

Vol. IV. No. 18.

May 15th, 1926.

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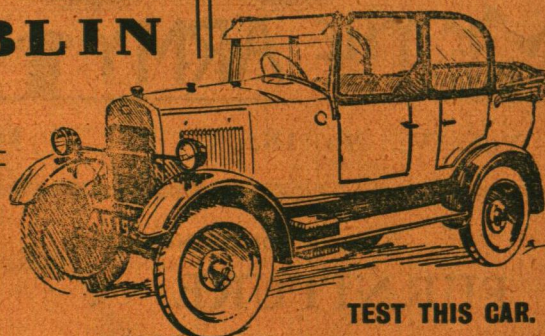
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Offices of Messrs. Williams and Woods, in Parnell Street, which the defenders of the G.P.O. sought to reach in Easter Week, 1916. ["An tOglach"] Photo.

**1916—1926**  
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**"Willwood"**

not alone stands, but has greatly increased in size since 1916—at that time it was less than half the size of to-day—employing about 350 hands. To-day their employees number over 800, and are still increasing.

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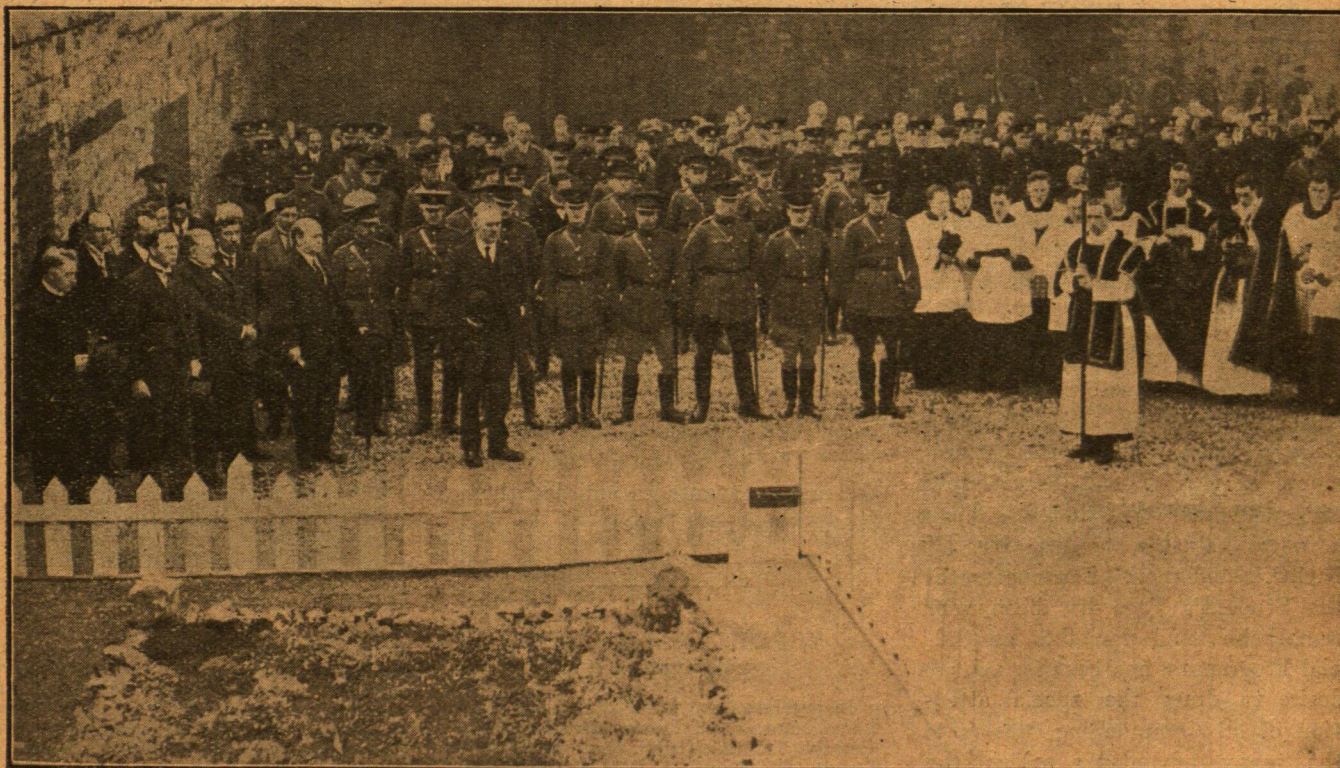


# An t-Oglach

Vol. IV. No. 18

MAY 15, 1926.

Price TWOPENCE.



[“An t-Oglach” Photo.]

The Annual Ceremonies, to commemorate the Memory of the Executed “1916” Leaders, took place at Arbour Hill, on Tuesday, May 4th. The ceremonies opened with the celebration of Solemn Requiem Mass in Arbour Hill Church, at 10 a.m., by Rev. M. Kennedy, Chaplain, with whom were Rev. M. Drea, C.F., Athlone, Deacon; Rev. Fr. Tully, C.F., Athlone, Sub-Deacon; and Rev. Sean Pigott, C.F., 6th Brigade, Master of Ceremonies.

After Mass a Procession formed up and proceeded to the plot, where the Rosary was recited and the “Benedictus” and “De Profundis” chanted. Three volleys were then fired, and the Last Post sounded, after which the flag was hoisted from half-mast and the General Salute sounded.

The following is a list of the Volunteer Leaders whose remains are interred in the plot:—

P. H. PEARSE.  
TOM CLARKE.  
EAMONN CEANNT.  
JAMES CONNOLLY.  
WILLIAM PEARSE.

JOSEPH PLUNKETT.  
MICHAEL MALLIN.  
HENRY O'HANRAHAN.  
CON COLBERT.  
TOM McDONAGH.

EDWARD DALY.  
SEAN McDERMOTT.  
JOHN McBRIDE.  
SEAN HEUSTON.

SO NDÉANAID DIA TRÓCAIRE AR A n-ANAM.

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Oglagh  
na hEireann  
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# An t-Ógláic

MAY 15, 1926.

*Literary contributions are requested from all Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men. Contributions should be written on one side of the paper only; and whilst every reasonable care will be taken of MS., no responsibility is accepted. A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed if the return of the MS. is desired. Reports of the doings of Units are particularly requested from all Commands. These should reach the Editorial Office not later than the Saturday previous to the date of publication.*

*Editorial Offices: G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin.*

## CÓINNÁD AS AN EAGARTOIR.

### Educational Programme.

WE have just received the full Educational Programme for Non-Commissioned Officers and men. The programme is both extensive and admirable.

\* \* \*

In connection with this Educational Programme, our Student's Page will be based upon the requirements of this Official Programme. This will make the Student's Page a very valuable feature for all N.C.O.'s and men. The success of the Student's Page has been very remarkable, and now that an Official Programme has been issued, we desire to draw the special attention of all Commanding Officers to the many advantages which the page offers to their N.C.O.'s and men.

\* \* \*

All examination papers sent in are corrected free of charge; all that is asked of the student is that a stamped addressed envelope be enclosed for the return of his work.

\* \* \*

The Student's Page is confined to the N.C.O.'s and men; and no work of any student outside of the Army is dealt with. We would, therefore, like to see a more universal use made of the Page than obtains at the moment. There is no reason

why every N.C.O.—and a majority of the men—should not send in work each week for correction and return. The Page forms an excellent means of improving general education practically free of all expense.

\* \* \*

All Commanding Officers—in view of the issue of an Official Educational Programme—would be well advised to impress on all other ranks the many advantages afforded them by the Student's Page.

### APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

In our last issue under the above heading, Comdt. J. J. Byrne, attached H.Q., Curragh Training Camp, etc., should read Comdt. W. Byrne, H.Q. Curragh Training Camp, to be O.C. 5th Infantry Battalion, vice Comdt. P. Brady, with effect as from 14/5/26.

### TRAINING COURSES.

In connection with the Course of Instruction published a few weeks ago, Officers should add to the list of text-books recommended: "Lectures on Field Sanitation," by Capt. Moss-Blundell.

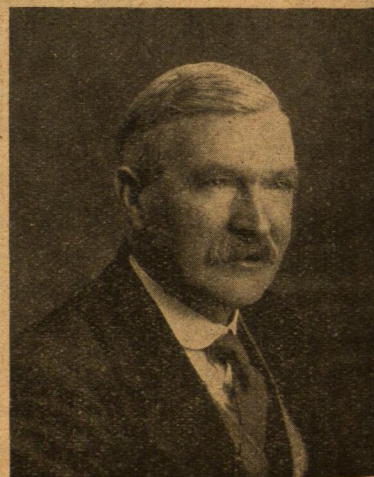
"Hero-worship and comradeship, pride in one's nation, and equal pride in one's regiment, ideals as triumphant as the colours themselves, living interest and enthusiasm in all ranks—these are the true substitutes for fear and punishment and military law."—Stephen Graham.

### BOOK REVIEWS.

THE KINCORA BOOK OF VERSE. By Sean O Conchubhair (Seana Sean). The Talbot Press, Ltd., Dublin. Price, 3s. 6d. net.

This volume of verse, by Lieut. Sean O'Connor, makes a welcome and valuable contribution to our store of Gaelic literature. There are twelve poems in Gaelic, and four bilingual ones—"The Men of Dublin Town," "Killaloe" (a new version), "The Old Age Pension," and "After the Pension." Seven translated poems, and a good collection of miscellaneous pieces; with a glossary at the end.

The history of this Book of Verse is but the history of the times and the man. Many of the pieces appeared in the columns of the local Press, but the major



LIEUT. SEAN O'CONNOR (SEANA SEAN).

portion were written for the late Arthur Griffith's papers. Arrangements were actually made for their publication in book form when the events of Easter Week intervened. The manuscript at a later period, falling into the hands of the British Authorities, was very critically read and heavily censored by them. Much of the manuscript had to be hidden away, and a great deal of it was taken away in various raids by the Black-and-Tans and never returned, and had to be finally resurrected from the files of the various papers in which they first appeared. It is only now that it is found possible to publish the entire collection in book form.

The daring spirit of railery of many of the pieces are excellently portrayed in the following extract from "Killaloe":—

"Oh, my mind is sore distracted, my sweet tongue has departed  
From the lips of all mes amies, and my literary messieurs,  
Pourquoi, je ne le sais pas, maintenant,  
Francais ne va pas—  
Dia dhuit, slan leat, and stuff like that  
they learn in Killaloe."

The volume is one that should find a place on every Officer's bookshelf.





# FOUR COURTS AND NORTH KING ST. AREA IN 1916.

By Mr. JOHN J. REYNOLDS (*Author of "Footprints of Emmet"*),  
Curator Municipal Art Gallery, Dublin.

FROM STATEMENTS MADE TO THE WRITER SHORTLY AFTER 1916, BY  
ACTUAL PARTICIPANTS IN THE FIGHTING.

(*Being the Eighteenth instalment of the History of the Anglo-Irish War.*)

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

During Easter Week the fighting in the Four Courts area—with its northern outposts at Church Street and North King Street, and its southern posts held at Church Street Bridge, and beyond the river—at the Mendicity—was exceptionally severe. General Maxwell subsequently stated that "with the one exception of the place at Ballsbridge, where the Sherwood Foresters were ambushed, this was by far the worst fighting that occurred in the whole of Dublin." This remark especially applies to the fighting in the narrow tortuous streets—at parts scarcely 20 feet wide—at the intersection of Church Street and North King Street, and, a short distance further north, at the intersection of Church Street and North Brunswick Street.

The area of this battlefield, which was the focus of the fighting, might be embraced in the ambit of a circle whose diameter did not exceed fifty yards. On this stubbornly contested ground, in which the fiercest street fighting took place, the combatants were only a few feet apart fighting at point blank range.

It also enjoyed the unique distinction of having been the only place in the city where a regular truce—which lasted about 15 hours—was established. As stated in the official reports, when after desperate fighting the military, in the early hours of Saturday morning, had succeeded in penetrating North King Street as far as Church Street, they found their cordon had not embraced the outlying position at North Brunswick Street, a post held by about 60 Volunteers, which although only a few yards beyond the captured position, did not surrender until Sunday when the armistice had expired.

The body of Volunteers engaged in this area was almost entirely made up of men of the First Battalion under Com. Daly. To the number of about 150 they mobilized on Easter Monday about 11 a.m., at Blackhall Street. About half an hour afterwards they formed into three or four groups, and were ordered to the various positions respectively assigned them. The main body marched along the northern line of Quays to the Four Courts. Some sections took other directions or dropped out to occupy posts en route. Subsequently on arriving at the Four Courts

various small detachments were sent to outlying posts. Some Volunteers and Fianna who had been engaged in the attack on the Magazine Fort in the Phoenix Park also joined the main body in this area on Monday.

At the Four Courts the Volunteers were ordered into sections to occupy the building, and preparations were immediately made to force the gates. Just then a police constable, who seemed to be the only person in charge, appeared inside the railings at Chancery Place. He was immediately ordered to open the gate at the Telegraph Office, and after some expostulation eventually bowed to the inevitable and delivered up the keys. The resident caretaker was afterwards located in the basement, and on being informed no harm was intended him he shortly afterwards removed his effects and left the Volunteers in sole possession of the building.

The building was immediately put in preparation for defence. Barricades of furniture and books were placed against the windows, and the glass was broken to facilitate rifle fire, and many of the doors and entries as well as the gate of the Telegraph Office were also barricaded. The Lord Chancellor's room was improvised as a hospital, and was furnished with beds commandeered from the Four Courts Hotel and neighbouring buildings. Some men were sent on the roof to cut the telegraph and telephone wires, and the upper windows, roofs and other points of vantage were manned by snipers.

Small parties of Volunteers, each in charge of an officer, were posted to hold the various frontages. A party of about 12 men were stationed at Church Street Bridge under Peadar Clancy, and about 20 men were posted in the western wing (the Record Office) overlooking this position and the Smithfield approaches through Hammond Lane. A detached body was held in readiness to concentrate on any side which might be attacked. The Four Courts, whose solid masonry proved impervious to all attack save heavy gun fire, served as a headquarters from which reliefs could be sent to the outposts, and where those returning could snatch a few hours' repose.

A great number of barricades were placed in the neighbouring streets. A

barricade was placed on Church Street Bridge, and the mouth of Church Street on the Quay was also blocked by a barricade, whilst the two corner houses facing the river were also fortified and manned. Further north a barricade was placed at May Lane, one crossing Church Street at the Chapel gate, and another at the Father Mathew Hall. Church Street was also blocked at North King Street, and a little further on the street was closed by two barricades crossing the road obliquely at Moore's Coach Factory. North King Street and North Brunswick Street, two parallel streets a few yards apart, crossing Church Street at right angles, were also blocked by barricades. A barricade was erected at New Lisburn Street near the Linen Hall Barracks, and a barricade was also placed at Chancery Street facing the Mary's Abbey approaches. Several of the by-streets near Bow Street were also barricaded, as well as the Church Street end of Beresford Street near Stirrup Lane.

These barricades, especially in Church Street, were of a very substantial character, the strongest being composed of brick work, building material, and debris. Old boilers and metal plates were requisitioned from the neighbouring foundries, and in some cases barrels, lorries and upturned carts with their shafts intertwined were used. Cabs and carriages from the coach factories were commandeered—the opened doors of these vehicles sometimes serving as a passage through the barricades as occasion required. Bags of sand and meal and bran from the bakeries were used. Glass and broken bottles were strewn in front of some of the barricades to further impede the approach of an attacking party.

The artisans' dwellings now erected were then only in process of building, leaving an open space in front of the chapel.

The extreme eastern position was in North King Street facing the Bolton Street approaches and was situated only some 50 yards from Church Street. Here a light barricade blocked King Street opposite Langan's public house.

Near this barricade the large Malt House of Messrs. Jameson in Beresford Street was garrisoned by 6 men. The iron stairway leading to the metal

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hook-shaped grain elevator on the roof proved a fine point of vantage, being the highest position occupied by the Volunteers. The Technical Schools in Bolton Street, Jervis Street Hospital and other elevated buildings being plainly visible, whilst close beneath was the narrow passage, Stirrup Lane, joining Beresford Street and Church Street.

The Volunteer fire from the top of the iron stairway, which was barricaded with bags of bran taken from the Malt House, as well as fire from the loopholes already formed in the northern walls by the metal ventilators, swept North King Street beneath by lateral fire.

In this post, which was under heavy fire—the metal elevator being riddled with bullets—the bags afforded secure

the extreme east and west positions, although isolated snipers must have worked to positions beyond these points. Some of the military were shot as far west as Queen Street.

The probable points of military attack were from Broadstone Station and Grangegorman Female Asylum on the north, and from the west from the Royal Barracks, the Kingsbridge Railway Station and the Marlborough Barracks, as well as from any troops who, arriving at the port or from other directions, might have obtained a footing in the central parts of the city.

Several houses in Church Street and King Street, as well as the Four Courts Hotel on the river front, were evacuated by the inhabitants. The Volunteers in taking up position did not fire

Grafton Street. Under cover of darkness the body of armed men crept stealthily along in Indian file until they reached Leeson Street, where on crossing the bridge they found themselves under fire, whether from friend or foe it was then impossible to determine.

A little further on they formed into fours and in military formation crossed the city, passing Trinity College at 1.30 a.m., and reaching the G.P.O. without further incident.

Gerald Keogh, who with two companions was passing the college a short time afterwards—the whole party being mounted on bicycles—was shot dead.

On reaching the G.P.O. 10 of the best armed of the party were ordered by Pearse to proceed to the Four Courts. These Volunteers reinforced the men holding the barricade at Church Street Bridge.

In the general arrangements early on Monday about 65 men were detailed to hold North Brunswick Street in front of the Richmond, Hardwick and Whitworth Hospitals from Red Cow Lane to Church Street.

The four tenement houses on the east side of the Dispensary opposite Red Cow Lane were cleared of their inhabitants, the Volunteers meanwhile assisting the tenants who were removing their belongings and helping them to cover up the remaining furniture with sheets, etc.

These houses were then joined up by a passage broken through the walls, as well as through the adjoining timber yard. The two tenement houses directly opposite were also cleared, connected, and loopholed at the back so as to cover Smithfield and Red Cow Lane approaches.

Further east the outer stone gatehouse at the entrance to the avenue leading up to the North Dublin Union was also occupied and loopholed.

Moore's Coach Factory, a long low building at the corner of North Brunswick Street and the two red brick houses adjoining were occupied.

At Monks' Bakery the high three-storey house, Clarke's Dairy, opposite the coach factory was taken. At this point of Church Street the roadway is very narrow, and these houses which were all loopholed occupy a very dominant position on all sides. From the upper storeys Constitution Hill and Broadstone Station are quite clearly visible and gave an open field of fire to the north, as well as covering at close range the North King Street corners close beneath.

In North King Street Reilly's public house, with its oblique-angled frontage looking southwards towards the lower end of Church Street, and towards the east covering the Bolton Street approaches in King Street was, from its prominent position, destined to be the scene of some desperate fighting which afterwards earned for it the title of "Reilly's Fort."

The North Dublin Union, despite its large size, is quite hidden from view by the group of hospitals in front. It was prospected on Tuesday by a small party of Volunteers. On mounting one of the outer iron stairways near the



"Reilly's Public House was, from its prominent position, destined to be the scene of some desperate fighting, which afterwards earned for it the title of 'Reilly's Fort'." The premises are now occupied by Lamb Brothers.

protection to the snipers. A military sniper's bullet entering one of the loopholes brushed so close to the Volunteer in command as to raise an enormous swelling on his face without, however, incapacitating him from action.

The Volunteers' extreme western position extended as far as the North Brunswick Street Dispensary, where, directly opposite, Red Cow Lane was barricaded to close the Smithfield approaches northward.

The extreme northern position extended as far as Constitution Hill, although, as will be seen, reconnoitring parties were sent as far as the Broadstone; and a party was also sent to occupy the North Circular Road at Phippsborough. On the south side of the Liffey the Mendicity Institute was held.

The points before referred to marked

from any houses except those which had been vacated by the residents, many of whom on being warned of the impending danger withdrew for safety to the North Dublin Union or to the large Technical Schools in Bolton Street.

The Volunteers got some small reinforcements early in the week. The midnight march across the city of one of these parties deserves to be recorded.

On Monday 30 Volunteers were posted at Larkfield, Kimmage Road. The Volunteer officer in command prepared to fortify and defend the position and proceeded to loophole the old mill walls and set out guards. About midnight Keogh brought a message from Comdt. Pearse ordering the party to come to him at the G.P.O. for further orders. The whole party immediately started for the city, going via Rathgar, Leeson Street Bridge, Stephen's Green and



roof they found themselves under fire from a part of military at the Broadstone in the rear of the Union. They took cover and returned the fire from the windows beneath.

Subsequently owing to the representations of the Master regarding danger to the inmates the Volunteers left the building. During the week the Union was not afterwards occupied, but the building proved a sure protection for the refugees who sought safety behind its massive walls. Unfortunately on Friday night two civilians whilst sight-seeing in the high tower of the Union were killed by military snipers and their bodies were afterwards removed with great difficulty.

The room on the right of the entrance hall of St. John's Convent of the French Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul which stands in front of the Richmond Hospital was used by Comdt. O'Daly and his staff during the week. An annexe on the west side was used for a short time for storing bread and other provisions, and some 10 or 12 prisoners were detained in a room close by. As the week advanced it was considered advisable to leave the convent and some boys of the Fianna kept guard for the rest of the week.

A party of about 15 men of the 1st Battalion early on Monday occupied the North Circular Road at the railway bridge near Phibsborough Chapel, as well as the bridge on the Cabra Road a few hundred yards further north on the same line.

Slight barricades were erected, one blocking the North Circular Road on the west side of the railway bridge, and the other blocking the Cabra Road. On the N.C.R. two houses on the Chapel side overlooking the railway cutting were occupied. The party received a reinforcement from the G.P.O. later in the day, which made a total garrison of about 30 men at both barricades.

The Broadstone Station was visible from the bridge, but the soldiers kept under cover. Some women were also seen on the platform and it was impossible to fire.

On Tuesday evening at dark some soldiers from the Marlborough Barracks attacked the position with a light field gun and rifle fire which swept the N.C.R.

The Phibsborough post was so far advanced from the Four Courts area and the G.P.O. that it was found impossible to keep up communications. When the firing became very heavy the Volunteers were ordered to retire and if possible rejoin their units. The military had already partially established a cordon on the northern side of the city, and only some of the party found it possible to rejoin the other posts held by their battalion.

On Monday morning the first sign of anything unusual in the neighbourhood of Church Street was the appearance (about 10 a.m.) outside the Father Mathew Hall—then in preparation for the Annual Féis—of an Irish Citizen Army man in uniform, who was shortly afterwards joined by six armed Volunteers.

Shortly before noon the general mobilization had taken place and

the streets were occupied by the party from Blackhall Street, who proceeded to prepare the area for defence. Several sympathetic onlookers, after a time, assisted in building the barricades.

One of the Volunteers armed with a revolver crossed Queen Street Bridge and raising the lid of the manhole on the south side of the Quay proceeded to cut the subterranean wires, in which operation he was assisted by two boy scouts sent out by Comdt. Heuston at the Mendicity near by.

The Volunteers occupied the Father Mathew Hall as a headquarters for the immediate locality. It served also as a hospital, several Cumann na mBan as well as the wife of one of the Volunteer Commandants being in attendance.

were at once fired on by the Volunteers. The soldiers were completely taken by surprise; the terrified horses became unmanageable and some of them stampeded. Several of the soldiers fell, but the main body wheeled into Charles Street, a short narrow street parallel with Chancery Place. The lorries were also backed into the street.

The Lancers at first tried to escape by the other end of the street at the open space formerly occupied by Ormond Market, but were driven back by the Volunteer fire at the rear of the Four Courts. The whole party were perforce compelled to remain huddled together, horses and men intermixed, in the narrow street which from its position gave them secure cover. In a few moments they entered the Collier



Moore's Coach Factory, where two barricades crossed the road obliquely.

A few moments after noon as the Volunteers were taking up positions in the Four Courts the sound of rifle shots rung out from the front of the building.

A composite party of some of the 5th and 12th Lancers (6th Reserve Cavalry Regiment) from Marlborough Barracks had been sent to the North Wall to convey some munitions to the barracks. On their return, whilst crossing O'Connell Bridge, a civilian warned the officer in charge not to go on, but the latter not relying on the information passed on at the head of his troop along the northern quays.

The munitions were laden on five L. & N. W. Ry. lorries driven by civilian carters. The dangerous freight consisted of several wooden boxes containing rifles, rifle grenades, and Mills' hand-bombs.

As they came within sight of the Four Courts near Chancery Place they

Dispensary and the Medical Mission opposite. Some of the boxes were taken from the cars and placed in the houses.

As stated, some of the soldiers fell at the first fire, but a few of the horsemen charged wildly in the direction of Church Street, where one was shot dead, falling from his horse nearly opposite the chapel, and another leading a riderless horse fell near the Brunswick Street corner. A wounded soldier was carried into a hallway in Charles Street and immediately afterwards attended by Fr. Baldwin of the Church of Adam and Eve.

The party remained in Charles Street until Thursday, when they were relieved by improvised armoured motor lorries from the Inchicore Works.

A civilian whom it was alleged did not answer a challenge was shot dead by the military in Charles Street and his body lay in the street under the horses' hoofs for some days.



The horses after a few days became maddened with hunger and several were destroyed by the soldiers. At length they were all let loose and ran wild about the locality, the clattering sound of their hoofs occasionally raising a false alarm amongst the midnight watchers at the barricades.

The Volunteers attempted to reach the Lancers' position by burning the Medical Mission Hall at the Chancery Place front, which would have compelled their retirement from the neighbourhood of the Four Courts.

In this attack a Volunteer officer, Patrick O'Daly (afterwards General), was severely wounded and removed to hospital.

On Wednesday night Sec.-Lt. Hunter, the officer in charge of the Lancers, met his death in the Collier Dispensary under tragic circumstances. During the week another officer named Jellet was wounded.

A captured lance surmounted by a republican flag was planted in the open space opposite Reilly's Fort whilst a salute from the Volunteers' revolvers was fired. After the evacuation of Reilly's the flag was recovered by the Volunteers and brought to the Four Courts.

On hearing the first firing a passing soldier took refuge in the Church and the Reverend Fathers made arrangements for his safe conduct from the building.

Shortly after this a member of the "G" Division of the police was arrested and brought to the Church Street barricade, and about 4 p.m. a policeman who drew a revolver was arrested in Hammond Lane after receiving a slight wound.

Early on Monday Keegan's, the gunsmith's, in Chancery Place, was entered by the Volunteers and arms and ammunition were commandeered. The Proclamation of the Provisional Government was posted in prominent positions and the day was spent in selecting posts for defence and in strengthening positions.

Reilly's Fort in North King Street was occupied by eight men, and borings were made into the next house, and the houses at North Brunswick Street were also manned.

A close watch was kept all Monday night. The street lamps were all extinguished, leaving the streets in pitchy darkness. The officers went round all the posts, picquets were sent out, and the sentries were relieved at regular intervals, and all approaching the barricades were challenged until the watchword was given. Throughout the night sounds of desultory firing could be heard in distant parts of the city, and nearer, from the Mendicity Institute and the river front.

Shortly after midnight on Monday a party of soldiers, apparently conveying provisions or ammunition in a wagon approached from the Park direction on the south side of the river. The party were allowed to traverse Usher's Island Quay until they reached a point near Bridge Street. The Volunteer officer in command of the barricade and houses at Church Street Bridge, Peadar Clancy, then gave the order to fire.

Several of the soldiers fell and the rest retreated. The next morning the Volunteers crossed the bridge and picked up 5 rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition on the spot.

In Monks' Bakery at North King Street the bakers continued at work. Throughout the week the Volunteers took charge of the distribution of the bread to the waiting queues, and an armed sentry controlled the crowd. On Tuesday some of the bread was transferred on hand-trucks to the convent and other storehouses.

Early in the week Lord Dunsany and a Capt. Lindsay whilst motoring from Kingsbridge towards their regimental headquarters at Amiens Street were challenged by the Volunteers stationed at Church Street Bridge barricade, and as they disregarded the challenge were fired on. Dunsany was wounded in the left cheek and the chauffeur in the hand. The poet peer, who displayed considerable trepidation at his summary reception, was brought before a Volunteer Captain, who somewhat reassured him by jocosely remarking, in reference to his lordship's literary morceau, that there was no danger of his entering the "Glittering Gates" just yet. He was shortly afterwards released to hospital congratulating himself that he had "come amongst literary men."

A Colonel Brereton, who afterwards publicly paid a generous tribute to the Volunteers, was also arrested, as well as a Lieut. Halpin, a clergyman in khaki, and some others who were confined in the Four Courts.

On Wednesday 24 policemen and a prisoner were discovered secreted in a large coal cellar on the ground floor of the Bridewell at the rear of the Four Courts. Some of them were armed with revolvers, which were taken from them, as well as their truncheons. As they were marched as prisoners into the Four Courts many of them appeared overcome with hunger and fatigue. They were detained until Friday, when the Volunteer Captain released them on parole, at the same time ensuring them a free passage outside his lines.

The military were known to be in force at the Broadstone, and further to the west they had established a post in the Female Asylum at Grangeorgan, which caused Comdt. O'Daly to fear an attack which might divide his position in the rear. The Volunteer post at Phibsborough was not strongly held and there were not enough men to occupy the Temple on Constitution Hill, which would have intercepted the military approach from the Broadstone across the King's Inns' fields.

On Tuesday, at dusk, Comdt. O'Daly sent a party of about 15 men to reconnoitre the Broadstone and if possible to take possession of the station under Capt. Dinny O'Callaghan. This party included Peadar Breslin (who took a leading part in many of the dangerous operations in this area), Garry Holohan, Eamonn Martin, etc. The Volunteers advanced cautiously up Constitution Hill, and turning on the left through a side street worked their way along the high wall at Prebend Street. Eamonn Martin, a Fianna officer, who

was some distance in advance, had reached the open space near the Aqueduct Bridge when some soldiers entrenched in front of the station immediately opened fire and the young Volunteer fell shot through the right lung. He was immediately taken to the Richmond Hospital by two of his companions and subsequently recovered. The remainder of the party at once took cover and fired from the neighbouring houses on the soldiers, who retired. In this engagement a Volunteer sniper stationed in Farrell Street shot one of the soldiers who was firing from a window in the station. The Volunteers held their ground and a despatch was sent to Daly, who ordered a retirement to Brunswick Street, where the party were dismissed for the time to their various sections.

The Volunteer snipers at the northern outposts in the houses near Brunswick Street corner, especially the high building beside Moore's Coach Factory and Clarke's Dairy near by, were under the command of Patrick Holahan and kept the military position at Broadstone under constant fire. From these elevated positions there was a clear field of fire across the intervening space. Soldiers going on sentry and any military snipers who were pushed southwards were met by the fire of the Volunteer sharpshooters. Lieut. Gray, R.D.F., and several other British soldiers were killed by this fire.

The upper portion of Clarke's was also loopholed towards the south, and later in the week the fire from this side was responsible for several casualties amongst the military when they endeavoured to turn the corner from King Street to Church Street. These posts outside the cordon were, as already stated, not taken by the military, but were held under truce by the Volunteers under Patrick Holahan until Sunday morning.

Reilly's Fort was garrisoned early on Monday morning by 8 men and at the end of the week bore the brunt of the main attack from Bolton Street. After Monday the garrison was augmented and a proper system of reliefs established. The glass in the shop windows was removed, and some of the defenders took position inside on the window ledge, and upstairs the windows were completely barricaded with bags filled with sawdust, meal, etc. Jack Shuldice mainly directed the defence of "Reilly's Fort" and the Church Street area in front. Piaras Beasley also took an active part here and in the neighbourhood of the Father Mathew Hall.

On Tuesday and Wednesday Volunteers were engaged building barricades and strengthening positions. Intelligence was received of movements of troops, and all approaches were closely watched. Advanced picquets went to and fro reconnoitring, and on Wednesday an armoured car was reported in the vicinity of Bolton Street. Communication was kept up with the G.P.O., and on Wednesday a copy of the "Irish War News" was received from the Republican Headquarters.





# WIRELESS NOTES

CONDUCTED BY

Commandant J. SMYTH

ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

## TRANSMISSION (continued).

The types of transmitter already dealt with (i.e., modifications of the simple one-valve receiving set) employ very limited power—say at the most about 120 volts high tension. There is no serious danger of shock from this dry cell voltage. If, however, it is desired to use an efficient low-power transmitter employing, say, from 200 to 1,000 volts in the plate circuit, it is necessary to design the set in such a way that all risk of shock disappears. In the simple sets already dealt with, the full plate voltage is applied to the aerial. Consequently there is risk of shock from any of the terminals associated with the aerial circuit.

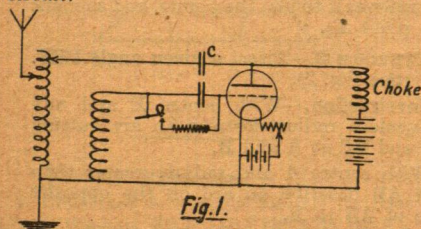


Fig. 1.

Fig. I. illustrates a very efficient type of telegraphy transmitter much favoured by amateurs owing to its simplicity and efficiency.

Fig. II. illustrates the same set adopted for telephony.

For moderately high power the high tension battery of say 200 volts would be replaced by a direct current generator giving a voltage of 700 or over.

The arrangement is known as parallel feed, i.e., the high tension generator or battery is connected direct to the plate through a radio frequency choke L. The high frequency circuit, which includes the ATI, is in parallel with this through the fixed condenser, C, which must have sufficient capacity to allow the high frequency oscillations to pass freely. A capacity of anything over .005 will be ample for wavelengths up to 400 metres. The dielectric or insulation between the plates should be able to withstand the full pressure of the generator or battery. Mica is the best dielectric for this purpose. A short circuit in this condenser would provide a direct path for current from one side of the generator or battery to the other. This would cause serious damage to the battery, and possibly set fire to the insulation around the wiring.

No direct current can flow from the generator through the Condenser, C, which is a disconnection as far as direct current is concerned. The ATI, which is connected to the negative pole of the generator, is at earth potential: therefore there

is no danger of shock from this portion of the circuit. The plate, however, is at full positive potential to earth, and if the wire attached thereto or any intermediate point between that and the positive pole of the generator is touched, a shock depending on the voltage will be received.

### How the Set Works.

When the magnetic field surrounding the reaction coil is brought sufficiently near the ATI to interlink with it, the set will oscillate in the same way as the receiving sets already dealt with. The condenser, C, affords a path for the high frequency oscillations.

The positive voltage is all the time applied to the plate, thus maintaining the set in a state of oscillation.

The high frequency currents passing in the ATI coil introduce relative voltages in this coil and in the aerial with which it is associated. These voltages or pressures are transmitted as aether waves as long as the key, K (Fig. 1), is depressed and thus connecting up the grid-leak.

Every time the key is depressed, CW is being transmitted.

The resultant aether waves and their reception were explained in last week's issue.

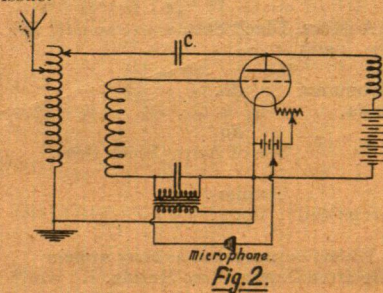


Fig. 2.

Fig. II. illustrates a modification for telephony transmission. The secondary coil of the microphone transformer is connected in series with the grid circuit.

When the microphone is spoken into, its resistance varies. The resultant cur-

rent through the primary coil gives similar variation.

Proportional variations take place in the secondary coil, and these variations are passed on as varying voltages, to the grid. A variation in voltage on the grid causes a variation in current in the plate circuit.

Wherever there is a variation in current there is also a variation in voltage. Therefore the voltage or potential at the plate and at the condenser, C, varies. These variations are passed on through the condenser, C, to the aerial circuit, and the resultant modulated aether pressures are transmitted from the aerial.

The choke coil, L, is necessary in the high tension circuit in order to confine the radio frequency oscillations to the aerial circuit. This coil should be of fairly high inductance, but of low resistance, i.e., it should be built up of a large number of turns of fairly thick insulated wire. The number of turns depends on the wavelength. When transmitting on waves up to 400 metres the choke should consist of about 500 turns. When working on long wave-lengths, a relatively higher value of choke is required.

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# THE STUDENT'S PAGE.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF CAPTAIN S. O'SULLIVAN.

## GEOGRAPHY.

### Lesson No. 16.

#### EUROPE.—General Details—continued.

12. **Rivers.**—The following are the principal European Rivers, with particulars relative thereto:—

River.	Direction.	Flowing through.	Flowing into.
Petchora ...	... North	... North Russia	... Arctic Ocean.
North Dwina ...	... do.	... do.	... White Sea.
Onega ...	... do.	... do.	... do.
Neva ...	... West	... Drains Lake Ladoga	Gulf of Finland (Baltic).
West Dwina ...	... do.	... Latvia	... Gulf of Riga (Baltic).
Niemen ...	... do.	... Lithuania	... Baltic Sea.
Vistula ...	... North	... Poland	... Gulf of Danzig (Baltic).
Oder ...	... do.	... Germany	... Baltic Sea.
Elbe ...	... North-West	... Germany	... North Sea.
Rhine ...	... North and West	... Germany & Holland	... do.
Seine ...	... North-West	... France	... English Channel.
Loire ...	... North and West	... do.	... Bay of Biscay.
Garonne ...	... North-West	... do.	... do.
Doura ...	... West	... Spain and Portugal	Atlantic Ocean.
Tagus ...	... do.	... do.	... do.
Guadiana ...	... do.	... Spain	... do.
Guadalquivir ...	... do.	... do.	... do.
Ebro ...	... South-East	... Spain	... Mediterranean.
Rhone ...	... South	... France	... Gulf of Lyons (Med.).
Po ...	... East	... Northern Italy	... Adriatic Sea.
Tiber ...	... South	... Italy	... Mediterranean.
Danube ...	... East	... Germany, Austria, Hungary and Rumania.	Black Sea.
Dniester ...	... South-East	... Between Rumania and Russia.	do.
Dnieper ...	... South	... Russia	... do.
Don ...	... do.	... do.	... Sea of Azov (Black Sea).
Volga ...	... do.	... Russia	... Caspian.
Ural ...	... do.	... Between Europe and Asia.	do.

NOTE.—The Student using an Atlas will find the Rivers enumerated as they appear in an anti-clockwise direction, starting from North-West Russia.

In the Scandinavian, Italian and Balkan peninsulas nearly all the Rivers are short and rapid, and are therefore not very important or useful for commercial purposes.

The Volga, which is about 2,200 miles long, is the longest river of Europe and, with its tributaries, drains the great central plain of Russia. The Danube, the second river in point of size (about 1,700 miles long), is navigable for many hundreds of miles. It is the great water highway of central Europe, and is of considerable commercial importance.

13. **Natural Resources.**—The wealth and commercial importance of a country depends mainly on its Natural Resources. The natural resources may be classified under the following groups:—

**Group "A"—Vegetable Products.**—These include all plant life of every description, whether obtained as a result of cultivation or otherwise, e.g., wheat, apples, potatoes, tobacco, cotton and timber.

**Group "B"—Animal Products.**—All

animal life, both wild and domesticated, including birds and fishes and all products obtained direct therefrom, e.g., meat, eggs, milk, wool, feathers.

**Group "C"—Mineral Products.**—All products found within the earth and forming part of its composition. Gold, iron, coal, salt, etc., are mineral products.

(Now in Ireland our natural products are mainly animal and vegetable, and as a result our country is regarded as agricultural. On the other hand, England is rich in coal and iron, and these natural products have enabled her to become a great manufacturing country. While, therefore, Ireland can never hope to cope with England in the manufacture of machinery and iron and steel goods, she can, however, extend and develop her manufacturing industries, which are based on animal and vegetable products. If and when our want of coal is replaced by electricity, manufacture of vegetable and animal by-products should develop rapidly.)

As each European country is taken in detail, the natural and artificial products as they affect the country itself and its relationship to other countries will be dealt with.

## SCALE DRAWING AND MAP READING.

### Lesson No. 2.

#### Geometrical Constructions.

**EXERCISE 1.**—Bisect a straight line AB, that is, divide it into two equal parts. (See Fig. 1).

**Construction.**—Open the arms of the compass until a distance (radius) is obtained which is greater than half the line AB.

Place steel point of compass on the point A and draw an arc on either side of the line.

Transfer the compass to the point B and draw two similar arcs cutting the former arcs in C and D.

Join C to D, cutting AB at the point E. AB is bisected at the point E.

(The line CD need not be drawn. Place the ruler as if to join the points, and so mark the point E).

**EXERCISE 2.**—Bisect a given angle DEF. (See Fig. 2).

**Construction.**—With centre E and any convenient radius describe an arc cutting ED and EF at A and B.

With centre A and radius greater than half AB describe an arc on the opposite side of AB to E.

With centre B and same radius describe a similar arc cutting the first arc at C.

Join E and C.

The line EC bisects the angle DEF.

**EXERCISE 3.**—At the point A in a straight line AB construct an angle equal to a given angle XYZ. (See Fig. 3).

**Construction.**—Take any convenient radius, and with centre Y describe an arc meeting XY and YZ in L and M.

With centre A and same radius describe a similar arc meeting AB in C.

Take the distance from M to L as radius, and with C as centre describe an arc cutting the former arc at D.

Join AD, and produce (if necessary).

The angle DAB equals the angle XYZ.

**EXERCISE 4.**—Construct a triangle, being given the base AB and the two base angles X and Z. (See Fig. 4).

**Construction.**—At the point A construct an angle equal to X, as shown in Exercise 3.

At the point B similarly construct an angle equal to Z.

If the lines do not meet, produce them to meet at C.

ABC is the triangle required.

**EXERCISE 5.**—Construct a triangle, being given the base AB and the other two sides X and Z. (See Fig. 5).

**Construction.**—Take the length of the side X on your compass.

With A as centre and this length as radius describe an arc.

Take the length of the side Z as radius, and with B as centre describe another arc cutting the first arc at C.

Join A to C and B to C.

The triangle ABC is the triangle required.

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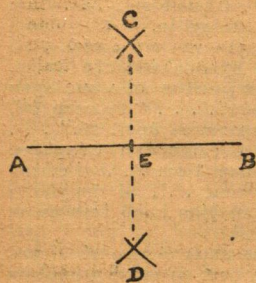


Fig. 1.

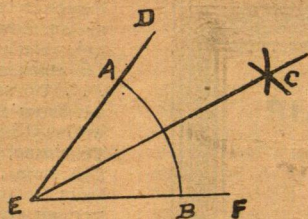


Fig. 2.

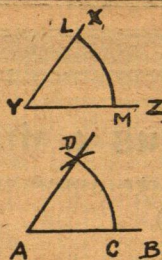


Fig. 3.

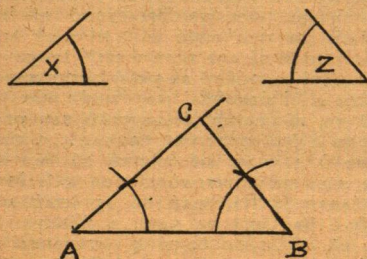


Fig. 4.

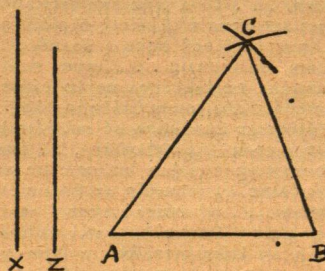


Fig. 5.

**Exercises.**

1. Construct a triangle having its base  $AB$  4", the side  $AC$  3", and the side  $BC$  2".
2. On a base  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long construct a triangle having its base angles equal to the base angles of the triangle  $ABC$  above.
3. Construct a triangle having its base  $EF$  5 centimetres, the side  $ED$   $4\frac{1}{2}$  cms., and the side  $DF$  6 cms. Bisect each of the sides and join the centre point of each to the opposite corner.
4. On a base of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches construct an equilateral triangle.

(Measurements to be taken off ruler by means of compass).

**ARITHMETIC.****Lesson No. 17.****SIMPLIFICATION OF FRACTIONS—ctd.**

We are slow to pass on from vulgar fractions until we feel sure that the student has, by following the worked examples, obtained a thorough grasp of the methods used in dealing with fractions.

A further example worked step by step is now given, and should be carefully studied.

Example:

$$\text{Simplify } 3 + \frac{1\frac{3}{8} + \frac{11}{12}}{2\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{5}{6}} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}.$$

Now  $1\frac{3}{8} + \frac{11}{12}$  being one fraction must first be simplified.

- (a) The numerator  $1\frac{3}{8} + \frac{11}{12} = \frac{11}{8} + \frac{11}{12}$ .  
L.C.M. of 8 and 12 is 24.

$$\frac{11}{8} = \frac{33}{24}$$

$$\frac{11}{12} = \frac{22}{24}$$

$$\therefore 1\frac{3}{8} + \frac{11}{12} = \frac{33}{24} + \frac{22}{24} = \frac{55}{24} \dots \dots \dots (a).$$

- (b) The denominator  $2\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{5}{6} = \frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{1} - \frac{2\frac{5}{6}}{1}$ .  
L.C.M. of 15 and 20 is 60.

$$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{1} = \frac{16\frac{4}{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{2\frac{5}{6}}{1} = \frac{8\frac{5}{2}}{2}$$

$$\therefore 4\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{5}{6} = \frac{16\frac{4}{2}}{2} - \frac{8\frac{5}{2}}{2} = \frac{7\frac{7}{2}}{2} \dots \dots \dots (b).$$

$$\text{Hence } (a) \frac{55}{24} \div \frac{7\frac{7}{2}}{2} = \frac{55}{24} \times \frac{2}{7\frac{7}{2}} \text{ or } \frac{55}{24} \times \frac{2}{\frac{15}{2}} = \frac{11}{12}$$

The whole expression is now reduced to  $3 + \frac{11}{12} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ ,  
or  $3 + \frac{11}{12} \times \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{15}{4}$ .

Since multiplications must be worked before additions, we have

$$\frac{25}{12} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{15}{4} = \frac{25}{12} \times \frac{45}{8} = \frac{1125}{96} = 11\frac{75}{32}$$

$$\therefore \text{entire expression} = 3 + 25 = 28. \text{ Ans.}$$

**EXERCISES.**

Simplify the following:—

$$1. \left( \frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \right) \text{ of } \frac{3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{4}}{2 \div \frac{1}{2}} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \div 6\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$2. \frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \div (1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4})} \div \frac{(\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{1}{7}) (\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7})}{1\frac{3}{8}}$$

Answers to Exercises, Lesson 16.

$$1. 14\frac{3}{4}. \quad 2. \frac{7}{12}. \quad 3. \frac{277}{12}. \quad 4. 5\frac{1}{2}.$$

**FINANCIAL AGENT FOR ARMY OFFICERS.**

The Editor, "An t-Oglach."

Sir,—I have read your note regarding my communication on the above subject with interest, but I am afraid I am not yet fully satisfied on the point.

I did not suggest that the "Financial Agent" idea was a solitary instance of what might be done, but I do suggest that it is an instance of something that could easily be achieved without waiting the formation of an Officers' Association.

The necessary machinery for feeling the pulse of the Officers as a whole, is available in the existing military organisation, and could easily be utilised to this end if desired.

The fact that the proposal is reasonable and sound has been demonstrated over a period of many years in other fighting services.

The legitimacy of the procedure seems to leave no room for question.

Yours faithfully,

"DOUBLE JAY."

**THE ARMY AND SOCCER.**

To the Editor, "An t-Oglach."

A Chara,—I wish to reply to a letter which appeared in your paper last week, from "Interested," regarding the organisation of Rugby and Soccer within the Curragh Camp, and what purported to be an account of a Rugby match between two Units within the Camp. As a resident of the Curragh Camp, I wish to state that no Rugby match took place on that date between any two Units of the Camp Garrison. I doubt if "Interested" is aware of a rule laid down by the A.A.A. stating that any member of the Army playing a game outside the Army, and banned by the G.A.A., is eligible to play in any competitions under the A.A.A. Therefore the A.A.A. rules are not governed by the G.A.A. in all respects, as stated. I also take objection to the remarks passed by "Interested" regarding foreign games, as the ultimate object of all games is physical development, and not the anglicisation of the participants, as "Interested" states in the cases of the games of Rugby and Soccer.

Further, was not Golf, Tennis, etc., considered to be numbered amongst the foreign games? The objection to these games having seemingly being overruled, I would suggest that the objection to such manly games as Rugby and Soccer be withdrawn.

Why not give every individual his freedom in electing to play or indulge in the game he prefers most, as in every other country to-day?

Thanking you for insertion.

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(cassu).

(cassu).

“Caută-mă întru Dumnezeu, și mă vei afla, și mă vei cunoaște.”



na h-aigne, ná tógfaidh Dia a mac agus í páigint in uaigneas, 'na h-aonar, i ndeire a saogail. Ac má bí an méir sin péin de sólas aici ní féadfaidh sí gan corbuaib eigin do beir uirtí i dtuath Déaglán. Tá feabhas an sólas níor féad sé an t-útas mair ar d'imeadh gan briseadh amach inti. Céap sí dá mbeadh fíor aici piú cá raib sé ní conas bí an sgéal aige go mbeadh sí ní ba ásta, ní ba réirde 'na h-aigne. Bí sí ag maicneamh ar an gcuma san i rit na laeanta i dtosac na seachtaine agus dá méir maicneamh a dhéin sí 'seadh is mó a bí an nír sin ag breiré greama ar a croíde, ionas gur socaraibh sí 'na h-aigne trádnóna Dé Céadaoin, agus í ag dul a dtuath, go raibh sí péin amach á lorg. Ní raib don tslioge eile aici, dar léi, éin a mian do sáamh. Nuair éirigh sí maidin Déardaoin, d'ollmhuirg sí bliúne bídh oí péin agus tar éis é ite, do bhuail sí amach agus do eus agair ar an gcaitair. Bí an tuis comhairle timpeall míle ar an dtuath amuic de'n cáitair, ac céap sí an lá go go raib cúig míle san aon míle amháin sin. Bí oiread san imirde uirtí éin teac suas le na mac gur dóig léi náir bós a cosa com mall nigin namh roimis sin. Do cuireadh stop léi nuair a táinig sí go h-imleall na caitair. Dubhairt na saighdiúirí Galloa ná raib ceo acu fear, bean ná paiste do leogaint isteach. Do éir san díomhábó uirtí. Do táinig srut deora ó'n aghall, agus do érom sí ar a áiteamh ar saighdiúir a bí in aici leir i leogaint isteach. Bí an saighdiúir ana ós, agus nuair a éonaic sé an cruaidh-cás 'na raib an bean boct, do bós a croíde agus do labair sé leis an gCorporal agus b'é críe an sgéal go dtanadair ar aigne náir don díomhábó. Sgoileadh leis an mnaoi mboct. . . má teastuigh uirtí uil i mbéal an báis. . . bell, cao é sin dóir-se sin. Comh luath agus a fuair sí í péin ar an dtuath eile den teorainn do ghluais sí éin siubail airtis. Ní raib fíor aici ó tálamh 'on doimhan cá dtadbaradh sí agair. . . níor stao sí den siubail ámtac. Do lean sí uirtí agus cé go raib lámhac ar siubail 'na timpeall níor eus sí áir do beann ar an lámhac ná ar an ndainséar a bí ag bagairt uirtí le gac coiscimh dáir siubail sí. Ní raib oiread agus éinne amháin le peiscint ar na sráidib ac, féadaint dá dtuag sí suas sráidín a bí ar a lámh deis, éonaic sí fear agus é 'na seasamh i mbéal doirais a tise. Do beartuigh sí na h-aigne gur maic an ruid oí ceist a éir ar an nduine seo ar cá b'fada sí na h-Ogláig. Níor éirise an smaoineamh ná an gníomh. Do éir sí an éist ar an b'fear. Do leat a súile air sin nuair a fuair sé cao a. bí uirtí. "Níl ac doaine buile sa cáitair seo na laeanta so" ar seisean 'na aigne. Ac eus sé an t-eolas oi. "Tá Ogláig i monarcainn iacóib—timpeall leat-míle ó'n áit seo. Má comáineann tú díreac ar agair ní féadfaidh tú amháin. Beannaic do leat." Ac bí sí imíe san a raib na focail deanaic náirde aige. Do comáin sí díreac ar agair fé mar a dubhairt an fear léi agus níor b'fada go dtáinig sí go dtí an áit 'na raib na h-Ogláig. Éonaic sí beirt fear 'na seasamh ar an dtuath istig de ceann ois na fuinneogair. Do labair sí leó agus o'fparuigh sí díob an raib aigne acu ar Déaglán agus an raib sé annsan istig acu. An raib aigne acu ar Déaglán? Dar piad, bí agus toga na h-aigne. Cao na taob na beo aigne acu ar an ógánac

a b'fear a. . . Do éir sí isteach ortá agus d'iarr ortá, in ainm Dé, a innsint oí laiteac bonn cá raib sé, gurab í a máitair í, agus gur teastuigh uirtí é peiscint. Do tugaíod na píir preagra, ná raib sé san áit i láitair na h-uair ac go dtáinig sé ann tamall gear ó sóin le teacáireac agus ná raib trí noimeac ó sóin ann ó raib sé timpeall an éinne cíos ag sráid Uiríge. Má bí a tuille le h-innsint acu níor fán sí len a éloisint ac do rit sí, comh maic agus o'féad sí rit, i dtreo an éinne. Do éir sí an éinne oi agus do bhuail sí síos sráid Uiríge com tapair agus bí na cosair. Timpeall céad slat ón gcúinne cá lúb sa tsráid sin agus do imeadh san í gan raib ac o'féad ac ar an méir de'n tsráid a bí ior i péin agus an áit na b'fear an lúb. Céap sí ná raib ac sráid ar an gcúir oen tsráid ac ar an dtuath eile den lúb go deo bí sí comh mall san, dar léi péin, á sroisint. Do bain sí amach an lúb, pé sgéal é, agus o'féad síos an tsráid. Do luig a súile ar fear a bí 'na seasamh in aice palla an tise tábairne ac taob leis an b'páirc—páirc naomh páirais. Bí a órom léi ac dá mbeadh sé seac n-uair níosa sía uirtí agus a órom léi o'áitneac sí é. B'é a mac péin a bí ann. B'é Déaglán é.

Maidin Déardaoin, an maidin céadna gur cuairt a' máitair amach á lorg, do éarla gur togaíod Déaglán mar teacáire éin uil go dtí Oirpgeac Ceannais na n-Ogláic a bí i monarcainn iacóib le sgéal ana tábairteac ó ceann an ainm in Oirp an fuist. Níorb é an céad uair aige an tseachtain sin ag déanamh an safas san oibre ac ní raib na turasanna eile comh pado "ó baile" agus bí an ceann so, ná ní raib na teacáireac in aon acmair do beir comh tábairteac leis an gceann so. Beadh an donas deanta dá b'fada an namhro greim ar an teacáireac so. Bí Ceann an Ainm sásta ná raib éinne a b'fear éin na h-oibre seo ná Déaglán. Níor teip sé ceana ortá agus le congnamh Dé, ní teipfeadh sé anois ortá. Dubhairt leis, agus é ag imíeac, nuair a beadh an teacáireac tábairteac isteach i lámh an oirpigh eile aige, gan aon nígneas a déanamh ac teac tar nais láiteac. Bí toga eolais ar gac cuir do'n cáitair aige ac níor fás san é gan a lán dá tuag o'féad an turas pado contabairteac do déanamh. Ac do táinig sé slán agus is ar an dturas abairle a bí sé an uair a bí a máitair ag caint leis an mbeirt Ogláic sa b'fuinneog. Bí sé leat-slioge síos sráid Uiríge nuair a éosnuigh tréan-lámhac marbteac maisín-ghunna ó áit éigin i dtreo an Caisleáin. Do lean sé air ámtac ag ghluaiseac síos an tsráid le h-ais pallaí na dtighe go dtí go dtáinig sé go dtí páirc naomh páirais. Bí na píleir ag síor-énaic ar na pallaib agus ag bainne spréacarnagh as clocaib na sráid. Ní beadh aon breir aige ar gabáil treasna na h-áite oisailte sin go slán, ionlán an fáir a beadh an ruid píleir san ar siubail. Do cáitfeadh sé panamhaint go dtiocfaidh sos agus annsan an áit do éir do éin luath in éirinn agus do bí 'na éosair. Bí an ruid san dá beartú aige nuair a táinig a máitair síos an tsráid agus gur luig sí a súile air. Noimeac beag 'na dtuath san do táinig an sos. "Anois an t-am" arsa Déaglán 'na aigne agus do éir éin reata ar a díceall. Bí sé leat na slioge treasna nuair airtí sé an gac—gac ag glaothac

a ainm air—o'áitín sé an gac láiteac—agus do éir sé oiread san iongha air an gac san do éloisint san áit sin, an uair ba luatha a bí coinne aige leis, gur stao sé agus o'féad síar i dtreo an guta. Éonaic sé a máitair ag rit éirise. O'osail sé a beal éin labairteac ac níor táinig na focail. . . do b'fada snagáireac an maisín-ghunna. . . agus do éir Déaglán na énap ar an dtalamh. . . níor stao an snagáireac. . . níor stao an máitair de'n rit. . . ac níor éirise sí Déaglán. . . níor éirise. . . do táinig sí i raon an maisín-ghunna. . .

Nuair a éanaic, tamall gearr na dtuath san, éin an dá corp do breir ó'n áit, fuaracac go raib an buacail fuar marb. . . ac an bean a bí i n-aice leis, tugaíod pé ndeara go raib na beola dá mbogaí aici fé mar a beadh ruid éigin á ráo aici. . . do éir duine ois na doaine a táinig, a éluas len a beal agus ois sé gur airtí sé na focail seo. " . . . baobac. . . do. . . Dia. . . níor. . . teip. . . Sé. . . orm. . . níor. . . fás. . . Sé. . . am. . . aonarán. . . mé. . ."

BRIAN NA MÚRCA.

#### WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE G.A.A.?

To the Editor, "An t-Oglach."

Sir,—With reference to "Gunner's" letter in this week's issue of your journal, permit me a little space to reply to his remarks. It is a rather vague statement to make that 75 per cent. of us suffer for the minority. He does not make it clear whether he is referring to the Army as a whole or to his own particular Corps or unit. I will however pass over that matter and ask him if he or any of his unit are compelled in any way to play Gaelic Football?

The question of whether Association Football originated in ancient Rome or the Land of Burns does not arise, but was it ever the national pastime of Ireland?

I would like to point out that there are scores of other fine sportsmen in the Army who have distinguished themselves both as sportsmen and players on the many Gaelic arenas of Ireland, and I think there was no necessity for singling out one particular individual in order to further his own cause. Probably "Gunner" has a grievance against the rules of the G.A.A., and not against the games.

What's wrong with the G.A.A.? is now a slogan with all the enemies of our national pastimes, and surely "Gunner," in all fairness to himself, does not expect that we, the members of Ireland's first Army, should sever their connection with the G.A.A. at this period, and, further, it's rather unfair to try and intimidate the A.A.A. into catering for the games he refers to without a vote been taken from the various Battalions, Corps and Services. In conclusion, as one of the minority, I hope I shall have the pleasure of paying a "bob" at Croke Park to witness and cheer Army Teams winning both the Hurling and Football Championship of All Ireland!

TRANSPORT, McKEE.

Owing to pressure on our space our Serial Story, "Clementina," Gossip from several units, and correspondence are unavoidably held over until next issue.



# THE ACTING CORPORAL

(By "ME LARKIE.")

At last, after months of more or less joyful expectancy, and after a very gallant, but, you must admit, unsuccessful effort to assume a sense of foreign seriousness, you get the tip from "one in the know," that you have been appointed an Acting Corporal. Of course you know that you had been recommended for it a long time ago, but you have been bitten a few times before regarding recommendations (recommendations—like your buckshee kit—have the knack of going astray!), so you wisely kept it dark. However, you get the wire that your name will appear in Part II. Orders on the following day and you, in consequence, go to bed feeling slightly elated and a trifle good. Of course your name has with a certain amount of regularity appeared in Orders—but not in the Promotion Column—



"And you refrain from exchanging it for an empty one."

Oh, perish the thought! You mentally picture the past twelve months or so. Well, you must admit you took things easy and had a good time, and you have patronised the caps-and-belts-off parade at 9.30 with a precision and regularity that even astonished the Battalion Sergeant-Major and caused him to inquire whether you had bought shares in the Orderly Room. You admit, unblushingly, that you have more red ink entries in your pay book than you have Saving Certificates, but now that you are a full blown Acting Corporal, well!—oh, well, never again!

You indulge in a delightful "damn-the-expense" soliloquy, something like this "Acting Corporal, full Corporal, Sergeant, Coy. Sergeant and—," well, anyhow the "everything-in-the-garden-looks-lovely" feeling gets hold of you and the world is a really great old place.

The next morning you begin to realise your new responsibility and you assume a dignified deportment and gravity. Somehow you don't feel inclined to indulge in your usual early morning frivolities, to wit, you pass by Pte. Murphy's unguarded new tin of boot polish and you refrain from exchanging it for an empty one. You look the other way when you see an unchaperoned and unprotected tin of metal polish staring you brazenly in the face, or you ignore a brand new chamois polishing cloth that has obviously lost its moorings and is lying gracefully on the top of some other fellow's bed. Oh! no more of those frivolities, no more pulling "quick ones." You are now ranked in the sacred corps of N.C.O.'s and when the Battn. Sgt.-Major says "N.C.O.'s dismiss" you can grease off and look like an indispensable!

After breakfast you make your way to the parade ground and you observe with a certain amount of gratification and satisfaction that there is a fairly large number of the boys around the notice board. You approach, trying to look as unconcerned and innocent as possible, whistling a trifle nervously. You are at once spotted and greeted with umpteen salutations: "Tee-hee, Corpolar," "Give us a rub of your stripe, Corpolar," "I'll feed the Sgt.-Major's canary, Corpolar," "I'll make up your bed, Corpolar." Well, you smile good humouredly, and proceed to read that you have been promoted Acting Corporal with effect as from the umpteenth instant. The blowing of our old friend the whistle at this juncture makes you hasten on parade. You fall in, but not in your usual place. Oh, no, you are now entitled to take post with the N.C.O.'s in the rere rank and your pals in the front rank squint over their shoulders with a look that seems to semaphore thoughts of blackleg, while the N.C.O.'s give you that kind of "are-you-sure-you-haven't-made-a-mistake" look. However, you are duly inspected and dismissed. So good so far.

The dinner spasm is the next problem that must be faced. You are now more or less in a quandary. If you sit at your old place with the boys you are very liable to get "the bird" from the Sgt.-Major, and if you sit at the Corporal's table you are sure to get "the bird" from the boys with a few encores in the shape of "Tee-hee, Corpolar." So with the judgment of old man Solomon you quietly grease off and have cha in the dry canteen. Difficulty number one is thereby solved, but not for long, the tea spasm has still to be faced. When the tea hour comes you wait until the Mess is practically empty, go up and draw your cha, looking, of course, as totally unconcerned and at your ease as possible, and take your seat at the Corporal's table. Suddenly the Mess Orderly, who has been suspiciously eyeing your manoeuvres, yells, "Aye, Mac, what do you think you're on; what's wrong with the other tables—hop it quick back to your own table." You explain to the Mess Orderly that it

wasn't your fault if they made you a Corporal, and after a few incoherent remarks he shakes his head and leaves you wondering if a Corporalship is such a great catch after all.

But your troubles are now only starting. You have been detailed to take charge of the squad next day. That is the supreme test, the acid-drop test in fact. So the following morning you mix with the boys and try to feel at home with them for a few minutes before the fall in. Now this is the psychological moment. You are embarrassed, the squad is embarrassed, and so with an apologetic "I suppose I'll have to fall you in, lads," you get a few paces in front of the squad and when you have succeeded in loosening your tongue from the roof of your mouth and coughed—one of those little dry, nervous, jerky coughs—you manage to shout in a high falsetto slightly cracked voice, "Squad—shun—number." Well, the squad smilingly obey and then there is an awkward pause for a minute or so as you frantically endeavour to think what comes next—



"All Hard Cases."

oh, yes, "Form fours—right." The spell is broken! It should have been "Form fours—left." Some turn to the right and some turn to the left and confusion is general. By this time you are a trifle confused and fed up. You imagine that everybody on the Square, including the Pioneers, have stopped work and are glaring at you. Billet windows appear to open as if by magic and faces pop out like so many notes of interrogation. You, however, pull yourself together and with "Aye, boys, play the game; don't let a fellow down; the B.S.M.'s watching," you eventually restore things to normal. The lads fully appreciating your difficulty sort themselves out and march off in great style and you are, for the moment, reassured.

Well, the first few days pass and you get more or less accustomed to being called "Corpolar." Where that word originated I should like to know. "Corporal" itself sounds a trifle absurd, but "Cor-pol-ar" sends a shiver down my

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spine. It reminds me of the wisened croak of a domesticated parrot.

Well, there is more trouble in store. The Orderly Sergeant informs you that you are to take charge of Room so and so. When your particular pals hear this they console you by ejaculating, "Well, may the Lord look sideways on you, you might as well take charge of a boxful of rattlesnakes." Now you know the boys of XYZ room by reputation only and by a perusal of Part II. Orders so you start thinking. That bunch have "some" name in the Battalion; all hard cases and a sprinkling of "ould sweats," with the "where-were - ye-then-and -before-ye-came - up" hall mark, and a predominance of tattoo marks which spell service in "the other man's army."

*En passant*, a close scrutiny of tattoo marks is of interest. Take, for example, the favourite tattooed heart with the "True to Death" motto underneath. When you see a gink with one of these emblems on him in your billet lock your kit box. Then you have the gink with the tattooed anchor. He is positively dangerous and his period of service generally goes back to the days of the Militia. When he is hovering round sit on your kit box, and when your man with the gazetteer of the world tattooed on his chest with a few buckshee snakes gracefully dangling around his neck comes in, sound the "Stand to your kit, boys."

For the sake of euphony, as they say in the classics, I will now change into first gear. Now the old aphorism of "A man is judged by the company he keeps" has a connection with a newly coined one, "A Corporal is judged by the kit he collects." I had already established a reputation as a good kit "scrounger," and as the kit included a few trifles and trinkets that were never recorded on my equipment card I successfully passed the first degree test of my new billet mates, who after a consultation with their chief "Riff" took me, a la Abraham, to their bosoms. With a "Shove yer old bed down, Corporal and come over and warm yourself, you're welcome" I eventually got my bed down and my kit unpacked—an operation which was watched with great interest and deep concern by my billet denizens. Having coiled up in my bed I had a peep around, and indulged in the luxury of a quiet laugh. The entry of the Orderly Sergeant with magisterial dignity put an end to my reverie with his "Are they all present, Corp'al?" Now that was a puzzler—were they all present? How could I say who was supposed to be present? My newly formed acquaintance, the chief "Riff" came to my assistance, however, and explained that there were "two on the gate, one on the officers' baths, two on fire picquet, and one sick, and the rest were present." I chuckled softly to myself and murmured and "X—the unknown absent!" However, with the departure of the Orderly Sergeant I lit my pipe for a final smoke and a rest when suddenly the stillness was broken with "Well, good neight to ye now, Corporal!"

## ARMY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

(Provisional).

### SECTION I.

#### PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION FOR 1st CLASS CERTIFICATE COURSE.

##### ENGLISH.

Reading, Writing, Spelling, Composition. A higher all-round standard than that of 2nd Class Certificate course will be expected.

Standard literary works (including both prose and poetry) will be prescribed.

Articles of an intellectual nature from current publications will be read and explained.

Easy grammatical exercises, paraphrasing, expanding, summarising or other treatment of passages set. Correction of grammatical errors.

To recite from memory 150 lines of selected poetry. Composition—story, dialogue, letter or description.

Good writing, neatness, correct spelling and punctuation will be expected.

#### 1st CLASS CERTIFICATE COURSE.

##### MATHEMATICS.

Areas of walls and floors. Cubic measure. Proportion. Square root. Practice. Interest (simple and compound). Percentages. Decimals. Vulgar fractions. Stocks and Shares. Contracted methods of multiplication and division.

Graphical treatment.

Areas of rectangle, triangle and circle, with problems thereon. Surface and volume of rectangle and cylindrical solids. Degrees and angles.

Practical construction with ruler, set square, compass, and protractor, with special attention to construction of scales, drawing of plans, etc. Construction by intersection of loci. Determination of heights and distances from measurements of angles.

Problems should be based on commerce, agriculture, and every-day life. Mental questions involving rapid calculations should be given frequently.

#### 1st CLASS CERTIFICATE COURSE.

##### HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND MAP-READING.

A general outline of the history of Europe from 1800 to 1922.

A concise resume of the historical events which have led up to the present position of the United States, South Africa, and Canada.

A detailed knowledge of Irish History from 1800 to 1922.

Names, dates, and places will not be stressed unless of an outstanding nature.

The subject should be dealt with special reference to the growth of movements, development of resources, acquisition of power, and consequential political effects.

Map-drawing and reading—construction of scales. Enlarging and reducing to scale. Triangulation. Bearings and back-bearings. True North and magnetic North. Orientation. Practical use of Prismatic Compass. Determination of position from bearings. Traversing conventional signs. Determination of heights and distances. Map-drawing to scale. Field sketching. All work should be done practically.

Service protractor should be used. Students should be encouraged to supply themselves with accurate and suitable instruments.

In the educational training of soldiers, the following points should always be borne in mind by the school-master.

1. The soldier possesses full reasoning powers which only require training and sympathetic encouragement. The primary aim of the schoolmaster should be to develop these powers to the fullest extent. It is therefore of the utmost importance that all questions, problems and discussions should be based on common sense and practical utility. Methods used in children's school rooms will appear childish to the adult. In dealing with each subject the immediate environment should be considered.

2. The child learns through compulsion. The adult will learn because he realises the advantages of education. He will follow rather than be driven. Encouragement and sympathy tempered with discipline, will achieve best results.

3. Lessons should not be repeated to such an extent as to become monotonous. Interest should be maintained throughout an entire series of lessons. A little forethought and preparation on the part of the schoolmaster will go a long way towards ensuring this.

4. Private study should be facilitated and encouraged.

### SECTION II.

#### PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION FOR 2nd CLASS CERTIFICATE COURSE.

Note.—It is to be clearly understood that all higher programmes include programmes for lower courses, i.e., this programme includes programme for 3rd Class Certificate Course.

##### ENGLISH.

Reading, Spelling, Composition and Grammar.

To read correctly and intelligently, and with proper phrasing and intonation; from a prescribed Reader. Two selected standard works should supplement the Reader.

To read at sight selected passages from Newspapers, Journals, etc.

To discuss and explain the subject matter of the passages read.

To memorise 150 lines of suitable poetry.

Simple letter writing. Mode and manner of address. Correct expression, grammar, spelling and punctuation.

Essays on subjects of local or general interest. Subject matter of lessons or lectures.

Spelling, grammar, and punctuation will be taught through the medium of dictation, letter-writing and composition.

Neat and legible writing should be insisted on.

#### 2nd CLASS CERTIFICATE COURSE.

##### MATHEMATICS.

Numeration and notation to three places of decimals.

Tables of weight, measure and time. Compound rules. Factors. Averages. Reduction of money, avoirdupois weight, long measure and time.



Equality of fractions. Reduction of fractions. Simplification of fractions.

Knowledge of Unitary method—easy examples—shop bills. Problems involving foregoing.

Measurement of lines in inches and tenths, and in centimetres and millimetres. Recording results in decimal notation.

Use of Compass and Set Squares. Simple geometrical exercises involving use of compass, set squares and ruler. Bisection of lines and angles, drawing of perpendiculars, etc. Areas of square, rectangle, triangle and circle. Drawing of simple plans from given measurements. Simple knowledge of scales. Scales of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and  $\frac{1}{16}$ ; 1 ins. to 1 ft., 1 ins. to 1 yard.

Special attention should be given to mental problems.

## 2nd CLASS CERTIFICATE COURSE.

### HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

General outline of Irish History from St. Patrick to 1922. Special reference to Penal Laws, Land questions, the Volunteer Movement. A selected History may be used. Historic connection between Ireland and the following countries:—England, Scotland, America, France, and Spain. Principal dates may be memorised. Lessons in citizenship.

Map of Europe.

Map of the world, with special reference to England, Scotland, America, France, and Spain. General knowledge of the Continents, with special references to places of commercial importance. World trade routes.

Elementary knowledge of mathematical and physical geography, and of the commercial geography of Ireland.

Elementary study of ordnance survey map of neighbourhood.

Conventional signs, estimation of distances. Relative location of places.

A selected geographical text-book may be used, but always in connection with school-room maps or atlases.

These lessons should in the main be in the form of lectures practically illustrated as far as possible.

Text-books should only be utilized to revise and extend knowledge.

## SECTION IV. PROGRAMME.

### IRISH.

The sub-division of the Battalion or Service into classes for Irish will in no way correspond or coincide with its sub-division into Certificate classes. In the Certificate Examinations, therefore, Irish will be treated as an "extra" rather than an obligatory subject, and the marks obtained in the subject will be treated as "extra" marks.

Classes in Irish will be known as Elementary, Intermediate and Senior. This does not imply that all three classes are to exist in a Battalion. The basis of class selection will be the actual amount of Irish understood and spoken by the individual. It is quite possible, therefore, that for the purpose of instruction in Irish, all classes in a Battalion may be graded as Elementary.

Programmes for the different classes are given hereunder.

### ELEMENTARY.

Simple conversation in the direct method. To read simple words previously learned in conversation. To copy words and simple sentences mainly from the blackboard or suitable headline models. Counting in Irish up to 50. Simple salutations. The simple words of command.

### INTERMEDIATE.

More difficult conversation in the direct method. To read and understand a selected Reader—Reader to be used as basis of conversation. To memorise and understand about 40 lines of suitable Irish verse. Transcription exercises from blackboard or Reader. Counting in Irish up to 100. The more difficult words of command. More difficult salutations. The clock.

### SENIOR.

General conversation. To read and un-

derstand a suitable Irish book. To discuss and explain the subject matter read. To memorise and understand 100 lines of poetry. To write a simple letter or short description. All words of command. Salutations, proverbs, idioms, official terms, etc.

Note.—In the teaching of Irish, the Direct Method will be used throughout. No written work will be attempted until the words and sentences have become familiar through the medium of conversation. All lessons should be of an oral and practical nature, and should be illustrated by means of charts, concrete objects and individual action by members of the class. Words of command may be taught practically on the Square or in the Gymnasium. Grammatical terms and formulae should not be stressed. The main object should be the securing of a good oral knowledge of Irish in common use.

## EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME.

### TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

In connection with the recently issued Educational Programme for First, Second, and Third Class Certificates of Education, the following text books are recommended:—

### APPENDIX.

#### 1st CLASS CERTIFICATE COURSE. SUGGESTED LITERARY READERS.

Title.	Publishers.	Price.	Probable Contract Price.	REMARKS.
		s. d.	s. d.	
Irish Countryside Reader (advanced).	Browne & Nolan	1 6	1 2	Very suitable from an Agricultural standpoint.
The Rosemary Reader (senior).	do. ...	1 6	1 2	Generally suitable.
The Sterling Reader (Senior).	do. ...	1 6	1 2	do.
The Golden Age ...	do. ...	2 0	1 6	do.
Fabiola (Card. Wiseman)	do. ...	2 0	1 6	Deals entirely with the early Christian Church.
Standard Prose ... (McNeile Dixon).	do. ...	1 6	1 2	Highly suitable.

Similar sets of Readers at similar prices are published by the Educational Co.

#### SUGGESTED STORY READERS. Group "A."

		s. d.	s. d.	
Jail Journal (Mitchel) ...	Browne & Nolan	2 0	1 6	Suitable.
Do. ...	Educational Co.	1 9	1 5	
Rambles in Erin, Part I. (Bulfin).	Gill ...	2 0	1 6	do.
Do. Part II.	do. ...	2 0	1 6	
Flight of the Eagle ... (O'Grady).	Educational Co.	2 0	1 6	do.
Owen Roe O'Neill ...	do. ...	1 9	1 5	do.

#### Group "B."

Tale of Two Cities ... (Dickens).	Browne & Nolan	1 6	1 1½	Very suitable.
Ivanhoe (Scott) ...	do. ...	1 6	1 1½	Suitable.
Stories from Shakespeare	do. ...	1 6	1 1½	do.
Stories from Dickens ...	do. ...	1 3	1 0	do.
The Story of Napoleon (Lockhart).	do. ...	1 6	1 1½	do.
Red Cloud ... (Sir W. F. Butler).	do. ...	2 0	1 6	A North American Tale. Hardly suitable.

One Literary and two Story Readers should be used. One Story Reader from Group "A," and one from Group "B."

(To be continued).





With the Chaff winnowed from the Wheat by "Ned," who supplies his own Chaff.

### No. 1 COY. ARMOURD CAR CORPS, CURRAGH.

"Hello! This is No. 1 Coy."

After a lapse of a few weeks, the scribe has again returned to his duty, and as "your man" Walsh said on one occasion, "This time his endeavours are lasting."

Well so much for the start, and for the benefit of those, late of this Company, we are still in Tintown, and much the same as usual. The lads from Cork are reconciled to this place now, and, as one remarked the other day, finishing their twenty-one here.

Some of No. 3 Coy. will be glad to hear that the football team is still going strong, and we would like to know when those much talked of matches are coming off with 2, 3 and 4 Companies? We are sorry to say that Pte. Lismore has left us on discharge. We wish him every success in civilian life.

We hope Nos. 2 and 3 Companies will take the hint and send in some little contributions weekly.

#### SHORT, "SHARP" BURSTS.

1. Are the stones on Keane Square as hard as any other stones?

2. Who said the culminating point was sending a telegram for an extension, and getting it turned down?

3. What does our learned Orderly know about the "will of the people"?

4. Who bailed out "science"?

"TIN LIZZIE."



### No. 5 BRIGADE NOTES.

The sketches in last week's issue were very highly appreciated in Kilkenny, and not alone in Kilkenny, but, from a message to hand, also in Collins Barracks; there they were the means of again causing a flow of unabashed tears, at apparently the close resemblance to familiar faces. Obviously, "Jackeen's" estimated 25 per cent. sentiment is a trifle underestimated, at least in the 19th Batt. They say Cpl. B. is still weeping.

In this age of discharges, transfers, and promo—(sorry!) we are prepared for anything, and so the news of our Brigade Adjutant's impending departure does not cause undue surprise. Nevertheless his loss will leave yet another blank in No. 5—in sporting circles particularly—as Comdt. Fox is one of the few all-round sports the

Army can boast of. All we can say is sport will look up in the Western hemisphere.

In my notes dated 21st Feb., I appealed for the formation of a "Saving Club" in No. 5—two weeks later—in my notes of March 6th, I was optimistic enough to state it was in course of preparation. Some things take a long time to prepare, for instance, A.F.'s and Re-organisations. I am again going to be optimistic, for I am ready to believe the 20th Batt. only need a reminder 'ere they start that long-awaited club, especially now that "Slogger" is off the favourites. Between ourselves, Ned, we'll only give 'em another 14 days' grace.

The occasion of the departure on discharge of B.S.M. "Dan" O'Neill, gave an opportunity to the Staff and Independent (?) Services to show their appreciation of the sterling qualities and good fellowship which he displayed while in No. 5. A most acceptable memento, in the shape of a gold hunter, represented in only a small way their feeling towards him. Slan leath, Dan!

Can the new Barrack Accountant play Billiards? "May be not," says Sweeney. Needless to say Sweeney was not in the "Tank."

Where has "Sugar Beet" disappeared to? I should very much like to know what was it the "cartoonist" said anent a certain transfer. Well, I'm jiggered. Eh?

We regret that the Brigade Staff team were unable to play H.Q. of the 20th, on Wednesday, 27th ult., owing to indisposition, but let them wait—yes, wait—till we are disposed—then, ah, then.

"Me Larkie" has awakened from his slumbers (I mean our own "Me Larkie"). So much so in fact that he states that on no account would he "swap" his conduct sheet (note absence of the plural).

We hope to make a little cartoon or sketch a weekly feature. Are you agreeable Ned?

(Ned.—If they are as good as last week's, yes).

The new billiard table in the Sergeants' Mess is paying its way. It is a trifle "slow" at times, but the "half-hour" clock is never afflicted that way.

Owing to the coal strike, Cpls. Brown and Henry postponed their visit to the Command School.

There were some football matches played since my last notes, but no reports are to hand. One was at Bagenalstown, resulting in a 20th Batt. victory.

"ARGUS."

### 3rd INFANTRY BATTALION, BOYLE.

Since our last appearance in the Army Journal, the football team has met with some more successes by defeating the County Sligo team in the replay at Ballymote on the 25th April. On the 2nd May, the majority of the team travelled to Roscommon, where two test matches were played to pick two teams to represent County Roscommon, and in these teams we now notice some names familiar to us.

Since our last appearance one of our highly-esteemed officers, and a prominent member of the football team has taken his departure from the Battalion on transfer to the Air Force. Lieut. Sheerin, who was with the Battalion since its establishment in March, 1924, will be missed by all who knew him, as a fine sportsman and a creditable officer. We wish Lieut. Sheerin the very best success in his new sphere of military life.

A little amusement has been lately caused over some article, not of kit, taken by Sergt. O'Donnell, in his haversack, on his departure to the School of Instruction, and many wonder if he has been paid in his own coin.

Owing to recent incidents, some people of the Battalion are compelled to take their water bottles filled when "walking out" in the suburbs. We would like to know what it is all about.

The lion and the mouse have taken their departure from the 3rd, and Coy.-Sergt. Gallagher and Pte. McLoughlan have joined the Irish-Speaking Battalion in the City of the Tribes. Both men being fluent Irish Speakers, while regretting to leave the Battalion with which they served from its infancy, will serve their cause even more faithfully in the tongue of the Gael.

The "Convey Harrier" has reported his arrival off leave, and has joined the team. he is steadily returning to his former form, and in the near future will be safe "each way" investment.

At the annual fortnightly Retreat in the local Church, the Battalion has made an imposing display. The "Strong as Possible Parade" at 7 a.m. each morning has created an admirable impression on the local clergy and laity, and each evening all are just as zealous in their "Great Training."

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## NOTES FROM ISLANDBRIDGE BARRACKS.

Things are beginning to move here at last. A committee has been formed lately, and an excursion is arranged for the Boyne Valley on the 29th inst. All intending to be members of the party should notify George Sheehan, of Supplies, at once.

The Sports Committee is getting to work at last, so our last notes seem to have had a beneficial effect. We had a football and hurling fixture against McKee Barracks and Baldonnell respectively, but owing to a misunderstanding, our football team did not turn up. McKee got a walk-over. The boys here would like to play McKee a friendly, to show that we are not a spent force. Our hurling team put up a good fight against Baldonnell, the result being 5 goals to 3 goals in favour of the latter.

I am sure that the Armourers' Department could give me some information for insertion in this Journal now and again as to the happenings in that Branch. In case they don't know me, they can leave the necessary notes under any of the Fire Buckets near the Main Guard-room, and I won't fail to find them.

(Ned.—Has our correspondent an ulterior motive in suggesting that the notes be placed under the Fire Buckets?)

Thanks very much "Collar Badge" for your information as regards the unloading of the s.s. "Sir Evelyn Wood," on April 6th and 7th. All I am going to say on the subject is that every man has a right to his own opinion. I happened to take a peep into the hold one evening in question and "spied" the "Badgeless Heroes" "hard at it" in company with a gallant little crowd marked "27." I think we are both forgetting them.

Any chance of the Billiards Tourney between the N.C.O.'s and men?

Who said, when giving evidence recently re men in bed after Reveille, that he called them "repeatedly twice"? And who was the "ginger-headed" bloke who hid in the coal box the same morning?

"AHOY."



## No. 4 COMPANY ARMoured CAR CORPS (Custume Barracks, Athlone).

Since our last notes of above Company, our football team are training hard for our coming match with the Medical Corps. With their new sports gear and a little more practice, they should be able to give a good account of themselves.

Two of the "Old Corps" have left us (Sergt. Byrne and Bill Keogh) to become civilians once more. We wish them the best of luck wherever they go.

Some of the boys will be delighted to hear that ex-Sergt. Cavanagh is doing well in Boston, U.S.A. Yes, and is still holding the steering wheel of a Rolls Royce. As "Bobby" says, soldiers may come and soldiers may go, but this old Corps must go on for ever.

Who is the driver on resuming work on his car, after a Dental Parade, took up a spanner and said, "Now, now, this won't hurt you."

Who is the instructor who finished off

his Lewis gun lecture by saying, "You should always treat this gun carefully; as you would your wife. Clean her well with an oily rag."

All the boys are looking forward to the day on the rifle range. Bets are being made as to who is the best revolver shot.

Who shouted at T.K. that success is not made by lying awake at night, but by keeping awake in the daytime.

This week's unknown warrior: The soldier in the Corps who never applied for a late pass.

"QUEEN OF THE WEST."



## 12th BATT., TEMPLEMORE.

The Retreat, of which I made mention in the last issue of "An t-Oglach," finished on the morning of Saturday, the 1st inst. The Rev. Father Doyle, who preached the closing sermon, complimented the Officers, and other ranks, for the manner in which they availed of the Religious Services.

For some time past the B.S.M. and Senior N.C.O.'s are giving very interest

dispose of some copies of "The Far East."

They sold like the proverbial hot buns, because he advertised them as Our Lord's "An t-Oglachs."

Officer (to 2nd Class Pte. at miniature range): "At what mark do you aim to hit the bull's eye?"

Class 2 Pte.: "At the six o'clock mark, sir."

Officer: "And why not at the seven o'clock mark?"

Class 2 Pte.: "Because 'twould be too dark then, sir."

Pensions Officer (to candidate for Military Service Pension): "When did you join the Volunteers?"

Candidate: "At half-past twelve, sir, on the 11th July, 1921."

Handball seems to be definitely established as a permanent game in the G.A.A. and A.A.A. In passing, I would mention that the game is greatly patronised in this Battalion, as well as in Co. Tipperary generally.

We had a contest here on Wednesday, the 5th inst.—H.Q. versus "D" Coy. The pair representing H.Q. won.



12th Battalion, Templemore, were placed Second in the Southern Command Cross-Country Championship.

Seated—Comdt. Liam Walsh, Officer Commanding 12th Batt. (on left), and Capt. H. Murphy, Battalion Adjutant (right).

No. 36, Cpl. Christie; 35, Cpl. Sheedy; 34, Lieut. Smith; un-numbered, Pte. O'Regan; 39, Pte. Rock; 38, Pte. Roche.

ing lectures on various military subjects to the other N.C.O.'s of the Battalion. The students are very eager to learn, and the time devoted to the instruction is not without its share of humour, as can be seen by the following:—

B.S.M.: You have your squad at a cross-roads, and shell-fire is suddenly opened, what steps do you take?"

Cpl. M.—: "Long ones, sir."

And again:—

Coy.-Sergt.: "Give an example of 'dead' ground."

Cpl. Mc: "A graveyard, sir."

Our N.C.O.'s and men are very energetic in disposing of copies of the Army Journal, and other magazines. The other day one of the N.C.O.'s was detailed to

Handball contests are also being conducted on the League system.

If rumours materialise, then, by the time this issue of the Army Journal reaches us, we will practically be on our way to the collective training.

Kilworth Camp will be our Headquarters.

If there is any one magazine before another that we will be on the look-out for, it will be "An t-Oglach," and it is scarcely necessary to remind the Editor that, in our new home, we will not forget to supply regular news of happenings in our Unit.

(Ned.—Go raibh mile maith agat, a mhic oí).

An influenza epidemic is prevalent in





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barracks, as I write, to which many of the garrison have fallen victim.

As for the remainder of the garrison, they are immune from all such diseases, as they are too busy to get sick.

On the side-line: "That's a fine goalie, that fellow, I never yet see a ball passing him but he stopped it."

"ROS CAIRBRE."



### 17th BATTALION, MULLINGAR

In the Brigade Championships the 17th were easy winners of the hurling match, but went under in the football. The latter match was very exciting all through, and our boys are to be congratulated on the great fight they put up against the 21st stars.

We are glad to say our boys are getting on very well in Clones. I wonder how long it will take our Cork men to acquire the Northern accent.

Rumour has it that the 17th are to open the Summer season in Kilbride Camp, and it is also rumoured that the 27th Batt. will be with us in the mountains.

How many of the boys from Collins had sick heads after their visit to Mullingar?

Our gardens are beginning to look very well. Is it true that G.R. and S.O.B. are getting bulldogs to watch their plots?

Kilbride has knocked our boxing tournament on the head, but we hope to carry it out on our return from the mountains.

I hear some of the boys already singing "Home to Our Mountains."

The Q.M. is getting the bicycles ready for the long, long trail.

"CARLOW'S SUB."



### 5th BATTALION, CURRAGH.

Reading over the appointments and transfers of Officers within the Eastern Command, we came across the names of two of our old Officers, to wit, Capt. J. Flanagan and J. F. O'Grady. We wish them every success and good luck in their new appointments.

Our best wishes are wholeheartedly given to Capt. Eamonn O'Boyle, on his recent marriage.

"D" Coy.'s requisition to have the Square raised 1 foot, not having been attended to by the Engineers, it was found necessary during the week to have the Battalion paraded to lift the Square, and place some bricks under it. As this was done after parade hours, I am afraid that a number of the lads' souls are also buried there now.

We do not get much in the way of news from "B" Coy., but they are "silent workers." Ninety-eight copies per week is not to be grumbled at.

My appeal to "A" Coy. is bearing fruit, as I felt sure it would. More luck, Lieutenant.

Since my last notes appeared, our impish "Leprechaun" sprinkled some "Tatcho" on the hair brushes of our N.C.O.'s, with dire results to upper lips—and Pay Books.

The Battalion, as a whole, was becoming rather stagnant for news; the general

strike in England, was, therefore, a boon and a blessing. In consequence, and during the past 24 hours, we have been despatched to no less than 14 different stations to keep law and order. But seriously, not being in any way selfish, wouldn't it be time to send us "out." We're here a long time, and are beginning to take root, and we're all mostly too young—not to say good—to die.

A large number of appointments have been made and honours conferred recently in H.Q. Coy., some are now entitled to the letters "C.B." after their names.

He: "I'd love if you'd call me by my first name, Babs."

She: "Your last name is good enough for me, really."

To check a "fault" is awfully simple, but to "fault" a cheque is simply awful.

We regret to announce the departure from our midst of our Commanding Officer, Comdt. Philip J. Brady, proceeding on transfer to No. 1 Brigade. During his term of Command I can say without fear of contradiction that he modelled and built this Battalion to his own ideals, and it rests at the moment of his departure *nulli secundus*. While we are glad that his undoubted abilities are at last recognised, we, one and all, feel a keen sense of loss, which time only can efface. Prior to his leaving he was the recipient of a little token of esteem from the personnel of our Unit, of which, more anon. In the person of Comdt. J. J. Byrne we are sure of an able substitute, and to him we advance our good wishes and a "cead mile failte."

We would like to introduce to the care of "Carlow's Sub," a recent member of our Battalion in the person of Sergt. Jack Massey, recently transferred.

We wish him the best of good luck in his new Unit.

"JAY."



### 8th BATTALION, CURRAGH TRAINING CAMP.

Here we are again, as fresh as ever. We are more than sorry our notes did not adorn "An tOglach" during the past few weeks, but we will endeavour to make up for lost time in our future notes.

We are more than delighted to announce that we are in the final of the 7-side in football, and we have to meet our old rivals, the 15th Battalion. We have great hopes of victory, but may the best team win.

We are now in Stewart Barracks, which was formerly occupied by the late 26th Battalion, and are glad to state that our Battalion has been supplemented by the personnel from the 26th Batt.

A batch of our N.C.O.'s left us some time ago, bound for the A.S.I. to undergo various courses of instruction. Among the batch was our Redoubtable P.T. Instructor, Christie Carroll.

We have great hopes of the latter, and think that, on his return from the school, the "Old Men's Coy." will take some beating.

Who was the gink that said our evacuation of A.C.E. Barracks, and our occupation of Stewart, was like Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow.

"GRAVEL-CRUSHER."

## PROPOSED COLLINS MEMORIAL STADIUM.

To the Editor, "An t-Oglach."

Sir,—In connection with Comdt. Colgan's letter on the above subject, all Units and Corps are, I am confident, only waiting on someone in authority to start the ball rolling.

If only all our Commanding Officers took an interest in this scheme, it certainly would not fail through lack of support, as we are all only too anxious to commemorate the memory of our late Commander-in-Chief, Michael Collins. And what greater memorial could be erected to this great soldier and sportsman than a stadium where our Army athletes could display their prowess.

Trusting Comdt. Colgan's suggestion will in time bear fruit. Mise le meas.

PATRICK HANNAN, Corpl.,  
"A" Coy., 8th Inf. Batt.

## BOXING IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor, "An t-Oglach."

A Chara,—Allow me through your journal to endorse the views expressed by "Fairplay" and "Domnach" in reference to our boxers.

Boxers are in quite a different category to other athletes and require much more training than say a hurler or footballer. I have known boxers who have come straight off duty to take part in tournaments, and in one case a boxer was sent forward to battle for a championship without having had the least facility for training. Under such conditions the Army representatives must only remain in subversive positions in competitions with boxers from the sister service and civilian clubs.

As I see it, the Army will in a short time have few boxers of any note available, unless steps are taken to ensure that our boxers are given proper facilities to train and provided with proper instructors.

The difficulty of providing instructors is not so very difficult as one might imagine. In Sergt. Dwyer the Army has one of the best men for such work to be found. What ex-Sgt. Maloney, of the Curragh Command, can do for the "Guards" can be easily done for the Army by Dwyer. I would suggest that the scheme approved by the Army Athletic Association, and provided for under a former Army organisation scheme, be given a chance, viz., the appointment of four Instructors to the Commands as P.T. and Boxing Instructors. Sgt. Dwyer, Ptes. Murphy, Doyle, and Kidley are men who should meet with approval for such positions.

If such a system was adopted, the necessity for bringing men away from their Commands would cease to exist unless where very special training for championships was necessary.

I firmly believe that we have men at each weight in the Army who with training can once more bring the Boxing standard to the heights which it reached during the season 1924-'25.

It is in the interest of athletics as a whole that the Boxers should be kept up to a high standard, inasmuch as the Boxers provide by tournaments the greater portion of Army Athletic Association finance. If our boxers are not up to standard this source of revenue will not for long be available. The public expect good shows and will support them.



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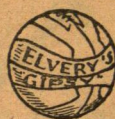
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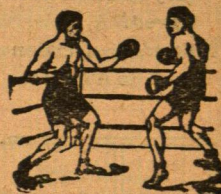
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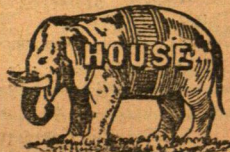
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final in all cases.



*"Laughter is the one gift that God has denied to beasts  
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torial Offices:  
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quarters, Park-  
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side of the paper.  
Postcards pre-  
ferred.

1st Private: "How did you get your  
black eye, old man?"

2nd Private: "Sweethearts' quarrel,  
old chap."

1st Private: "Snakes, your girl must  
be strong!"

2nd Private: "She didn't give it me.  
'Twas her other sweetheart."

\* \* \*

Teacher: "What is the opposite of  
misery?"

Tommy: "Happiness."

Teacher: "That's right, Tommy. Now,  
can anyone tell me what is the opposite of  
woe?"

Jimmy: "Please, it's gee-up."

\* \* \*

Corporal, to Mess Orderly: "What's  
this?"

Mess Orderly: "It's bean soup."

Corporal: "Oh, I daresay, but what  
is it just now?"

\* \* \*

He was a cynic. He stood gazing at an  
exhibition of local art labelled "Art  
Objects."

"Well," he said to the attendant, "I  
can't say I blame Art for objecting."

\* \* \*

The modest N.C.O. was reporting to  
his C.O. after a skirmish with the enemy.  
"Captain," he said, "I wish to report  
Private Bigg's conduct in the highest  
terms of praise. His bravery was mar-  
vellous. He followed me everywhere I  
went."

\* \* \*

"But couldn't you learn to love me,  
Pamela?" pleaded the suitor.

"Love you!" replied the haughty  
damsel. "I really couldn't."

He stood erect, a steely gleam in his  
eye.

"It is as I feared," he said. "You  
are too old to learn."

\* \* \*

"Oh, no," said Miss Prude, with a sanc-  
timonious sniff, "I don't believe in parading  
my virtues."

"Very wise, dear," replied Miss Assid,  
"for you couldn't. It takes quite a num-  
ber to make a parade."

He was perfectly a raw recruit, and the  
drill-sergeant was getting very fed up.  
At last he lost his patience: "Didn't you  
hear 'About turn'?" he bellowed.

"No," answered the recruit, "what  
about 'im'?"

Pte. John McMullan, A.M.C., Cur-  
ragh, to whom our prize of 2s. 6d. is  
awarded this week.

\* \* \*

Soldier to Commanding Officer: "Sir,  
I want a transfer to the Artillery."

Commanding Officer: "Sure you can't  
ride a horse?"

Soldier: "I'd ride a bloomin' buffalo  
to get out of this place."

\* \* \*

Pte. Jones went to buy a mouth-organ,  
but none of those in stock suited, all  
being too small.

"I'm afraid," said the assistant, "we'll  
have to make one specially for you. Just  
try your mouth along that piano."

\* \* \*

Higgins: "There's young Pryce over  
there. He's got his B.A. and his M.A."

Biggins: "Yes, I know, but I hear it  
is still his P.A. that supports him."

\* \* \*

Tommy: "Daddy, where did they keep  
the bees in the Ark?"

Daddy (absently): "In the archives, I  
expect, my son."

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"Well," observed Murphy, as he  
chatted one evening with some of his  
friends, "there's one thing I can say—  
I'm a self-made man."

"Is it boastin' ye are," inquired Dooley,  
"or apologizin'?"

\* \* \*

Granny: "You modern girls don't seem  
to know anything about household duties.  
You can scarcely use a needle."

Betty: "Nonsense, Gran. Just watch  
me set the gramophone going!"

\* \* \*

Salesman: "Wonderful car this, sir—  
noiseless transmission, powerful brakes,  
vibrationless engine, minimum petrol con-  
sumption, perfect silencer—"

Jones: "Perfect silencer! That's good  
enough! I'll buy it for the missus."

\* \* \*

Little Ted: "Daddy what does 'better  
half' mean?"

Father: "As a rule, exactly what she  
says, my son."

\* \* \*

Hutt: "Poor Morgan! He's joined  
the great silent army!"

Mutt: "Good gracious! You don't  
mean to say he's dead?"

Hutt: "No, my dear chap—he's mar-  
ried."

\* \* \*

Wifey: "Look what Father's sent me  
for my birthday. He does give extrava-  
gant presents."

Hubby: "Yes, I found that out when  
he gave you away, love."

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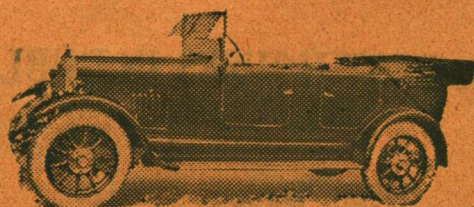
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