraic O'Conaire—Gossip of the Barracks—Activities of Army Athletic Association—Information Bureau, &c., &c.,

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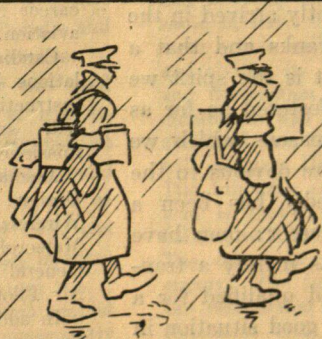
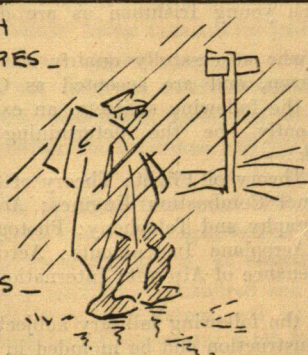
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OCTOBER 3, 1925.

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CURRAGH
MANOEUVRES -
AND A
LITTLE
RAIN.

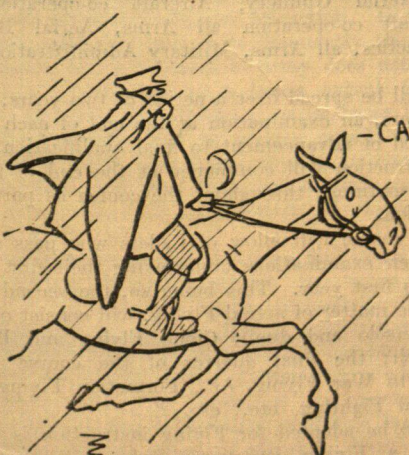
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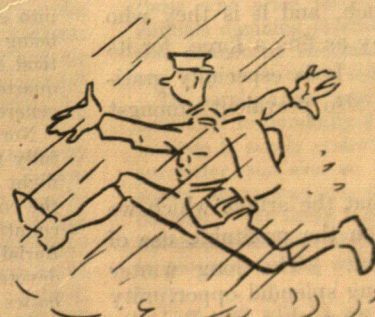
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LIKEWISE THE
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THE FOOT RUNNER
DOES HIS BIT



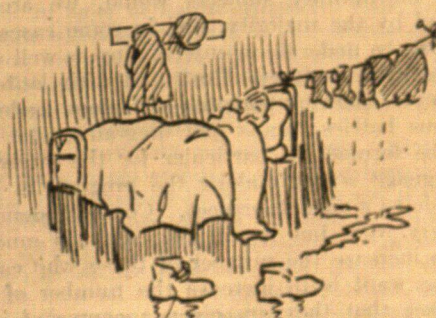
ONE MUSTN'T
FORGET THE
ARMOURED CAR
PEOPLE. OH NO



THIS IS BOUND
TO HAPPEN



A LITTLE FOOD
CHANGES OUR SPIRITS



AND THUS TO DREAM
OF TOMORROW -

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Oglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

An t-Ógláic

OCTOBER 3, 1925.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT in one of the Battalions stationed in the South informs us that a large stock of military text-books which recently arrived in the camp was eagerly bought up by all ranks and that a further supply has been ordered. That is the spirit we want in the Army, and it should be fostered as far as possible by those in authority. For reasons which we need not go into, but some of which are obvious to the most casual onlooker, there undoubtedly has been a reluctance to regard the Army as a career: men have assumed that their military service was merely a transient phase—a stop gap until they had qualified for a profession “outside,” or had secured a good situation in civilian life. That is not the way soldiers are made. It is imperative that we should have officers who take the military profession seriously; who regard it as a career and are willing to put their best into it. Fortunately we have very many such, and it is they who are going to make the Irish Army as fine a force, for its size, as can be found anywhere. It is especially gratifying to learn that this spirit is also prevalent amongst the N.C.O.’s and men.

* * * *

IT is to men of this character that the article which we published in a recent issue, on the profitable use of spare time, will specially appeal. The long winter evenings are now with us, affording splendid opportunity for study, and it is to be hoped that they will be fully availed of by all ranks. It is also to be hoped that every facility will be provided by those in authority. Evening lectures on military subjects would, we are sure, be welcomed by the majority, and in some cases it should be possible to make them entertaining as well as instructive—historical lectures, illustrated with lantern slides, for example, showing portraits of famous leaders, scenes of famous battles, maps and diagrams, etc. Classes should be formed, in particular for the study of Irish. The language is not making the progress in the Army that we have a right to expect. Correspondence in Irish is all very well, but it will not carry us much further until we increase the number of those who can read it. What we want is to increase the number of students, and to see that they are given a course of instruction designed to lift the language out of the academic rut and enable them to put their newly acquired knowledge into practical application without delay.

ARMY AIR SERVICE.

Introduction of Cadet System Notified by Ministry.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN

In our advertising columns the Ministry of Defence notified vacancies for Cadetships in the Army Air Service. The introduction of the Cadet System, which is based on an educational and physical standard of merit, is to be approved as the method of obtaining Officer personnel for the Air Service, and it is believed that only by such means can the high standard of efficiency necessary for such a service be secured. Also, the Air Service must in future represent a possible and definite career for such young Irishmen as are disposed to take up aviation.

Candidates who successfully qualify according to the regulations laid down, and are accepted as Cadets, will receive instruction in the following subjects, an examination in which will subsequently be the determining factor for Commissioned rank:—

Mechanics; Theory of Flight; Theory of Structures; Aircraft Design; Internal Combustion Engines; Aero Engine Design; Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony; Photography; Navigation; Meteorology; Aeroplane Instruments; Aeroplane Rigging and General Maintenance of Aircraft; International Air Regulations Air Pilotage.

In addition, the following military subjects will form part of the course of instruction and be included in the final qualifying examination:—Aerial Gunnery, Aircraft co-operation with Artillery, Aircraft co-operation all Arms, Aerial Bombing War Flying, Tactics, all Arms, Military Administration, Military History.

Instruction will be spread over a period of two years, divided into eight quarters, an examination at the end of each quarter being the method of advancement to final qualification. Practical Flying instruction will commence at the end of the first quarter and be continued throughout the course as part of the general instruction.

Normally the course will allow of Cadets who pass successfully through their examinations undertaking their first “Solo” flight within the first year. This being so, the second half of the course, in the matter of actual Flying, will consist of Cross country Flying (solo and dual), Cloud Flying and Practical Aerial Navigation; the final quarter of the course will be devoted mainly to War Flying, i.e., Formation Flying, Aerobatics and Aerial Fighting, etc., etc.

The method to be adopted for Flying instruction is to allow each Cadet to a Flying Instructor, who will teach him thoroughly, by means of dual control and telephones, before he is allowed to fly the machine by himself. When competent he will be sent off on a “Solo” flight, but a constant return to dual control will be maintained in order to eradicate faults and to add finish to his technique.

The types of machines to be used during the course of instruction will be as follows:—

- (1) Dual Instruction Machines, probably of the Avro type.
- (2) Two-seater Short Reconnaissance Machines, probably of the Bristol Fighter type, fitted with Rolls Royce Engines.
- (3) Two or three-seater Long-Distance Machines, probably of the De Havilland 9 type, and fitted with Siddeley “Puma” Engines.
- (4) Single-seater Scout or Aerial Fighting Machines for Coastal Defence.

No finer career could be chosen for an alert and healthy boy than the aviation service of his country. Individuality, resource, and rapid judgment, are qualities which must find ready appreciation in such a service.

DEVELOPMENT OF WARFARE

Revolution Caused by Scientific Research.

GAS ATTACKS CONSIDERED HUMANE

It is obvious that four predominant factors in modern warfare are—gas, aeroplanes, tanks and submarines.

The mechanization of armies proceeds apace, new methods are being adopted for the speedy transport of troops (the word "embussment," which explains itself, came into use during the British Army manoeuvres just concluded), and scientists are tirelessly experimenting in their laboratories.

In the war of the future a mechanized army will need comparatively little protection from the air, as it will be armoured and possibly its machines will be also gas-proof—at least, temporarily so. It will be able to protect the ground organisation of the air force from land interference as well as to attack the enemy's ground organisation. It, in fact, can form a true base for aerial action, as efficient as an infantry base was to cavalry operations a hundred and fifty years ago.

The land attack, to a large extent, will be delivered against the ground organisation of the enemy's air force; consequently aerodromes, workshops and aircraft manufactories will become the main centres of offensive attraction. In the past, communications, road and rail, were frequently the strategical objects of armies, but a mechanical army does not require roads and railways, or anyhow to a lesser extent than a present-day army; therefore the attack on aerial bases is likely during the initial phase of a war to replace attacks on communications. Once these bases have been captured by combined land and air action, then, and then only, will aircraft carry out the pursuit and attack the will and nerves of the enemy's people by bombing his cities.

In such action as the above we find linear tactics replaced by area tactics, because aircraft can move in three dimensions. Yet aircraft must ultimately descend to earth; consequently we do not find a complete replacement of two dimensional tactics by three, but a combination of those two.

There are visibly scores of other points which will have to be examined before the tactics of the future can be outlined. The crucial factor is mobility, and this factor is being forced on armies by the speed of aircraft. Further, mobility is not dependent on superiority of numbers, but of efficiency, consequently tactics will not so much depend on brute force as on intelligence. If I am right in these speculations (says "X" in the "Fighting Forces") then

there is no place for existing armies in the wars of the future, except in areas in which mechanical armies cannot operate, and except as police forces which will take over the conquered territories and administer them. Hordes of infantry cannot face tanks and gas attacks; hordes of infantry are dependent on railways and immense static supply depots; these are very vulnerable to aerial attack. Consequently we may conclude that cavalry, infantry, and artillery as we know them to-day have entered the stage of obsolescence.

I have already stated that the legitimate object of war is a more perfect peace; in the past, some wars have almost attained

this ideal, but the majority have not. The Napoleonic ideal of absolute warfare has failed, yet with the weapons at our disposal which form our main instruments of war we have no alternative to offer, for these weapons are purely designed for destructive purposes. Therefore, if we wish to change this ideal we must change our instrument, just as the ethical instrument of government, a hundred and thirty-five years ago, was changed by the philosophical and scientific changes typified by the works of Voltaire and James Watt. This change must be made in the direction of humanity and science, and on first thought it may be considered that such a change is impossible. If we will adhere to shot and shell, then I maintain that our behaviour is similar to that of a surgeon who refuses to administer an anaesthetic, but if we are willing to change then impossibility vanishes.

Chemical science introduced not only humanity but efficiency and economy into surgery, and I believe that it can do the same in war. I believe that gas, as a weapon, is the instrument which will humanise war, and consequently democratise and civilise it. I do not believe that it will end all suffering and destruction, or that it will abolish war any more than chloroform and prophylactics have ended human suffering or abolished amputations or surgery. But I do believe that it will mitigate the horrors and destructive propensities of war. The immense superiority of gas as a weapon over steel and lead is that it can wound without killing, and soon, so I believe will be able to cause insensibility without wounding. The object of war demands the imposition of will on the enemy. The imposition of will does not necessarily demand the destruction of the enemy's body, yet this has been the consistent ideal of the soldier from the earliest ages until to-day.

It is a curious fact that, whilst in so many qualities man has outgrown the animal stage of evolution, as regards war he still fights with his enemy on the battlefield, just as two dogs fight in the street. Yet it is still more bewildering to see those who pride themselves on being farthest removed from animals damning chemicals as weapons and persisting that, as war cannot be abolished, soldiers must continue to mutilate and slay each other with high explosives and bayonets.

To paralyze an army by chemical action is surely more beneficial to humanity than blowing it to pieces; to send a city to sleep is surely preferable to bombarding it or starving it into surrender, and even to burn a man's skin with mustard gas is surely more humane than digging out his entrails with a bayonet. Yet these humane methods are not the ideals of the humanitarians; to them, if war is to continue, then blowing to pieces, starving and mutilating are the rightful methods of war.

That gas will be used in the next great war is all but a certainty, and that it will be used as a brutal lethal instrument is probable, but the fact that it possesses the power of being used as a human instrument of war is its supreme virtue, for in spite of human stupidity, little by little the human brute will discover that it is more economical to impose his will on his enemy with the minimum of destruction in place of the maximum. The instrument will change him, if he will only change the instrument, because the instrument will create a new environment.

Man is very largely the reflection of his surroundings. In the early stage of his evolution, before he became a rational animal, he was influenced by the material and physical things and forces which surrounded him. Though he can never shake these off entirely, by rational thought he can modify their influences. In all his activities, with the one exception of war, he has done so. He has conquered climate and distance, disease and discomfort, or rather he has modified their evils—and this we call progress. In war he has not done so; he has stood still or nearly still, but when he does step forward intellectually—and one day he will—then the progress of war will recompense him in full.

COMMANDANT MALONEY.

Impressive Scenes at Funeral of Gallant Officer.

COUNTRYSIDE'S GREAT TRIBUTE.

It is with the deepest regret that we chronicle the death of Commandant Maloney, of the Army Air Service, which occurred during the opening stages of the Curragh manoeuvres on the morning of Tuesday, September 22nd.

The details of the tragic occurrence, which were given fully in the daily Press at the time, will be fresh in our readers' minds. On the morning in question the deceased officer, accompanied by Sergeant J. Treacy, as Observer, flew from Baldonnel to the Curragh, where they had been operating with the "Blue," or defending forces, for about twenty minutes when the accident happened.

Swooping low over a "Red" armoured car, upon which his companion opened fire with a machine gun, the aeroplane struck some trees, went on a little farther and fell in a field at Cherryvilla, about three miles from Kildare on the Monasterevan side. It was badly smashed and Commandant Maloney was apparently dead when extricated from the wreckage. Sergeant Treacy escaped with minor injuries.

At the inquest the jury found that Commandant Maloney died from a broken neck, sustained in the discharge of his duty, and that no blame could be assigned to anyone. Colonel Russell, O.C., Army Air Service, who stated that the machine was in perfect condition that morning, said the Air Corps had lost a most valuable officer and expressed sincere sympathy on behalf of the Air Service and the Army as a whole with the dead officer's relatives.

Commandant Maloney, who was only 26 years of age, was born at Ballyhahill, County Limerick, and had seen a good deal of service as a flying officer in the European War. He joined the Irish Army in August, 1922, and two months later was placed in charge of the aerodrome then established at Fermoy, being transferred to Baldonnel when the other flying centres were closed. For some time he acted as O.C. of the Air Corps and was most popular with all sections of the Army. In the aviation trials in the Phoenix Park this year he secured second place.

Before adopting a military career Commandant Maloney was a Surveyor of Taxes. He was educated at St. Peter's, Freshfield, Lancashire; St. Munchin's College, Limerick; and Birmingham University.

The funeral, which took place by road from the Curragh Camp, on Thursday, 24th September, was one of the most impressive in the annals of the Irish Army, and was the occasion of a remarkable tribute from the civilian population of the counties through which it passed, particularly of the dead officer's native county.

In the Curragh Church the coffin lay on a catafalque before the Altar, covered with a Tricolour, on which rested the dead officer's cap and belt, and surrounded by beautiful wreaths. Around it stood a Guard of Honour composed of brother officers of the Flying Corps—Colonel Russell, Captain Fitzmaurice, Captain Delamere, Captain Crossley, Lieutenant Russell, and Lieutenant Carroll.

Mass for the repose of the gallant airman's soul was celebrated at 7 o'clock by Rev. Dominic Ryan, Head Chaplain to the Forces, and at 7.30 by Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Chaplain to the Air Corps. There was a crowded congregation at both services, amongst those present being the father and mother of Commandant Maloney. The Chief of Staff, who was unable to attend, was represented by Major Joyce. The Adjutant-

General, Quartermaster-General, G.O.C., Curragh, Colonel J. Byrne, representing the G.O.C., Southern Command, Colonel Dunphy, Administrative Officer, Curragh Camp, Major Mulcahy, O.C., Artillery Corps; Commdt. Nunan, A.C.E.; Commdt. M. O'Connor, A.M.S.; Captain McWeeney, M.O., and all other officers who could possibly attend were also present. Colonel O'Reilly represented the President.

After Mass the coffin was placed in a motor hearse, which, preceded by a Pipers' Band playing a dirge, moved off slowly. Following the hearse came the Rev. Father Ryan, Rev. Father O'Callaghan, and Rev. Mr. Madden, Church of Ireland Chaplain at the Curragh, walking abreast. A long procession of the



THE LATE COMMANDANT MALONEY.

Photo. Lafayette.

deceased soldier's comrades and friends accompanied the hearse to the boundary of the Camp.

There were a very large number of motor vehicles in the funeral cortege, but on arrival at Limerick City their number was increased tenfold by cars which had been awaiting the arrival of the sad procession. About two miles outside the city a large detachment of troops from the No. 4 Brigade was waiting, accompanied by the Brigade Pipers' Band. At the outskirts of Limerick a great gathering of the civilian population was encountered, and huge crowds lined the streets as the funeral passed slowly by, the troops marching with arms reversed and the pipes playing laments.

At Ballinacurra, on the opposite edge of the city, the escort of local troops fell out, but a Firing Party from the 4th

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Brigade and the Pipers' Band, transferring to motor vehicles, went the whole way to the cemetery.

It was on this stage of the journey that the most remarkable demonstrations of esteem and affection for the dead soldier were witnessed. All along the road reverent groups had assembled at frequent intervals to see the funeral pass, and at Shanagolden, Askeaton and other towns additional mourners joined the procession and accompanied it the rest of the journey. In all the churches the bells began to toll as soon as the procession was seen in the distance and continued tolling for some time after it had passed. When the funeral reached Ballyhahill, at about four o'clock, it was well over two miles in length.

The Parish Priest, Rev. Father O'Carroll, and Rev. Father Walsh met the funeral at the cemetery, and the other clergymen present were:—Rev. Father Ryan; Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Rev. E. McCarthy, C.F., 4th Brigade; and Rev. H. O'Neill, C.F., 3rd Brigade. The prayers at the graveside were recited by Rev. D. Ryan, Head Chaplain. In a little while the three volleys were fired over the newly filled grave and the buglers sounded the "Last Post" for a very gallant gentleman and soldier of Ireland.

Wreaths were laid on the grave from his father and mother, from his sisters and brothers, from Colonel Russell and the officers of the Air Corps, the N.C.O.'s and Men of the Air Corps, General Headquarters Staff, the Civic Survey Institute, Miss Long, Miss Kennedy and Mr. Haye.

BROTHER OFFICER'S TRIBUTE.

The following fine tribute to Commandant Maloney has been written by a senior officer who was a comrade of the dead aviator:—

By the death of Commandant Maloney the Army is deprived of the services of a noble and gallant airman, an experienced and valuable officer. In particular his loss is to be immediately felt in the Air Corps, for the present development of which he was very largely responsible.

The late Air Corps Squadron Commander was a man of great character, strong, straightforward, knowing no mean methods, and always ready to put the best construction on the efforts of those with whom he was concerned. Above all his other gifts must be placed his sublime unselfishness and his concern for the welfare of his men. To carry out the duties allotted to his command with the maximum exactness and the minimum of hardship to those under his orders appears to have been his guiding principle.

As an airman the late Commandant Maloney was supreme in command. Rank or ordinary ground military principles have little place in obtaining leadership in the air—in this respect the Lieutenant is often Captain, greater skill deciding leadership for the common good. By virtue, then, of greater skill the position of air leadership is thrown open by the loss of our late gallant comrade. He who attempts to fill and succeeds in filling the gap will be worthy of great honour.

SYMPATHY FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

The Minister for Defence has received the following messages of sympathy on the death of Commandant Maloney:—

"Minister for Defence, Dublin,

"Very much regret to hear of death of Commdt. Maloney as result of flying accident. On behalf of Air Council and myself I offer you our deepest sympathy.—Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, London."

"Dear Minister,—I have heard with much sorrow of the sad accident which caused the death of Commdt. Maloney: Permit me to express to yourself and the Army of the Irish Free State my sympathy for the loss you have sustained in that gallant officer.—Yours truly, Alfred Blanche, Consul-General, France."

Many similar expressions of regret have been received by Colonel Russell, O.C., Army Air Corps.

SOLDIERS' CLUB OPENED IN DUBLIN.

On page 15 of this issue will be found the official announcement of the fact that the Soldiers' Club, 5a College Street, Dublin, is now open. The Committee responsible for the Club extend a cordial welcome to all N.C.O.'s and men of the Army and emphasise the fact that the place has been organised for the benefit of the soldiers alone and cannot be carried on successfully without their co-operation.

As time goes on it is hoped to add to the attractions of the Club, but even as it is the soldiers will find it a very comfortable place to spend an evening. Billiard room, writing room and library are available, and refreshments can be obtained at moderate prices. This latest effort of Cumann Sugraidh an Airm for the comfort of the soldiers deserves immediate and conclusive success.

CAIRN BUILDERS.

(FOR EASTER, 1916.)

What do they here then
These who arise
Out of the wild glen,
Into the waste grey skies—
Be these most distraught men,
Be they most wise?

With what unknown prayer
Climbs each alone,
Into the chill air,
Within his hands a stone—
What mysteries prepare,
What rites intone?

Rear they an altar high,
Build they a tomb?
They are passed, utterly:
Within the wind's vast womb.
Only the curlew's cry,
And bitter spume.

—An Philibin.

COLONEL MITCHELL AND THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Colonel William A. Mitchell, U.S.A., was featured very largely in the Dublin Press the other day in connection with his denunciations of the American Army, Navy and Air Force, arising out of the destruction of the U.S. Airship "Shenandoah." Here are some of the American papers' comments:—

Chicago Tribune.—General Mitchell said things his superiors didn't like and they made him a Colonel. Colonel Mitchell said things even more bluntly than General Mitchell did. Now a court-martial is in the offing—but after that how Major Mitchell will talk! And Captain Mitchell. Won't he tell the pop-eyed world a few things! We do hope to be around when Corporal Mitchell hands out an interview on the Army, the Navy, and the conduct of the Air Service.

Richmond Times-Despatch.—This Colonel Mitchell seems to have cultivated the habit of going up in the air.

WHAT IS A "WIFFLER"?

**Tattoo Originally Equivalent to
"Time, Gentlemen, Please."**

CURIOUS ORIGINS OF MILITARY TERMS.

"Soldier" is derived from Italian *soldato* (a paid man), which in its turn is derived from *soldum*, the Latin for pay, thereby indicating a man who was paid to fight, in contradistinction to one who fought for nothing.

"Infantry" as a term for foot soldiers came into use in the seventeenth century, and is also derived through the French *infanterie* from the Italian—*infante*, meaning boys, a term no doubt employed on account of the youth of those in arms.

The word "sergeant" comes to us from Feudal times; a knight when he went to war often found it necessary to arm and equip either his own son or one of his leading men as an assistant to himself. These individuals were known in Norman times as *servientes*, servants, which subsequently became sergeants.

"Corporal" has nothing to do with corps, as might be supposed; it is probably derived through the French word *caporal* from the Spanish word *capo*—meaning head, and is really the same word as captain.

The word "lance" in lance-corporal or lance-sergeant (terms not used in the Irish Army) actually means lance in its literal sense. When a mounted man-at-arms was unhorsed in battle he had no alternative but to fight with the foot soldiers, but the lance which he still carried, no doubt broken off short, still indicated his former rank and gave him a certain prestige. From the "lance-man of the Foot" as he was called, we get the modern lance ranks.

In the old days when soldiers were organized in no larger formations than companies every company carried a flag, the forerunner of Colours. These flags bore on them the crests of the officers commanding in the various companies. They were not called "Colours" until about 1587, and it is said that the name then given to them was due to the number of low-born captains, who, as they had no arms to bear on their ensigns, were obliged to trust to the distinction of colours only.

The military day starts with "Reveille," the origin of which is obvious, and ends with "Tattoo," which is a corruption of an old Dutch word *taptoe*, meaning literally "to put the tap to," the signal for closing the taps or taverns. When there were no barracks and troops were always billeted, the drummers marched from post to post in the town, so that the "Tap-to" should be heard by all. "First Post" is the signal that the drummers have taken their place to begin their round, and "Last Post" that they have reached its end.

"Retreat" is the military sunset and used to be the signal for troops to "retreat" or return to their quarters.

The cavalry trumpet call known by the picturesque name of "Boot and Saddle" does not mean "pull on your boots and saddle your horses"; it comes from the French *boute-selle*, which literally translated means "put saddle," in other words "saddle up."

Bugle is an old French word meaning "wild ox," and the real expression was "bugle horn," i.e. "wild ox horn."

The word "Alarm" is purely military, and is from the Italian *all'arme*, meaning "to arms."

"Furlough" used to be pronounced to rhyme with cough, and is from the Dutch *verlof*, meaning "for leave."

"Cashier" is also Dutch, *casseeren*, the same as French *casser*, to break, although in the original sense it did not necessarily imply any disgrace. It has the same root as "to cast" of a horse.

Cheveaux de frise is from a contrivance invented by the Frieslanders to assist them in repelling cavalry.

The "Quarter Guard" was a guard over quarters to deal with any disturbance within the barracks or camp, and faced inward.

The word "Piquet" is a reminder of the days of pikes; as these came to be superseded by firearms a few were still kept in the centre of a battalion, and this handful of men was known as the "picquette" or "little body of pikemen," and the word afterwards was taken to refer to any small military force.

The military term "roster" is really *roaster*, the Dutch for gridiron; roster means a list of individuals or units in rotation, and no doubt was drawn up on paper lined like a gridiron.

The origin of the Military Band is of interest. In the old Feudal days when the Barons went to war they did so in considerable comfort. Not one would dream of taking the field without his full retinue of retainers, and especially his minstrels, otherwise how could he possibly be expected to pass his time when not engaged in combat! During the Crusades he soon learned from the Saracens another use for his musicians; he grouped them round the standard and ordered them to play their loudest while the fight was on. The standard was, of course, the rallying point, but might be obscured in the dust of battle; if the soldiers could still hear sweet music above the clash of arms, they knew that all was well, but if the strains died away it was a signal that the ensign was in danger or that the day was lost. In a long fight one cannot help being sorry for the bandsmen; they must have been a trifle out of breath.

The fifers of the Fifes and Drums used to be known at one time by the very expressive name of "Wifflers," which no doubt is an ancient form of "Whistle."

The *Feu de Joie* was always a token of rejoicing. The Prince of Orange, beloved of Ulster Unionists, is credited with being its originator, and the earliest mention of it is in 1629, after the taking of Wesel. The drill must have been curious; it appears that an equal number of pikemen and musketeers were drawn up in line, each pike had a wisp of straw on its point and every musket was loaded with powder only. The straw was set alight and each musketeer in turn tried to blow out the wisp opposite to him by discharging his piece. When it is remembered that the pikes were eighteen feet long it follows that the muskets had to be pointed upwards to be successful; this makes it an almost exact counterpart of the modern *Feu de Joie*. The chronicler says, "The volley met with a stop at first, as was perhaps natural at a first attempt, but eventually it ran well."

SOLDIERS OF IRELAND.

A terrible and splendid trust
Heartens the host of Inisfail:
Their dream is of the swift sword-thrust,
A lightning glory of the Gael.

Croagh Patrick is the place of prayers,
And Tara the assembling place:
But each sweet wind of Ireland bears
The tramp of battle on its race.

From Dursey Isle to Donegal,
From Howth to Achill, the glad noise
Rings: and the heirs of glory fall,
Or victory crowns their fighting joys.

Some way, to faithful Inisfail,
Shall come the majesty and awe
Of martial truth, that must prevail
To lay on all eternal law.

—From "Ways of War" by Lionel Johnson.

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Óglach
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

RESUMÉ OF THE RECENT MANŒUVRES.

SOUTHERN COMMAND—THREE DAYS.

The first day Colonel Byrne's forces (Red) were presumed to have landed in Cork, to have reached Fermoy, and to be marching on Clonmel, Colonel Reynolds' (Blue) forces being charged with the duty of preventing the advance. The operations were carried out in an absolute downpour. The advance was over the mountain road, passing close to Mountain Barracks, and for hours before the issue became knitted the roads and adjacent fields were thronged by troops with all the paraphernalia of war. Colonel Byrne's armoured cars got bunched on a narrow road and soon became immobilised. Heavy interchanges took place and matters appeared to be reaching a deadlock when Colonel Reynolds' troops secured the high ground overlooking and commanding the road, and when the "Cease Fire" sounded the position was that Colonel Byrne's advance had been stopped.

On the second day the position was that Colonel Byrne's forces having been temporarily checked retired to Kilworth, reorganised and secured reinforcements, and would again endeavour to break through to Clonmel. Fine weather favoured the operation, and Colonel Byrne, massing his troops on his left flank, succeeded in breaking through. The noticeable feature in this day's operation was that it was anticipated by Colonel Reynolds' troops that the left flank would become the theatre of the main operation, but so well were Colonel Byrne's dispositions concealed that this belief did not become a certainty until too late. Most amateur tacticians, including the writer, without knowledge of the Operation Orders issued, were of opinion that the main break through would have been attempted on the right flank.

The third day's operations found Colonel Byrne on the defensive, holding the high ground which he had carried on the previous day, and it was Colonel Reynolds' job to launch a counter-attack for the purpose of securing the heights and delaying the advance. This day's operation showed the stamina and marching powers of all troops engaged. Really great distances, considering the terrain, were covered and the troops, particularly the attacking troops, were manoeuvred under excellent control. As the battle progressed, however, centralised control vanished and individual Units and Squads carried on to the best of their ability without orders. Valuable experience was gained by these miniature battles. Sense of direction was, however, lost and Blue in many cases caught parties of Red in rear, put them out of action, advanced a few hundred yards to find themselves also put on the waiting list by a similar manoeuvre on the part of Red forces.

WESTERN COMMAND—THREE DAYS.

This day's manoeuvre particularly indicated that the troops of both forces were thoroughly imbued with the spirit of combat, and whilst it is natural to expect that the umpires would certainly not please everybody, it must be admitted that when the verdict went in favour of the attackers there were many amongst the defenders who had good grounds for feeling that, had umpires been available at what were to them (defenders) psychological moments, a very different result would have been told. However, the exercises were the end, not the results, and here as elsewhere those at the wrong end of the verdict can console themselves with the dictum, "We have been defeated on the field but we have gained a moral victory."

The first day the Red troops under Colonel Brennan were deemed to have landed at Westport, and to be covering the landing of the main body of the invading force. The Blue troops under Colonel Conway were endeavouring to pierce the screen of the invaders' covering force and prevent the landing of the remainder.

The second day the forces under Colonel Conway were to oppose Colonel Brennan's forces and fight a delaying action. Whether by design or otherwise this day's exercises afforded an example of the value of boldness, for bold their action was, even to the point of rashness. Manning only their right flank, the remainder folded their tents and stole away, and their Commander must have smiled when, all his forces formed in column of route, he thought of the attackers probing and feinting to find out his location, continually in dread of some surprise attack and making but the slowest of slow progress, whilst the thinnest screen covered his retirement.

The third day the Red forces were to overtake and destroy a convoy at Pontoon Bridge, the defenders occupying the intermediate ground, their sole object being to delay the attack sufficiently long to enable the convoy to pass the dangers at the Bridge. Manœuvres on this day were carried out with great vim. The attacking forces carried out vigorous assault on the left flank, but got themselves into a position where they were raked by the defending forces' fire, and from which they would find it difficult to advance or retire. The main objective appeared to have been forgotten in the excitement of the battle which raged on the heights, and whilst the fighting on the right flank was by no means inconsiderable, had it been pushed with more vigour and determination and a greater body of troops engaged, there is little doubt that the resistance would be broken and the convoy destroyed.

In this day's operation the position of the defenders was a matter of much conjecture. A position was chosen with a lateral communicating road in front. Had the position been advanced some half to three-quarters of a mile and the communicating road left in rear, many are of opinion that the defence could have been made almost impregnable.

GUNNERS' "BIG NIGHT" TO CELEBRATE RETURN FROM GLEN OF IMAAL.

On the return from the Glen of Imaal, No. 1 Battery were entertained as promised by No. 2 Battery Dramatic Class to a Concert and Play, which was held in the Recreation Hall, Kildare Barracks, on Wednesday evening, 16th inst.

The evening's programme was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience and was patronised by the Commanding Officer, accompanied by Mrs. Mulcahy. The Concert items were as follows:—March, "Old Comrades," No. 2 Battery Band; Song, "Mountain Lovers," Driver P. Ryan; Irish Hornpipe, Miss D. Keogh; Song, "Van Dam Family," Corpl. C. Griffen; Song, "Maire my Girl," Driver J. Roe; Hornpipe, Pte. Comerford; Song, "A Perfect Day," Gunner R. McAnespie; Song, "Smiling Through," Gunner T. O'Toole; Song, "Because I

Love You," Driver D. Quinn; Pianoforte Selections. All who contributed merited the cordial applause bestowed upon them.

The Comedy "Naboclish" which followed aroused enthusiastic laughter. Gunner T. Smyth as "James Cullinane" was excellent in the role of a well-to-do farmer. Corporal C. Griffen, who played "Pat Carmody," gave an excellent impersonation of a "Jarvey." Driver P. Ryan is to be congratulated on his impersonation of the English tourist, and Driver J. Purdue as "Molly" was good. "James Linnane," "Mick Considine" and "Matt Moroney" were well represented by Gunner T. Rice, Driver M. Quinn, and Driver J. Roe.

The Stage Manager is to be complimented on the success of the evening's performance. Praise also is due to Driver M. Quinn, who was responsible for the artistic effects on the stage and scene painting.

The success of the evening should encourage the 2nd Battery Dramatic Class to give further display near future.

PARACHUTES FOR AVIATORS.

Remarkable Escapes from Death by their use.

SURVIVORS FORM UNIQUE CLUB.

In a recent issue we published a detailed account of the U.S. Army aviators' parachute test. The value of the parachute as a sort of lifebuoy for flying men seems to have been definitely established to judge from the experience of the members of the Caterpillar Club which has been formed in America.

No professional daredevils are admitted to this latest and strangest in the list of clubs, although it is necessary that each member should have made a parachute descent. "Jumps for pleasure or thrills do not count," we are told, but "to qualify as an initiate one must have used the parachute as a last resort." In other words, this highly exclusive club is "made up of men who have been forced to leap in parachutes from balloon, dirigible or aeroplane." Perhaps because its members are not parachutists from choice, it is not called the Parachutists' Club. Its name is the Caterpillar Club, in allusion to certain caterpillars that float through the summer air on their own webs. Clyde F. Rex tells us further in the New York Times that the ten members of the Caterpillar Club are all "identified with air forces of the nation," remarking that "aviation in the United States is not yet sufficiently advanced to permit of civilian membership." And he adds: "Those who from time to time enjoy a ride in the clouds naturally do not hanker for the extra thrill that comes to one who must leave the 'ship' and depend upon a fluffy piece of silk to open and let him gently down to earth." The article continues:

The principle of parachuting is some five centuries old. Most of those living to-day were introduced to the stunt at State and county fairs. The World War brought rapid developments of the aeroplane and balloon until, to the men who were overseas, a parachute jump was an almost every-day incident. The Germans were first to make practical use of the parachute on a large scale, but the Allies soon followed.

A young Lieutenant by the name of Frank Luke, from Arizona, before his death destroyed many enemy observation balloons. Usually the occupants leapt from the baskets and escaped by parachute. So it was that Uncle Sam was called upon to develop a suitable chute that could be used by our balloon and aeroplane pilots alike. Several types were tried out, and, despite the hazard, few lives were lost.

Recently the Army Air Service has adopted a parachute regarded as satisfactory and safe. For the pilot it serves as a cushion upon which he sits, the parachute in its folded pack being strapped to his back. In water it will act as a life-preserver, and in tests thus far it has never failed to function. The pack contains two parachutes. One is a very small one which opens first, making more certain that the larger and more important bit of silk is pulled from its folds and thrown to the wind.

The first parachute descent from an aeroplane was made in

1912 at St. Louis. This was an exhibition affair. Since that time it has become more or less common, and ten men have been saved from almost certain death by trusting to their aerial life-preservers when motors went bad in mid-air.

First to jump his way into the Caterpillar Club was Lieut. H. H. Harris, who came out of the clouds from a 7,000-foot altitude over McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, October 20, 1921. Harris was testing a new type of pursuit plane which went to pieces in the air from excessive vibration. He landed in a grape-arbor, uninjured, much to the surprise of a kindly lady who was hanging out the family wash near by.

On June 5, 1924, two planes crashed in mid-air over Kelly Field, Texas. Lieut. W. W. White stood up in the seat of his disabled ship, pulled the rip-cord of his parachute and was lifted clear of the falling planes. The other pilot was killed.

A few days later Lieut. John A. Macready, of coast-to-coast flight fame, was returning to Dayton from Columbus, Ohio, when his motor went dead and he was left helplessly gliding over a city of 300,000 people at night. Try as he did to start the motor, it was of no avail. His only hope was to jump. He glided the plane to the edge of the city, where it was less likely to do damage to property. With one hand on the control stick he climbed over the side of the fuselage, then let go. He landed uninjured, while his plane crashed and burst into flames.

Less than a month later Lieut. A. R. Crawford, a student flyer at Kelly Field, lost control of his plane while doing stunts some 4,000 feet up. He loosened his cockpit belt and jumped to safety.

More recently two men in the same plane over Bolling Field, near Washington, Lieut. L. L. Koontz and Private W. E. Coogin, leapt from a runaway plane and landed without injury. The ship went into a nose dive, from which the pilot could not manœuvre it, and both men jumped when but a thousand feet from the ground.

Capt. W. E. Lynn holds the low altitude 'chute record. While his plane was in a tail-spin the rudder bar snapped. He jumped when only 500 feet from the ground. His parachute opened when he was within 150 feet of what appeared to be certain death.

Another member of the Caterpillar Club is Lieut. Frank O. Hunter, Selfridge Field pilot, who left his plane in the air while manœuvring over McCook Field. The pilot with his parachute landed close to the spot where the plane struck the earth crumpled into a mass and burst into flames.

An interesting parachute adventure occurred March 6 at Kelly Field, when two student pilots, Lieut. C. D. McAllister and Cadet Charles A. Lindberg, Jr., after colliding in mid-air jumped from their unmanageable planes and floated down to safety.

Cadet Lindberg is an experienced parachute jumper, and for that reason his official report of the affair to the Chief of Air Service is of interest. It is as follows:

A nine-ship SE-5 formation, commanded by Lieutenant Blackburn, was attacking a De Havilland 4B, flown by Lieut. Russell Maughan (dawn-to-dusk pilot), at about 5,000-foot altitude and several hundred feet above the clouds. I was flying on the left of the top unit, Lieutenant McAllister on my right and Cadet Love leading. When we nosed down on the

DH, I attacked from the left and Lieutenant McAllister from the right. After Cadet Love pulled up, I continued to dive on the DH for a short time before pulling up to the left. I saw no other ship near by. I passed above the DH and a moment later felt a slight jolt, followed by a crash. My head was thrown forward against the cowl and my plane seemed to turn around and hang nearly motionless for an instant. I closed the throttle and saw an SE-5 with Lieutenant McAllister in the cockpit, a few feet on my left. He was apparently unhurt and getting ready to jump.

Our ships were locked together with the fuselages approximately parallel. My right wing was damaged and had folded back slightly, covering the forward right-hand corner of the cockpit. Then the ships started to mill around and the wires began whistling. The right wing commenced vibrating and striking my head at the bottom of each oscillation. I removed the rubber band safetying the belt, unbuckled it, climbed out past the trailing edge of the damaged wing, and with my feet on the cowl on the right side of the cockpit, which was then in a nearly vertical position, I jumped backward as far from the ship as possible.

It is not often that we read such a composed and lucid account of a man's observations and experiences in falling almost a mile to his mother planet. The cadet relates:

"I had no difficulty in locating the pull-ring and experienced no sensation of falling. The wreckage was falling nearly straight down, and for some time I fell in line with its path. Fearing the wreckage might fall on me, I did not pull the rip-cord until I had dropped several hundred feet and into the clouds. During this time I had turned one-half revolution and was falling flat and face downward. The parachute functioned perfectly; almost as soon as I pulled the rip-cord the risers jerked on my shoulders, the leg straps tightened, my head went down and the chute was fully opened.

"I saw Lieutenant McAllister floating above me and the wrecked ships pass about 100 yards to one side, continuing to spin to the right and leaving a trail of lighter fragments along their path. I watched them until, still locked together, they crashed in the mesquite about 2,000 feet below, and burst into flames several seconds after impact."

With all these distractions the fast-falling Lindbergh did not permit himself to forget the all-important business at which the domestic cat is notoriously proficient—that of landing on one's feet. He tells us:—

"Next I turned my attention to locating a landing-place. I was over mesquite and drifting in the general direction of a ploughed field, which I reached by slipping the chute. Shortly before striking the ground I was drifting backward, but was able to swing around in the harness just as I landed on the side of a ditch less than a hundred feet from the edge of the mesquite. Although the impact of the landing was too great for me to remain standing, I was not injured in any way. The parachute was still held open by the wind and did not collapse until I pulled in one group of the shroud lines.

"During my descent I lost my goggles, a vest-pocket camera, which fitted tightly in my hip-pocket, and the rip-cord of the parachute."

Three admonitions, says Mr. Rex, are derivable from this amazing affair:—

One is that all flying-machines should be equipped with parachutes. Another is that all aviators should be familiar with their use. Another is that more reckoning should be made on the collision possibility, and that in the air, as on earth, special care should be taken to observe the right of way. It is a misnomer to call the escape of the Kelly Field pilots luck. It was skill, discipline, courage and self-possession. Back of all these was the equipment of the aeroplanes with parachutes.

The most recent, and doubtless one of the most thrilling, aerial adventures was the experience of Lieut. J. T. Johnson, Selfridge Field pilot, latest member of the Caterpillar Club. While en route, April 10, from Detroit to New York, Johnson's ship began to cause trouble over Sullivan County, Pennsylvania. Oil leaked from his motor as he was passing over mountains and above the clouds. Johnson began to climb his plane in order to glide further after his motor became disabled. No landing-fields were in sight. But let the pilot tell his own story:—

"At 10,000 feet," said Lieutenant Johnson, "the motor froze, and it soon was evident that my gliding radius was not sufficient to carry me beyond the mountains. I was flying a speedy scout plane with a high-landing speed—one that required a landing-field of some length. To save the plane seemed impossible, so I prepared to jump. I dropped into the clouds before the chute opened, and then gently floated down, down, down into the top of an apple-tree. Beyond a few scratches I was uninjured. The plane crashed and burst into flames four miles distant from the farm near where I landed."

Johnson's leap from his disabled ship is one of the highest on record. He walked from the apple-orchard to a road and was soon in telephone communication with his commanding officer, who ordered his return to the Michigan flying-base. It was his first parachute jump, though he had been in the flying corps for more than six years.

An unwritten law of the Air Service is that when two are in a plane the passenger goes first when it is evident that a parachute jump is necessary. With men in the service there is little hesitancy when that time comes. But when the passenger is a civilian and less accustomed to the laws and ways of aerial travel, it is a different story.

When the round-the-world flyers took off on their second hop, from Mather Field, Sacramento, California, to Seattle, several convoy ships from Crissy Field, San Francisco, accompanied the flight. In one of the planes, piloted by Lieut. William Sweeley, was a newspaper photographer. Over the Oregon forests the motor in Sweeley's plane "froze" stopped dead from lack of oil, and there was no landing-field in sight.

"Jump," yelled Sweeley to his passenger.

But the photographer shook his head. He ducked down in the rear cockpit where it was impossible for Sweeley to get at him and at the same time retain control of his plane. The ship was rapidly losing altitude, with nothing but trees in view below. To crash into the tops of that forest meant almost certain death. But Sweeley stayed with his plane.

Gliding and settling gradually into the bowers of those tree-tops must have provided a new thrill for even a trained pilot. The photographer was too frightened to foresee the circumstances. The situation was fraught with danger, the most alarming of which was fire.

The crash came. Plane, pilot, and passenger entwined themselves about the upper branches of stalwart firs, to fall some forty or fifty feet below. Luckily the fuselage separated almost in half, there was no fire, and both men escaped with but minor injuries. Sweeley for a time expected to lose an eye, but surgeons saved it. The photographer was dragged through a hole in the side of the "crate" and introduced to some "plane" and emphatic English. He lost his opportunity to join the Caterpillar Club.

It is a bit hard to convince the public that air travel is relatively safe. Nor is there anything particularly difficult about parachuting from an aeroplane. If one is to drop over the side the rule is to count three before pulling the rip-cord that releases the chute from its pack. Most "drops," however, are via the "pulling-off" method. That is, one climbs out on the wing surfaces, hangs to a strut on the trailing edge, pulls the rip cord and is actually jerked from the ship into space. The remainder of the trip is a pleasure, according to all full-fledged Caterpillars.

ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

To-morrow's Big Tourney at Newbridge—Elaborate Arrangements for Teams and Visitors—G.A.A. and Army Players—Forthcoming Tennis Championship—Rounders in Griffith Barracks.

What promises to be one of the Monster Tournaments of the year will be held at Newbridge on Sunday, the 4th instant, at the grounds of the Dominican College, kindly lent by the Rev. Prior for the occasion.

The replay of the G.H.Q. Command Hurling League, G.H.Q.-Artillery, and the Football Championship, G.H.Q.-Artillery, of the same Command, should supply two first-class exhibitions of the National pastime.

The Hurling Match, which ended in a drawn game on three previous occasions, should reflect credit on the strides that the premier Irish game has made in recent times in Army circles. The Football Match should prove interesting inasmuch as the rivalry that exists between the participants is very keen and it may be expected that either side will do their utmost to secure the laurels of the Command.

The Organising Committee have been so fortunate as to secure the services of No. 3 Army Band for the day. This is the first public performance given by the Band and it is safely predicted that music lovers will not be disappointed in the programme that has been arranged.

The times arranged for the matches are:—

Football Match	...	...	2 p.m.
Hurling Match	...	...	3.30 p.m.
Band Selections	...	...	2 to 5 p.m.

In connection with the fixtures a Special Train will leave Kingsbridge at 12.15 p.m. for Newbridge, returning at 7.30 p.m. Return Fare, 3/.

Pte. McCarthy, Templemore Barracks, played a fine game for the local team in the Tipperary County Senior Football Championship on Sunday, 20th August, at Carrick-on-Suir. Templemore's opponents on the occasion were the redoubtable Fethard men.

* * * *

Pte. Scanlan, Templemore, played brilliantly for the Mid-Tipperary Juniors in the County Final just prior to the Senior game and was called on to substitute an injured Templemore man prior to the conclusion of the Senior game. He finished up a good day's performance by scoring a great goal and giving Templemore a useful lead at a critical moment.

* * * *

Pte. Reynolds of the same barracks also assisted the Mid-Team in the Junior Final.

* * * *

The names of military players figured in many of the objections and counter-protests recently adjudicated upon by the Central Council G.A.A. Cavan, defeated by Kerry in the Semi-Final All-Ireland Championship, objected to Kerry retaining the match, alleging illegality per P. O'Sullivan, G.H.Q. The Chairman, Central Council, ruled in favour of Cavan. Kerry entered a counter-protest on the ground of the alleged illegality of Capt. John P. Murphy. The Council on a vote declared against Cavan.

* * * *

A ruling was given in reference to Capt. Murphy's status for local football in Cavan, although various bodies subject to the Central Council have ruled that week-end residence entitles a player to assist his local team.

It would be well if the Central Council would at the earliest moment define definitely the status of players living outside their native counties who return to their home on week-ends.

And is is especially necessary to have the much debated point: "is the barrack room or the civilian home of the military player" his *bona-fide* home for athletic purposes.

* * * *

When the Central Council definitely decide on those points it will be the duty of all Military Sports Committees to so assist the civilian associations in the upholding of the rules as to ensure that the causes for those objections, some justified and others petty, will not be a necessity or possible.

G.H.Q. ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEWBRIDGE.

A meeting of No. 5 Group was held at General Headquarters on 25th ult., Commdt. P. Ennis presiding. Also present:—Lieut. C. S. Doyle, C/Sgt. J. Coffey, C.Q.M.S. P. Hodgins, C.Q.M.S. Donaghy, Sgt. E. McCracken, Sgt. W. J. Pigott (Hon. Sec.), Cpls. D. O'Neill, T. Hayes and Keating, and Pte. Costigan.

Group Sports.

Arising out of the Minutes, the forthcoming Group Sports, suggested at the previous meeting, came in for lengthy discussion.

Though the importance of the event as a fillip to Sport within the Group was not lost sight of, it was unanimously decided to postpone to a future date the holding of the Sports, especially in view of the engagements the Hurling and Football teams had in front of them and the necessity for strict training among themselves, Cpl. T. Hayes proposing the motion, which was seconded by Lieut. C. S. Doyle.

Excursion to Newbridge.

The Excursion to Newbridge on Sunday, 4th October, was thoroughly gone into, and the final touch given to the arrangements connected with the Championships between G.H.Q. and Artillery and the comfort and convenience of the players on both sides.

Commandant Ennis has taken the greatest care to ensure that the catering for all will leave nothing to be desired. The Camp Quartermaster will personally interest himself in the distribution of tickets for refreshments, and as there will be ample fare and an experienced administrator at its head, given a fine day the outing should be one of the most enjoyable in the athletic history of the Army.

The arrangements for the sale of tickets for entrance to the field are such that a record crowd can be dealt with efficiently and expeditiously. Within the field the stewards will be ample to deal with the spectators and any possible encroachment by unauthorised persons on the side lines or the playing ground.

Practice Matches.

The captains of the Hurling and Football laid great stress on the importance of consistent practice, pointing out that not only Artillery, but the teams belonging to the various Commands were practising very hard for the events they were engaged in, and as success could only be assured by hard and unremitting training they exhorted the members of their teams to turn out regularly, avail of the opportunities for practice placed at their disposal, and not let the opportunity slip. The importance of consistent practice, which more often than not spells failure.

WINNERS OF INTER-COMPANY SHIELD, CURRAGH CAMP



Our photograph shows a group of the Military Police Company, Curragh, who are the winners of the Inter-Company Shield, Curragh Camp, winning it from the 5th and 8th Battalions by a large number of points in the final.

The group includes:—Captain P. J. McKenna, A.P.M., who has come into prominence as a 440 Yards and half-mile runner, and also did his bit in the weight events, and Lieutenant D. J. Begley, D.A.P.M., regarded by the men as "the Father of the Company," who left no stone unturned to win the Shield and Relay Cup. He scored in the Javelin event.

The unbeaten four of Relay fame, Captain McKenna, Cpl.

Dempsey, Pte. Mallon, and Pte. Kelly (42) added several prizes and medals to their collection, and finally secured the 20 Guinea Cup, which was very much sought after.

C/Sgt. O'Hara also did his share with his team of weight throwers and Tug-o'-War men. He and C/Sgt. Lannigan in the Cycle Races achieved great success, having as their pacer Pte. T. Aspell.

Ptes. Manning, Payne, and Cpl. Whitty were the outstanding men at the jumps, and last but not least C.Q.M.S. Daly, who kept up the hearts of the whole Company until the Shield and Cup eventually came into their possession.

Commdt. Ennis promised the facilities for training would not be abated as far as he was concerned.

Team Colours.

It was decided that flags composed of the team colours—which were those of the Group—black and amber, should be prominently displayed in support of the teams playing at Newbridge. The meeting decided that six such flags should be purchased as well as a suitable number of badges for this and other such occasions.

At a previous meeting on the 18th September, Sergeant McCracken, as the custodian of the athletic equipment for the Group, submitted to the meeting a report in detail of the stores taken over and handed out by him and the various articles in stock, which was considered satisfactory.

Sgt. McCracken also presented his account for 15/- for care-taking of the stores for the previous six weeks ending 18/9/25, the payment of which was passed by the meeting and cheque accordingly handed to Sgt. McCracken.

In connection with the excursion to Newbridge and the sale of tickets for entrance to the field on the day of the Cham-

pionships, it was decided to form a committee. The following were selected:—Lieut. C. S. Doyle, C/Sgt. J. Coffey, C.Q.M.S. Hodgins, Sgts. Glennon and Pigott, Cpls. D. O'Neill and T. Hayes.

FORTHCOMING TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNEY AT G.H.Q.

What promises to be one of the most interesting contests in Army Tennis circles will take place at General Headquarters on Wednesday, the 7th instant, when the final of the G.H.Q. Command Championship will be decided.

General Headquarters Club is well served through the services of Colonel Henry, winner of the Group Tournament, and expects to annex the laurels of the Command; while the Air Force, with Captain Delamere and Lieut. O'Carroll, both brilliant players, is confident of victory. Lieut. Quane is doing duty for Portobello, and judging by his fine display in the Group Championship will make a bold bid for victory.

The Tournament will begin at 3 p.m. and all interested are cordially invited to attend.

HURLING AND FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS.

A meeting of the Hurling and Football and Handball Sub-Committee was held at General Headquarters on Friday, September 18th, Major McGrath, Hon. Treasurer, A.A.A., in the Chair.

Referees' reports of the matches in Hurling and Football played at Cork on September the 9th between Eastern Command and Southern Command, awarding both games to the former, were read and adopted.

The Hurling and Football Championship Finals were fixed for Croke Park on Sunday, the 11th of October.

Football at 2 p.m.—Referee:—Lt. Horgan, Curragh Command.

Hurling at 3.30 p.m.—Referee:—Lt. Fitzpatrick, Curragh Command.

The Secretary was instructed to make arrangements for two linesmen and four umpires from the Curragh, and to apply for a Band for the occasion.

Prices of admission were fixed at:—Grounds, 6d.; Enclosure 1/-; Covered Stand and Sideline, 1/- extra.

The Secretary was directed to have 6d. tickets printed and issued for sale to the different Battalions for Finals, and to request Battalions stationed in the country to organise, if possible, excursions to Dublin for those matches.

Chaplains' and Medical Services Cups.

The Finals of the Chaplains' and Medical Services Cups were provisionally fixed for Sunday, 18th October, at Dublin, the teams engaged being:—Hurling: Southern Command v. Eastern Command. Football: Southern Command v. Western Command. Referees, etc., to be appointed later.

Handball Championships.

The Handball Championships were fixed for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of October. It was requested that the Curragh Covered Handball Court be put into playing condition by the Curragh Command, the "Gate" money, if any, to be retained by the Curragh Command to help to pay the cost of the preparation of the court.

The maximum number of entries to be allowed from each Command was fixed at Six: Games, 21 aces; Two out of three games to be won: Hard and Soft Balls; Doubles and Singles. Referees and Markers to be neutral and to be appointed by the Secretary during the holding of the Championships.

G.H.Q. v. Curragh—Gate Proceeds.

Having received permission, Lieut. Doyle raised the question of the division of the gate proceeds of the matches between G.H.Q. and Curragh Command played at Newbridge on the 13/9/25.

After a short discussion it was decided to request the Curragh Command to furnish a Balance Sheet on the matter.

An application for refund of expenses incurred by Lt. Horgan in travelling to referee matches at Cork on the 8/9/25 was passed for payment.

It was agreed upon the proposal of Lieut. Horgan, seconded by Lieut. Doyle, that the following recommendation be sent to the Standing Committee:—"That if a surplus is available after initial expenses have been paid in the Finals, said surplus shall be equally divided between both Commands."

ROUNDERS AT GRIFFITH BARRACKS.

The game of Rounders has been enthusiastically taken up by the troops stationed at Griffith Barracks during the summer months. Each Wednesday evening for the past two months the interest evinced in the game was very keen, when a short competition was carried through between teams representing the N.C.O.'s v. Men of the A. C. E. The competition took

the form of 5 matches, the best total aggregate of runs scored over the five matches to count for the prizes, viz., nine Cigarette Cases, presented by Comdt. O'Connor, Officer Commanding, Army Corps of Engineers.

Both teams entered into the spirit of the game right from the start, and the results of the earlier matches only served to increase the enthusiasm, until the final was reached. The following table shows the results of the matches:—

1st Match	N.C.O's	33	Men	34
2nd "	"	32	"	27
3rd "	"	29	"	34
4th "	"	19	"	22 (one innings only)
		113		117

From the above it will be seen that on lining-up for the final match the Men held an advantage of 4 runs. This match took place on Wednesday, 25th August, on the usual pitch, viz., the Barrack Square, and was under the control of Capt. Irwin, Officer i/c H.Q. Coy., as referee, assisted by Lieut. Hampton, Corps Q.M., as umpire.

On the spin of the coin the N.C.O.'s had first venture with the bat, but the keenness of the fielding of the Men's team left nothing to be desired, with the result that the N.C.O.'s stay was very short, the side being dismissed for a small score. On the Men taking up the bat, keen fielding again resulted in a short innings. On going in a second time the N.C.O.'s fared better in the matter of runs and consequently the Men, in their next innings, were left to obtain 21 runs to win the match and prizes. Nothing daunted, the final stage was entered by the Men energetically, and using good judgment in batting they ran out winners in easy fashion, having hit off the remaining runs with 7 men not out.

The thanks of both teams is due to the O.C. for his kindness in giving the prizes, which were presented to the winners by Capt. Irwin at the Recreational Parade on Wednesday, 2nd instant, after which a selected team of Officers and N.C.O.'s challenged the Men's team, the match resulting in an easy win for the former.

The A. C. E. Rounders team would be pleased to arrange matches for Wednesday afternoons with other teams, and same can be arranged by communication with Capt. S. Irwin, Griffith Barracks.

CHEER ON YOUR TEAM—WEAR ITS COLOURS.

(To the Editor of "An t-Oglach.")

A Chara,—Permit me through the columns of your valuable magazine to direct attention to a matter in connection with the All-Army Hurling and Football Finals, coming off, I believe, on October 11th at Croke Park.

We are all aware of the splendid rivalry that exists between the Eastern Command and General Headquarters Command on the athletic field, and at this year's finals would it not be well that we, their respective followers, show our enthusiasm for that ever necessary stimulant in sport by displaying the colours of our favourite teams. Nothing helps a team better than well-timed, good-tempered applause, together with plenty of enthusiasm amongst its followers, and on this occasion might we not all help our teams in the manner described.

The idea of Battalion excursions, as suggested in your last issue, is a commendable one, and might also help to make October the 11th as "big" a day as it deserves to be for the Army and its Athletic Association.

With every good wish for the continued success of "An t-Oglach."

Mise, le meas,

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ESPIRIT DE CORPS



DANCE CLASS IN BARRACKS.

Portobello Institute Seeks Permit for Fortnightly Function.

WELL-KNOWN JESUIT TO LECTURE.

A meeting of the No. 7 Brigade Area Institute Committee was held on Monday, the 28th September, at 11 a.m., in the Dry Canteen, Portobello Barracks, Reverend Father Casey, C.F., presiding. Also present:—Commandant Noone (22nd Battalion), Commandant Weddick (23rd Battalion), Commandant Hegarty (27th Battalion), Captain Cosgrove (Brigade Staff), Captain Daly (27th Battalion), Captain McNicholl (27th Battalion), Sergeants Kennedy and Dack, Private Shevlin and the Secretary (Records).

Men's Suppers.

Commandant Hegarty reported that his coal supply was inadequate for the provision of suppers, but he hoped to have an increased issue in future which would enable him to deal with the matter.

The position otherwise in regard to the suppers was considered satisfactory.

Jesuit to Lecture on Books.

Sergeant Dack reported that a large number of books on loan were long overdue and asked the officers present to use their endeavours to have same returned at an early date.

Father Casey promised to secure the attendance of Reverend Father Brown, S.J., to lecture on the different authors with a view of aiding the troops in Barracks in their selections of books and stimulating their interest in this most useful pastime.

Bagatelle at Last.

Sergeant Kennedy informed the Committee that a Bagatelle Table had now been secured and suggested a charge of 3d. per half-hour, which was agreed to.

On the proposal of Commandant Noone and seconded by Commandant Weddick it was unanimously agreed that the charge per half-hour for Billiards should be threepence.

Billiard Tournament Prizes.

The Secretary announced that he had secured a cheque for £5 from Cumann Sugraídh an Airm for a Billiard Handicap, and it was agreed to apportion the prizes in the following manner:—

First Prize, £2 10s. 0d.; Second Prize, £1 10s. 0d.; Third Prize, £1 0s. 0d.

Commandants Noone and Weddick agreed to supply a Cue and Case from Battalion funds for the highest break.

The Secretary was instructed to invite entries through the medium of Barrack Orders.

More Room Wanted.

Commandant Noone proposed, and Commandant Weddick seconded, a resolution, which was carried unanimously, that the attention of Colonel McGuinness be drawn to the desirability of transferring Marriage Allowance Section from the Institute premises to the Band Block and so secure suitable accommodation for the proposed programme of winter amusements, as the present accommodation is entirely inadequate.

Search for Talent.

A letter was read from the Officer Commanding Signals stating that so far he had been unable to locate any "Talent" in his Corps.

Commandant Weddick submitted a list of "artistes" in his Battalion, and it was agreed that Private Shevlin and Mr. Comerford be asked to organise all available talent and report progress at the next meeting.

Commandant Weddick proposed, and Commandant Noone seconded, that the sanction of Colonel McGuinness be sought to hold a Dance Class every fortnight in the Gymnasium between the hours of 7.30 and 10.30 p.m.

The Reverend Chairman spoke strongly in favour of the resolution, as he considered that the men would be under observation and consequently would be removed from the dangers besetting many of the dance classes in the City.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Boom in Saving.

The Reverend Chairman reported magnificent progress in the 7th Battalion, Naas, where over 50 per cent. of the total strength are subscribing. The position elsewhere was also considered satisfactory.

The next meeting was fixed for Monday, 26th October, at 11 a.m.

A vote of thanks to the Reverend Chairman concluded the meeting.



FINANCES OF No. 4 GROUP, A.A.A.

A meeting of No. 4 Group, G.H.Q. Command, was held on the 24th ult., Major T. McGrath presiding. Also present:—Lieut. S. Kavanagh (Records), Lieut. Phelan (Contracts), C/Sgt. Kennedy (Records), Sgt. Flood (Contracts), and Sergt.-Major Woods (Signals), Secretary.

Finance.

A lengthy discussion took place on the financial position of the group. The Treasurer stated that the amount of funds on hand were insufficient to meet the demands made in connection with the purchase of prizes and refreshments for the recent Group Sports, and the Command Inter-Company Sports at Baldonnel.

It was proposed by Sergt. Flood, and seconded by Lieut. Kavanagh, that the units within the Group be kindly asked to contribute as follows:—

Army Corps of Engineers	...	...	...	£5 0 0
Army Signal Corps	...	...	...	5 0 0

and that a further sum of £10 be obtained from the pooled funds of all other units.

This was unanimously agreed to, and the Secretary was instructed to write to the Commanding Officers of the units named.

The question of endeavouring to obtain from the Ex-Treasurer the amount of £6 was also discussed, and the Chairman stated that he himself would take further action in the matter. This was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary was further directed to circularize these officers who promised subscriptions to the Group Funds.

Tennis.

As the semi-final of the Group Tennis Tournament has not yet been played off the Secretary was instructed to notify the contestants that both the semi-final and final must be played during the ensuing week, and to also notify those who have not yet paid entrance fees that same are required immediately.

GOSSIP OF THE BARRACKS

G.H.Q. CALLING (GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AND McKEE BARRACKS).

The B.S.M. has returned from his well-earned "Rest": the boys have taken the "Cue."

"THE ORDERLY MAN" (FINAL JERK).

Oh, Orderly Man, and your wonderful way with you,
It's Beannacht Leat sure I now have to say to you,
I've written five "spasms" and all were in praise of you,
You've such a way with you, Orderly Man.
So here's a health to you, Orderly Man,
Additional wealth and never "bad scan,"
May the Commandant shine on you,
"One, one, sevens" decline for you,
I hope it keeps fine for you, Orderly Man.

Sergeant Harry Connolly has crossed the Rubicon. Heartiest congratulations and the very best of good wishes.

"Fast" life is the rule in McKee,
Since the Mess started "rummy" you see,
Monte Carlo's exciting,
San Sebastian's enticing,
But who wants the limit 1d.?

A man in Ohio claims a record for keeping a walking stick for 30 years. He's a long way from here.

The Polo Season closed in McKee on last Saturday, when the Riffs in "G" Block engaged the Cossacks in "B" in the final for the Dadelum Cup. The match, which was a strenuous one, resulted in a draw.

THE SOLDIER CLERK (3rd HOOKUM).

I'm a jolly young soldier clerk, Tra la,
And my Ford in H.Q., here, I park, Tra la,
I've a name for being blasé,
And terpsichoreanly jazzy,
On 9d. I'm a giddy young spark, Tra la.
To my Golf Clubs I'll now have to cling, Tra la,
And my Racquets I'll have to re-string, Tra la,
For the "Records" are coming,
Things will soon start a-humming,
We'll have sport in McKee in the Park, Tra la.

Our mascot, looking real "peppy" after its long hibernation, has made a welcome re-appearance. Its colleagues under the Motor Shed can a-Ford to turn grey with envy!

The "Scribes' Squadron" (Clerks' Unit) are eagerly looking forward to the arrival of Records. A Reception Committee has been formed, and a fresh supply of "one, one, sevens" requisitioned.

Sergeant—"What's your name, lad?"

Private—"Hursey, sir."

Sergeant—"Well, Hursey, report at the Orderly Room and keep your 'Tale' up."

No; there is no truth in the rumour that Records are bringing their own Drill Manual with them.

It is observed that the early morning Lecture spasm has again broken out in McKee. No comments.

An N.C.O. had one of the lads on a charge for slipping off "Defaulters" without permission. The N.C.O. stated that the accused was allowed too much rope. No wonder he skipped!

The Stores' new Slogan—"Come backs again to-morrow."

The Gas in McKee

Is non-est you see,

So we sit for hours in the dark;

But nature is good,

In her generous mood,

So we provide our own "Gas"—

In the Park.

We now have Fire Drill in McKee. We would be glad of a grate fire.

The Sports Fund has now been augmented by the addition of 29/- (twenty-nine shillings). The Tea parade has been augmented by twenty-nine soldiers.

The Excursion to Newbridge on next Sunday promises to be a big success. All the heads and the details are going. The Clerks' Unit are parading with bows and arrows, the Orderlies with battle-axes, and the P.A.'s with "one, one, sevens"—a rather pleasant time is anticipated.

THINGS WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW:—

What Paddy Hodgins now thinks of Wednesday half-day Football?

What Jeff thinks of the Billiard Handicap?

What Jimmy Keyes said when Brideville won?

What Records think of the transfer, and are they giving a House warming?

What is biting the Portobello Scribe?

What Sergeant Keyes thought of the Raffle suggestion?

What Sergeant Norton (Remounts) thought of the Curragh?

What is the Remounts' new Slogan? Is it "in the body of the County Jail."

Who was the Signaller who said "Pigs thrive well on grass?"

What will Dan do when the red ink runs short?

Who is the little Sunbeam from Store Accountancy?

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN:—

"Hi, boy!" what do you think you're on."

ME LARKIE.

PORTOBELLO BARRACKS, DUBLIN.

The approach of winter with her long, dark evenings holds no terror for the men in this old camp.

Thanks to the never-ceasing efforts of Father Casey and the Brigade Institute Committee, every taste in amusement is now amply catered for.

The addition of a Bagatelle Table to the Billiard Room was a rather original idea, and, as it now transpires, a very good one.

Within the last few weeks the attraction of leaving barracks in the evening has been reduced to an absolute minimum, whereas were it not for the indoor attractions referred to the man's lot during the present period would indeed be a sorry one.

We trust that our friends from Island Bridge enjoyed their visit to the 'Bello, and that in future they will not be quite such strangers.

It took quite a long time to convince them that "Jonar" is really on the "water wagon."

It is nevertheless a matter of absolute fact, and with him, enjoying a ride on the same mode of conveyance, are such notabilities as "Jim" and "J.K."

That jolly young soldier clerk, Tra la,

Who's billet's McKee in the Park, Tra la,

Tho' "proficiency's" bad,

Invites may be had

To a "spasm," or "hookum," or "lark," Tra la.

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Oglagh
na hEireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

The name doesn't matter the least, Tra la,
Of a bacchanalian feast, Tra la,
But I hope it keeps fine
For a few friends of mine
Who have hopes of the morning being dark, tra la.

A "largely" attended meeting of Provost-Sergeants was held in Portobello on the 23/9/25. The items on the Agenda were many and varied. Sergeant "Jim" Purcell, supported by "Ned" Dempsey, proposed the "adoption" of anything and everything turning up at the gate after 11.0 p.m. The meeting adjourned at 22.54½ hours to give the members a chance of coping with the rush of visitors anxious to attend an "all-night sitting."

Since our last contribution the Skittles epidemic has spread considerably invading the sacred precincts of the 22nd Mess and "bowling over" the majority of its members. Before going any further, gentle reader, and for your edification I'd better explain this game of Skittles. The material necessary consists of:—

- (1) A Billiard Table.
- (2) Set of balls (Billiard balls if possible, shape, size or colour does not very much matter).
- (3) Two Billiard Cues, 1 for Sergeant-Major and 1 for others, and
- (4) A Set of Skittles (failing Skittles, a few corks could be borrowed from the Mess).

The game is played as follows:—

The balls are placed where the spots should be,
The "sticks" in the centre plain to see,
Their values ranging from one to four,
You knock the lot for a "Royal Score."

The chap in the centre tall and straight
Is the bogey who'll clear your slate,
Keep far from him or else you'll rue
The day you started to work a cue.

Thirty-one's game, less a number you get
You score the difference (p'raps) and yet
Take the case of "J," who could not play,
He 'it 'em' ard and lo—pay—pay!

We hear all about So-and-So's famous No. 1 Orchestra, personally conducted, etc., etc., but what about John Kennedy's famous No. 1 Billiard Team?

We are of opinion that this team (also personally conducted) is, as last year, capable of holding its own amongst the best.

THINGS WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW:—

If the efforts of the Secretary, Brigade Institute, to obtain Linguistic, Histrionic and Terpsichorean talent in Portobello have been successful?

If and when such is forthcoming, what then?

If the Portobello No. 1 Billiard Team will continue its unbeaten record this year?

If all ranks are not greatly interested in the fate of a recent proposal to hold dances in Barracks?

COMMAND ROUTINE ORDER No. 53 CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING—

Military Police Corps:

Applications for admission to Military Police Corps are invited from soldiers who come up to the Physical and Educational Standards set out below:—

Character.—Must be assessed "Very Good."

Education.—Must pass Preliminary Examination for N.C.O.'s.

Army Service.—At least twelve months.

Suitable applicants will be taken on probation for a period of two months. If at the end of that period they reach the required standard they will be transferred to the Military Police Corps.

Applicants will not receive Police Pay while on probation.

All applications must be made through the usual channels.

Soldiers' Club

5a COLLEGE STREET

:: :: DUBLIN :: ::

NOW OPEN

The above commodious premises, which were opened by CUMANN SUGRAIDH AN AIRM, on Thursday, 1st instant, contain:

REFRESHMENT ROOM—Best quality Refreshments at Moderate Prices.

WRITING ROOM—Writing materials provided free of charge.

BILLIARD ROOM—Fully equipped, comfortable and up-to-date.

LIBRARY—500 volumes, changed half-yearly.

The Committee hope to develop the recreational and social side of the Club during the winter months and to do this they will need the whole-hearted co-operation of the Army. The following are the members of

CUMANN SUGRAIDH AN AIRM

Portobello Sub-Committee.—Mrs. Mulcahy, Mrs. Fallon, Rev. R. J. Casey, C.F.

Collins Sub-Committee.—Mrs. O'Shea Leamy, Rev. S. Piggott, C.F.

Island Bridge Sub-Committee.—Mrs. Reddin, Mrs. Williams.

Hutments Sub-Committee.—Miss Williams, Mrs. Reddin, Mrs. McGuinness, Rev. R. McNevin.

Soldiers' Club Sub-Committee.—Rev. D. Ryan, C. F., Rev. R. J. Casey, C.F., Mrs. Mulcahy, Mrs. O'Daly.

Treasurers.—Miss McGilligan, Mrs. McCarthy, Mr. Corrigan.

Hon. Secretary.—Miss McGilligan.

General Committee.—Mr. W. P. Corrigan, Rev. R. J. Casey, C.F., Miss Cunningham, Rev. J. Fahey, C.F., Mrs. Fallon, Mr. Fallon, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. MacCarthy, Miss McDunphy, Miss McGilligan, Mrs. Morkan, Mrs. Ennis, Mrs. O'Connor, Rev. W. O'Riordan, C.C., Mrs. Mulcahy, Rev. T. O'Callaghan, C.F., Mrs. O'Daly, Mrs. O'Shea Leamy, Rev. S. Piggott, C.F., Mrs. Plant, Mrs. Reddin, Rev. D. Ryan, C.F., Miss Williams, Rev. R. McNevin.

Chairman.—Rev. D. Ryan, C.F.

Vice-Chairman.—Mrs. Fallon.

Griffith Sub-Committee.—Miss McGilligan, Rev. D. Ryan, C.F.

Beggar's Bush Sub-Committee.—Mrs. Plant, Mrs. Hayes, Rev. J. Fahey, C.F.

McKee Sub-Committee.—Miss Cunningham, Mrs. Morkan, Rev. R. McNevin, C.F.

Hibernian School Sub-Committee.—Mrs. Fallon, Mrs. Ennis, Mrs. O'Connor, Rev. W. O'Riordan, C.C.

Trustees.—Mrs. Mulcahy, Rev. D. Ryan, C.F., Mr. John O'Neill.

Secretary.—Miss Montgomery.

The Committee extend a welcome to all N.C.O.'s and men of Oglagh na hÉireann. The Club has been organised for their benefit alone, and cannot be carried on successfully without their support.

NOTES FROM THE 3rd BRIGADE.

A pretty little scene was enacted in the Garrison Chapel on the 15th September, and Lieut. J. A. Smyth, 16th Battalion, is now the richer by a life partner. Lieut. Micheal Murray acted as best man. After breakfast in one of the city hotels the bride and bridegroom left for London, where the honeymoon will be spent. Both have the best wishes of the Battalion. Next please!

All followers of Hurling in the Southern Command will learn with regret that C/S. P. Ryan has been granted a free discharge. Paddy's loss will be keenly felt by the Command team, as he seldom missed a match for the past two years. He was a general favourite with all ranks and held in high esteem by his superiors. He carries with him the best wishes of the Command for his future success in civil life.

Captain P. Ryan is still adding to his laurels as an exponent in manipulating the 56lb. weight. He can now boast of being the Champion of the Army in putting the weight over the bar. As a hurler he has few equals in the Army. He played the match of his life on Sunday, 20th September, against Redmonds. If the Command were not the victors it certainly was not due to lack of effort on the part of the Captain. Carry on, Captain.

Heartiest congratulations are extended to Frank of the Garrison Sergeants' Mess by all ranks in the Garrison on his appointment as challoner and organist of the Garrison Chapel.

A loud speaker is the latest installation to the Garrison Recreation Hall and appreciative audiences the nightly routine. "Onward" is now the slogan of the 3rd Brigade.

Long threatening comes at last, and the Senior N.C.O.'s are no longer shewing their passes for "Civies," but are cutting a dash in the city in their new uniforms. This has given a decided fillip to the "Brighter Cork" movement.

Who was the Sergeant-Major of the 3rd Brigade who when measuring and marking off the square said, "In future every man must take paces of 30 to the inch?" We wonder if he meant it.

Who was the N.C.O. who, when admiring the well-known distillers' advertisement on the wall, remarked that it was really a gentleman's drink, and how many would object to the inclusion on the Menu of the brand, now that the winter is setting in. (And why doesn't that distiller advertise in "An t-Oglach"?—Ed.)

Who was the Officer's Orderly who used three tablets of expensive and highly scented toilet soap to wash out the billet, and what did the officer in question say when he learned of the exploit?



12th INFANTRY BATT., TEMPLEMORE.

On Sunday, 20th September, two important football contests took place at Fethard, Co. Tipperary, between teams representing Templemore and Fethard in the finals of the County Championship—Junior and Senior. The "Twelfth" was represented by Private Bill Scanlan, Mick McCarthy, and Dan Reynolds. The junior game, though well contested, proved a rather tame display of the National code. Then came the senior contest, which was awaited with the greatest eagerness. Fethard were favourites, having attained a great football reputation of late years. This match elicited a grand display of clever football, the main feature of which was the evenness of the scores to the last. In the closing stages of the game Pte. Scanlan scored the deciding goal amidst a thunder of applause. A set of medals is to be the award of the winning team. The final scores were:—Templemore, 2 goals 1 point; Fethard, 1 goal 1 point.

All ranks of the Battalion have now returned from the manoeuvres. Some of the old favourites amongst them received such hearty handshakes that they had to change from right hand to left alternately.

The new Corporals' Mess promises to be a great success. They are fortunate in having secured the services of an energetic President and an efficient Treasurer.

The Dramatic Class are hard at work memorising a three act Comedy and a one-act Comedy for production in the near future.

The Concert Party, too, is hard at work. Both the Dramatic Class and Concert Party of last year have been strengthened by new talent.

Some very useful books on a variety of military subjects have been sent to us recently for the Barrack Library, and it is gratifying to note the interest taken in them by N.C.O.'s and men. Large numbers of a certain text-book have been bought by the men and a fresh supply has been ordered.

At a Sports meeting and Feis recently held in Dundrum, Co. Tipperary, the Battalion was represented by competitors in the violin competitions, the Irish speaking competitions, and the foot racing. Even though no prizes were secured it is gratifying to realise that the "Twelfth" has once more set a headline for the rest of the Army in the matter of competing at feiseanna.

ROS. CAIRBRE.



5th INFANTRY BATTALION, PONSONBY BARRACKS, CURRAGH.

"B" Coy. have taken up the challenge of "A" Coy. published in last week's notes and, having purchased several pairs of gloves, are to be seen at the punch ball every evening under the supervision of the Coy.'s bantam-weight N.C.O.

Since the manoeuvres the Battalion has come to the unanimous decision that aeroplanes are not only pretty but useful. Jiminy! How they straffed us on the field. We picked up several of their presents—paper bags of flour—and somebody suggested that they should also have donated raisins.

Who gave the game away on "D" Coy.? Tut-tut!

The latest saying of the old soldier here is, "I didn't get my number in Gough."

Who is "Weary Willie"? Is he "The Rat"?

"C" Coy. is now convalescing after the manoeuvres in Newbridge.

"Bunt" appeared in his latest rôle as a Lewis-Gunner during the manoeuvres. He was supplied with a very loud rattle but got no "dummy."

The Curragh rainy season has commenced and with the assurance that Pte. Livingstone is not eleven stone weight we now adjourn to Sandes for our evening "chips."

It has just been confirmed that Battalion night manoeuvres are to take place next Tuesday night. We're preparing already.

A little bird is whispering about the purchase of running togs. Won't we have fun?

How does "Maggie" like Newbridge? Is she still A1 on belt polishing?

LIGHTS OUT.

A.—"What's that awful din outside?"

B.—"It's the bugler blowing out the lights."

COLLINS BARRACKS, DUBLIN.

The boys have now got back from "Camping Out." Some are glad; others not. It is said one Company would have liked to remain for Garrison duty—which speaks well for the surroundings.

Some of the "Unexpected" came out of their shell at the Snap Shooting Target. The "Wee" soldier felt as if he was six-foot-two after his success.

An oil stove proved its worth to some of the tent tenants, and was just as useful as a cooking range, when it come to cooking eggs at any rate.

Paddy "Mack" has been standing some "chaff" lately and was heard to state that a certain soldier was altogether too "Darcastic."

Who is the N.C.O. that sent four inch group along the wires?

Who is the N.C.O. that handed out a Bull Dog Clip when asked for a Mail File?

Space does not permit adequate details of the "Doings" by our Sanitary Sergeant.

Did Harry Brown get a parcel before leaving for the line?

Joe Lawless is being presented with a Special Flag for Signal Duty.

The purchase of a sandwich by a certain officer while at "Camp" brought forth the remark "That it did not contain enough meat to coax a hungry mouse."

A three-mile journey on foot from the Camp was a common affair, home-made bread being the object.

**ARTILLERY CORPS, KILDARE BARRACKS.**

Hurray! No. 1 Battery has returned. Are we downhearted?

No; for No. 2 Battery fulfilled their promise right royally.

Their Band and Dramatic Class are absolutely "it." Here's wishing them the best of luck and further successes.

Our Commanding Officer congratulated both Batteries on their fine performances in "work and sport" during the past twelve months.

All ranks were delighted to learn that a certain rumour was without foundation.

We hope the Band will act on the advice given that morning and give "No. 1 Army Band a chance."

Some people sure did enjoy the "High Tea" on the 16th inst.

Another Gunner has "Been and gone and done it." We wish him luck.

Is it true a certain C.Q.M.S. was heard singing "There's a long, long trail a-winding" when on the road from Coolmoney to Kildare?

Ah, well! time and patience will bring a snail to Jerusalem, and he wasn't so late after all.

We wonder if the Goalie was responsible for Kildare's "Let Down" on Sunday?

We may have been seeing "Red," but I don't believe we were in the "Blues."

"Dial Sight" and "Range Taker," having decided to join forces under the slogan "Unity is Strength," wish to be known in future as:—

"TRAIL EYE."

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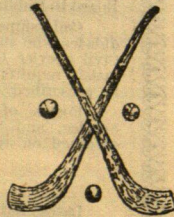
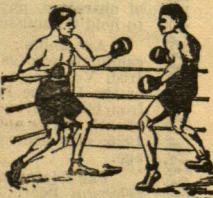
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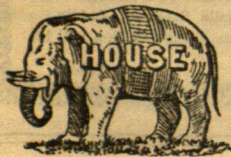
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'Os cionn dá fiéir bliadain a éirí Eamon Dubh ó fianacáí sna tíorthaib móra i gcéin as stracad agus as comhlint leis a saogál an éirí is mó de'n acár gur tós sé 'n-a céann é pilleas abailte. Bí an saibhreas mór déanta aise paol seo agus éad sé nár miste do roinnt de éirí n-a baile úgácais i mbaile na Sreab i n-Iarthar Éireann. Agus ní túisge 'n-a céann aise é ná rinne. Paol céann trí seachtainí, bí sé 'n-a seasam i stáisiún 'n-a baile úgácais agus gan de bagáiste aise airt mála beag dubh a bí 'n-a láim aise. Tuigear cé'n sórt uair a bí sa bpeac saibhir seo a raib a éail paol éirí maí de'n uair ar airgead agus ar easba coinsis má deirtear nár bac sé aon céann de na cairreanna a bí as panact as an stáisiún a gur iméir leis amac sa mbaile mór de shíubal cos víreac is t mbéad sé gan sgílling 'n-a póca.

Anois féin nuair a bíos tinnéar maí itte aise, agus é ar suaimneas 'n-a cádaoir móir sofa as cur deatac na toiceóige n-áirde, is breá leis cur-síos a déanam ar an gcuairt sin as ar an gcaoi ar corruigeat an croíde ann ar shroicte a bail úgácais do a-uair. Maraó an ponn sgéalaíreáca seo be ar go minic, agus mise 'n-a comluadar, is cinnte nac sgríobair an sgéal seo go deó.

As dul tar an gclochar do an éad lá aise san áit éimh sé gur taobh istig de na ballaib sin a d'foglaim sé an t-ábigeac i dtosaic, agus táinig ponn air dul istead agus an tseanair, as b' éirí cur de na seanmhá riagálta feiceál.

Buail sé ar an doras agus sul ar osgluigeat é, táinig a sgáic céadna air is tagad deic mbliadna is dá fiéir roime s agus é 'n-a páiste ós as dul 'na sgoile ann, a leabhar bea veaig i gcúl glaise aise agus an paicéas 'n-a croíde nac na a ceact foglumea aise. So veimhin, is beag nár glan an peac saibhir seo nár scrioc ariam roim uime as le eagla na hóig sul ar sgaoileat istead sa gclochar é!

Táinig a óige ar ais aise agus é istig. Tosais na seanuim as brugaó istead air n-a rabartaib tréana do-ósgéa. Uona a croíde agus a anam leó. Ní fear a brug paol cois na daoil a bí n-a aghaí, víreac is dá mba daoil iad a bí ann, ní fear rinne na céadta coir le dul ar aghaí sa saogál a bí ann, heaó ar cor ar bit airt páiste beag paiteac gan peaca sa urcóir.

Ní aérú mór a rinneat ar an áit ó bí sé 'n-a páiste : seómra n-a mbíot an tsíúir Ursala (nac i bí sean an uair s péin !): an seómra n-a mbíot bí as teagas as na naoríneais beanáit do é—bí cuimne maí aise ar an áit ar nuóig agus an fuinneóg sin le hais an dorais nac nveaca sé i n-áir ar cádaoir lá le beir as breacnú amac ar na fearaib a bí a iasgaireact dóib féin ar bruaic an tsrota amuig, agus na coimniúeac é péin istig tar éis ann sgoile paol gur pmoat an é? Nár aoihinn an saogál a bí aca! Nuair a beaó sé pé 'n-a fear ní beaó air ceactanna d'foglaim, beaó sé 'n-a éair ar luig as sgoileat na tconnn tréan i n-imigcín sna réasgú sin a mbíonn sé 'n-a sámra i gcomhairle ionnta.

Leis an deoraíde osna nuair a cuimniú sé nac mar síltea bítear. Troir, comrac, acránn, peall comhlint, lám-láirí eiteac agus breag—nár 'in iad na húrlisí a éleactaig sé le an saibhreas mór a déanam? Agus céarto a bí aise t mbarr? Saibhreas? Cé'n maí a bí aise ann agus galan a báis air de bárr an comraic a mb'eisín do déanam le n-a bailiú dá mbéad fíos as uime roim ré céarto a bí i nuán do an saogál—bíbir an deoraíde an smaoine tuairc sin as a croíde go tobann.

Dearc sé ar élaróib a bí ar an seas i n-aice an dorais—ceann céann céadna is bí ann deic mbliadna agus dá pitea ó soim agus é 'n-a páiste. Nár airtig sé é ar an ngearraó cuir sé féin ann le sgián an lá ar coimniúeac istig é tar é am sgoile? Airt, an ar a súile a bí sé? Céarto é sin a



sgníobhla air le cailc óeirs? Seadó a ainm péin agus cúnntas ar a n-éartha sé ó 'pás sé a baile tútchais i dtosach: ó bí a cáil i bpaio 's i ngearr, ar n-óis ní ionghaó é go mbéad an tSiúir maíe a bí as tabairt na ceácta as iarraio innseact do na páisio paio éactraib agus paio saoghal an fíir móir sin a oilead san áit, go mbéad óeádsompla aca. Bain an leamháirio fionmardeac a táinic ar beal an fíir móir péin geit as an tSiúir a bí as tabairt na háite do Eisean a rinne na ceácta coir le dul ar aghaio sa saoghal, eisean a bí san trócaire san taise san coinsias n-a óeádsompla as páisio!

Tugad amaé sa ngearróin é. Tuise naé otiubraioe gac don onóir do agus an cáil móir a bí air ar fuo an domáin mórán? Seadó, agus é 'n-a sheansgóláire aca péin freis! Baidis na mná riagalta eile éart air as cainnt agus as comrád—nár dá gcuid péin an fear mór seo? Nár é a mac péin é ar bealac? Agus a leitéir sin de mac!

Leanad de'n cainnt: bean riagalta as cur seo i gcumne do; bean eile as innseact do paio óaoina a bí ar sgoil leis; bean eile pós as cur síos ar éleas éigin a rinne sé péin agus é n-a páisio beas—cinnite go mbíonn cumne ar muegionmaréarib tuine móir seacas don tuine eile!

Act dá mbéad fíos aca é, ní ar a nglór a bí áirio as an bpeair mór act ar a smaointe duairce péin: aré éigin do an comluadar sin a bí leis sa bpsac a marbú? Peall—marac go n-éartha sé peall naé n-éanpaioe peall air? Eiteac agus breas—nár iad cloca buin an tsaothail nua seo? Láin-láirio—nac raib an lám-láirio ann ó marbáis Cain a óearbraicair? Ní marb amaé 's amaé a bí an coinsias sa bpeair mór, ní raib sé act n-a éotlaó.

Cuiread sé pocal beas istead sa gcainnt ó am go éite agus é n-a shirde annsin i ngearróin an éloair, a ceann leigte siar aige; a dá súil ar tóinad agus pictiúirí dá sheansaothal as ceact agus as imteact ós a comair dá buirdeacas.

Leis traóina a bí i móinpeair taob éall de'n sroet sgread. Tuir breac a éuair san aer i ndiaio cuileóise ar ais arís san uisge le plub. Táinic glórta meirdeaca páisio éuige ar an mbos-saioite. Pocal nó do a éuala sé uata agus bí fíos aige cén cluice a bí ar siubal aca—bí sé péin n-a páisioe ós arís.

"Tuine de na mná riagalta a bí as cainnt:

"Agus an lá ar buail an tSiúir ursala é"

Geit sé.

"Agus bfuil sí beo pós?" ar seisean.

"Tá sí céad bliadán inoiu."

"Da maíe leis an bpeair mór go raib a cáil ar fuo an domáin i ficeal. Seadó, b'éirio go bpeairioe i tabairt n-a láir, bíod is go raib sí an las."

Tugad an tseanbhean amaé sa ngearróin agus triúr eile aca as cuirio léiti siubal. Cuiread 'n-a suirde i gceadaoir móir i ar aghaio an deóraioe. Má o' aitimí sí é, níor éur sí sin i gceill. Smio níor labair sí, agus níor tugad mórán áirio uirri.

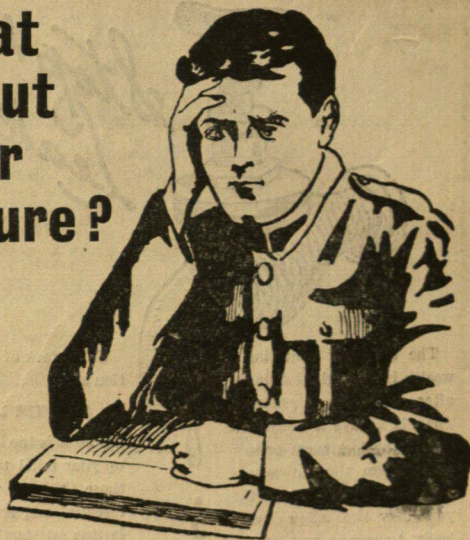
San ácar pado bainead geit as a raib sa láir. Bí an tseanbhean riagalta as cur an uile raet gáirio aisti níos mó ná a éite, agus na súile saíte aici sa stróinscára.

"Smaoinead aistead a táinic 'mo éann," ar sise sa deiré go las glórac, "smaoinead aistead mé as iarraio óeanaí amaé, a camuin úi fiannaéta, cén sórt tuine bead ionnatas inoiu dá bpspaime do sheanacair tadis Rua an uair a bí sé 'om' iarraio há! há! há!"

Níor féad don tuine de'n comluadar ceist na sean mná o'fuaigalt, act bí baraimal as camon tuib ó fiannaéta go mbéad a malairt de saoghal aige da mbéad an naoim sin a éur an éist orra mar sean-máicair aige.

[A érioc san.]

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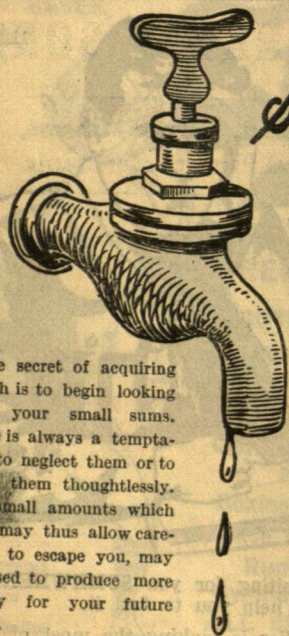
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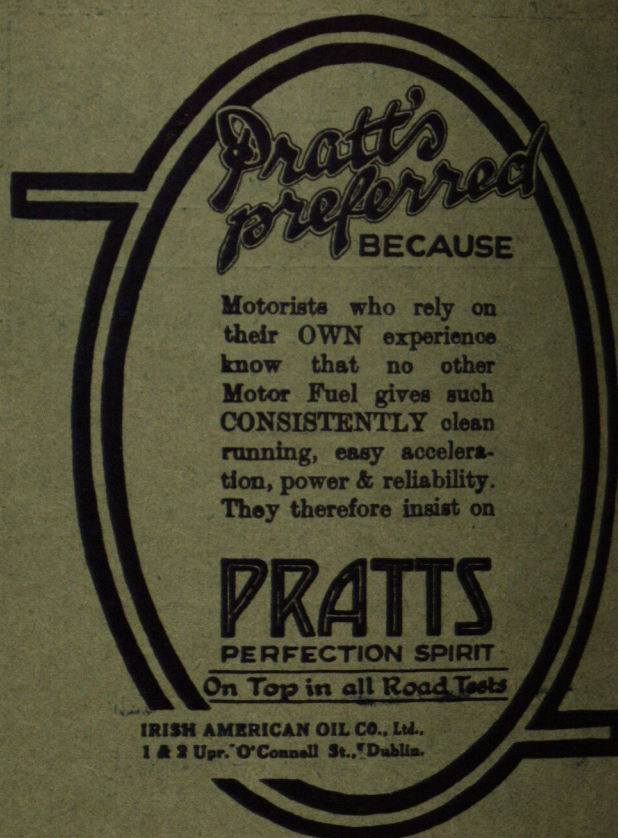
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