

FOR AN EASY COMFORTABLE SHAVE USE
**DIXON'S
ARBUTUS SHAVING SOAP**

gives a creamy soothing lather
which does not dry on the face.

MADE IN DUBLIN.

Phone No. 2367, 2368. Telegrams—"Waitanee."

DON'T HESITATE.

If Punctuality and Service are to be relied on,

Order your **A.&B.**
TAXI from

THE PIONEER TAXI FIRM.

Minimum Charge 2/6. Day and Night Service.

Special Terms for Weddings, Race Meetings and
Touring.

A.&B. TAXIS, Ltd.,
PORTOBELLO, DUBLIN

ALEX. THOM & CO., LTD.

MESS STATIONERY EMBOSSED WITH ARMY CREST, &c.
:: MESS ACCOUNT BOOKS, RECEIPT FORMS, AND ::

All Printing Requirements of Irish Army
PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

2 CROW STREET : : DUBLIN
and IONA WORKS

OUR TEAS

are the pick of the market ;
are unvarying in quality and
give universal satisfaction.

Prices—1/6; 1/8; 1/10; 2/-; 2/6; 3/4; 3/6; 3/8;
2/10; 3/-; 3/6.

CHINA TEAS—2/8 & 3/6.

BECKER BROS., Ltd.

8 STH. GT. GEORGE'S ST.
and 17 NORTH EARL ST.

PATRICK McDONNELL

FOR HIGH-CLASS
PROVISIONS AT
MODERATE PRICES

18 Lower Sheriff Street
DUBLIN

ARMY CONTRACTOR

Phone 5492.

Telephone 2408.

Telegrams: "Irelandson, Dublin."

JOHN IRELAND & SON, Ltd.,
Government Contractors.

Military, Police, Railway and Tramway
Clothing, Uniforms, Cap and Helmet
Manufacturers.

Army Uniforms complete to measure,
Tunic, Breeches, Slacks and Cap 65/-
or separately:

TUNIC (N.C.O.'s & Men) 25/-

BREECHES do. 20/-

SLACKS do. 17/6

CAP do. 6/-

Terms—Cash with order. All supplies strictly regulation.

Send for self-measurement form or call to our premises

13 ELLIS'S QUAY, DUBLIN

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES



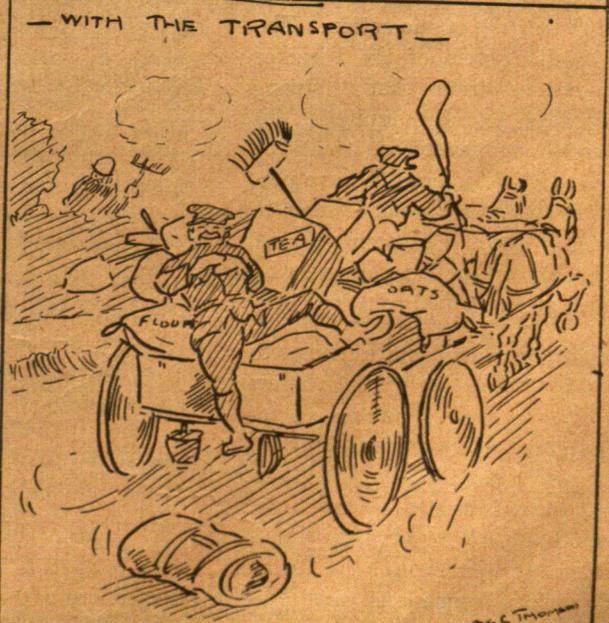
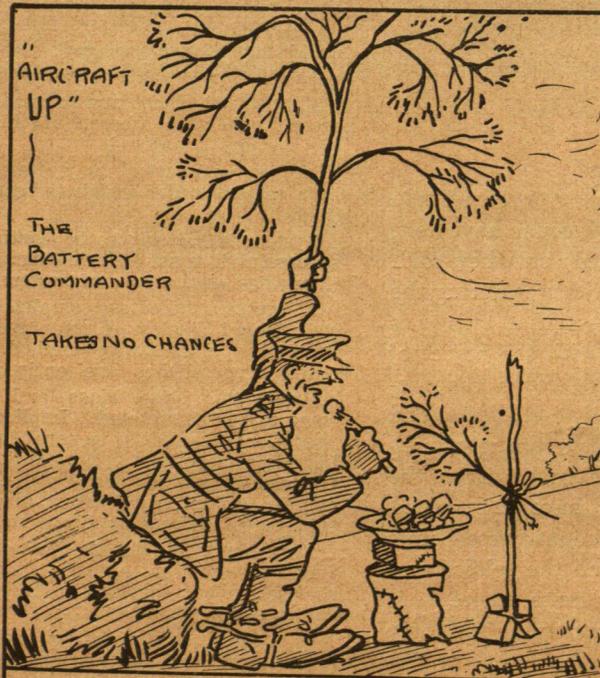
Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

An t-Ógláic

Vol. V. No. 13.

OCTOBER 2, 1926.

Price TWOPENCE.



OUR ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE MANŒUVRES.

An τ-Όζλάς

OCTOBER 2, 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.

ΣΟΜΜΑΤΩ ΑΣ ΑΝ ΕΛΞΑΡΤΩΙΝ.

AFTER THE MANŒUVRES.

THE manœuvres have come and gone and after their strenuous work the conflicting forces have returned to the peaceful amenities of barrack life once more. A return to normal has taken place in every sense, and, reflecting on the incidents and experiences of the past week, the troops are able to arrive at saner and sounder conclusions than they could have done during the heat of conflict.

* * *

The "enemy" now does not seem to be quite so black as he appeared during the course of the action. The retreat under orders of the Director of Operations from that "strong point" does not seem quite as inexplicable as heretofore, and the Umpire who was alleged to have persisted in allowing "dead" men to advance, does not seem to have been quite such a misguided person as he appeared at the time.

* * *

The fighting men have come to realise that the "enemy" of a few days ago are their comrades of today and are possibly wondering at themselves when they recall their feelings towards them at that time. The smell of cordite and the rattle of musketry apparently brought out in some soldiers sensations and impulses now foreign to their character so that they have some difficulty in

believing that they could have felt, thought and acted as they did. How easy it was to forget during the course of the fight, that this was only a manœuvre with the object of finding how far the troops had progressed on the road to efficiency and how best to undertake the remaining steps to reach the goal. Even the few days which have intervened have, however, brought these points well to the fore and the soldier now sees purpose and sense where it is possible that previously he saw only perversity.

* * *

It is to be hoped that when next year's manœuvres come round all the soldiers participating therein will have profited by this year's experience and that the utmost good-feeling will prevail throughout the operations. In mimic warfare above all it is necessary to constantly bear in mind that it is a case of "Our Friend, the Enemy" and to see that no vicissitudes of the campaign allow us to lose sight of that fact. Both sides are Irish soldiers, animated by the same ideals and striving in friendly rivalry to qualify for the mutual defence of their native country.

Experience is the cheapest of all teachers, though some may think her fees excessive. She is the only teacher whose goods are up to sample.

SYSTEM.

If system were personified it would fail to recognize itself to-day in its general application to any condition not wholly chaos. Few words are more misused.

To have system things of similar kind are the raw materials. Assemble these objects into an aggregation, characterized by regular mutual dependence where they can react one on the other. The combination must be a natural one; seals and pin cushions could not be systematized; they could not make an organic whole.

The growth necessary to system proceeds from the inherent qualities of the matters connected.

The subordination in system exists in a regular order which is peculiar to itself.

System is logical; to be continuously successful it must be scientific. Orderliness lies at the base of system.

A system indicates completeness in its rational display of rules and facts; it is not a half-way method. The union accomplishes one entirety.

By system, like ideas and objects come to be interrelated. Implication of operation directed by general laws lies in this conception. Formality in arrangement cannot be escaped; this gains a certain equilibrium among the substances making up the system.

System participates in the more vital functions of the activity, simple in themselves but involved in their application on the details.

In system, things follow each other in an accepted succession; stability and dignity are exhibited and, to mention not the least item, in a harmonious relationship, amidst a general tranquility. There are no disturbances from the normal state. Each element in system plays its understood part uninterruptedly; there are no "hitches." System does not connote stagnation, which invariably produces decay; the soul within system supplies the inspiration which, developing from within, assimilates nourishment from contacts which, in its striving, it designedly reaches, rounding out the whole into a perfect unity.

System, though not arbitrary, expects its orders to be obeyed; conflict of authority does not ensue, being forestalled by co-operation. The best systems endeavour to develop from within all the necessities of their existence, attaining as complete an independence as the reciprocity of life allows.

Promotion, therefore, of personnel is a mark of system.

System, using natural processes, is a slow evolution. It is part of the expertness of life and comes dear. More is rejected than adopted. The search never ceases. System looks up.

Captain G. A. Moore in "The Military Engineer."

IN CAPTIVITY

From "WITH THE IRISH IN FRONGOCH."

By COMMANDANT W. J. BRENNAN-WHITMORE, General Staff.

(Being the Thirty-Third instalment of the History of the Anglo-Irish War.)

Republished by kind permission of the TALBOT PRESS.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

[NOTE—After the Rising in 1916, all the Volunteers who took part in it, and very many who did not, were "swept up" by the R.I.C. and British Military, and hastily conveyed to various English jails. From these they were later concentrated in an Internment Camp, at Frongoch, Wales.—EDITOR.]

CHAPTER XVII.

It was plain that the line of action which "Buckshot" had taken on the refuse question would eventually land him in a very ridiculous position. Nothing was surer than that every prisoner would decline the work; and going at the rate of eight per day we would soon all be in the North Camp. Then the military would have to clean out their own pits for good—as they were doing—; or else the authorities would have to begin "clinking" us back to the South Camp again. Moreover, from the detail of daily fatigues required to keep the South Camp in proper sanitary condition, and which I have already described, it will be evident that we were being rapidly reduced to such a state of numerical attenuation that it would be impossible to carry out the necessary cleansing operations.

There was another aspect of the case also. Many of the men were impatient of the slow but sure method of eight per day. It was characteristic of the Irish temperament that they should want to indulge in a line of action which would end the question in a week. Besides which the men feared that the authorities would endeavour to make it appear that the prisoners were disobeying their own officers. There was not, of course, the least chance of this being done; because the prisoners' officers did not detail or order any prisoners to clean out the guard's refuse pits; but a number of men volunteered to clean out our own pits—it was after they had done so that "Jack-knives" gave them an order to proceed to the guard's quarters and scavenge the pits there. Nevertheless the fear was present with the men, and it made them restless; as well as desirous of adopting an action which would definitely remove such a dangerous possibility.

It was the knowledge of this feeling amongst the men that led to the Military Staff making a very strong representation to the Adjutant on the subject. It was pointed out to him by Commandant Staines and Captain Morhan that no prisoners could be got to engage in this work. But the only reply he gave was that they would be sent at the rate of eight per day to the North Camp, or else to place the South Camp on the same punishment.

And so it came to pass that by the end of September no less than 107 prisoners* were undergoing this drastic punishment. During their trial, in an endeavour to weaken their resolution, "Buckshot" hurled various dire threats, including threats to try them all by court-martial and sentence them to penal servitude; to break up the whole Camp and send the prisoners back in batches to Knutsford, Wandsworth, and Woking Prisons to be treated as criminals.

Amongst the most strenuous advocates of the "force" action were the members of the "Black Hand" gang. On the night of October 3, it fell to the turn of No. III. dormitory to supply the ash-pit fatigue. Much against our will a party of "Black Hands"—which included Patrick Daly—were accepted as volunteers, and allowed to follow a somewhat different line of action.

The following morning this party proceeded to the entrance gate and there stipulated to the military authority that they would only clean out their own ash-pit on the condition that they got a guarantee that they would not be punished for refusing to clean out the soldiers' refuse pits. This guarantee would not be given them; and they were placed under arrest; and

another party obtained to clean out our pit.

The next day this party was sentenced to fourteen days' solitary confinement in cells in the North Camp; and Daly received an additional punishment of having all his letters stopped. He at once declared a hunger-strike; and further refused to clean out his cell. He was brought before "Buckshot" again charged with these offences. The Colonel put him back for trial by court-martial under Sections 9 and 44 of the Army Act,* which, the Colonel said, carried on conviction sentences of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding two years; or penal servitude for not less than three years; or death.

Daly was a particularly stout and staunch man who was prepared to go not only to extreme measures, but to the death to vindicate his principles. Moreover, there were many grave legal points pertaining to these punishments which we were earnestly desirous of having tested. To that end we addressed a letter to Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P., and which we forwarded through our postal system. The following extracts from the letter will clearly explain our viewpoint and contentions in this case:

"The opening paragraph of the Order by which this large body of untried and unconvicted Irishmen are kept in internment here reads as follows:—

"Notice is hereby given to the above-named that an Order has been made by the Secretary of State under the Regulation 14B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations directing that he shall be interned at the Place of Internment at Frongoch."

"Now, sir, on our arrival here we

*Vide Hansard, Vol. 86, No. 101, Col. 1,278.

*Vide Hansard, Vol. 86, No. 98, Col. 752.

were directly and specifically given the control and management of the South Camp, Frongoch, by the military commandant; and the means and methods by which we have carried out our duties in this respect continue to draw forth unstinted praise from him (and he informed us on parade that he had furnished a Report to this effect to the Home Office), until we refused on principle to undertake work in neighbouring quarries. When the North Camp was opened up for the internment of further Irish prisoners, the same control and management was given to the prisoners interned therein; and the leaders in both Camps were clearly given to understand that they were separate and distinct Internment Camps; and there is no physical connection between them; and as a further elucidation of this point we may remark that when some time ago the prisoners interned here applied to the Commandant for a transference of the whole body of prisoners to the North Camp on the grounds that it was more healthy and comfortable than the old distillery buildings which constitute the South Camp, he informed them that he had no power to do so without an Order to that effect from the Secretary of State."

"We contend, sir, that by virtue of the Order served upon each of us that the South Camp, Frongoch, is our place of internment, and must continue to remain so until revoked by another Order emanating from the competent authority, who in this case is clearly the Secretary of State, and that the Commandant here has no authority to order the prisoners to undertake work which is entirely outside the bounds of their place of internment. In our opinion the Commandant is acting *ultra-vires*, or illegally in punishing any of the prisoners here for refusing to clean out the soldiers' refuse pits, a work which is entirely outside the bounds of their place of internment; and that the Commandant has no power or authority whatever to take any prisoner from out of his place of internment, as defined by the Order served upon him, and to intern him in another place of internment without obtaining in each case an Order from the Secretary of State ordering him to do so. If this is correct the further acts of the prisoner Daly, which has arisen primarily as a result of refusing to obey a wrongful order, are not punishable by the Commandant, or by court-martial, as they occurred outside his proper place of internment, from which he had been illegally removed. And we are further of opinion that if any officer connected with this Camp should sit at, or preside over this court-martial its findings would be null and void, on the grounds that such an officer was interested in the conviction of the prisoner."

"The prisoners here have never objected to clean up refuse created by themselves within their place of internment; and we are always prepared to efficiently carry out all work essential to the sanitation of our place of

internment; but we distinctly and clearly refuse *en bloc* to the cleaning of refuse pits which have no connection with our place of internment, and contend that before any of us can be removed from this our place of internment, an entirely new Order by the Secretary of State must be individually served upon us."

"If our contention is correct as to the illegality of the removal of prisoners to the North Camp, under the circumstances previously stated, we would ask you to consider whether these men are interned at all; this is to say, whether their illegal removal has not quashed their Order of Internment; and if this is correct the trial of Daly by court-martial by any set of officers appointed for the purpose will be utterly illegal."

"Our desire is to retain you for the trial on behalf of Daly if he is court-martialled; but our difficulty is in getting in touch with a solicitor who will brief you. If we could get in touch with Mr. Gavan Duffy we would gladly instruct him in the matter."

"P.S. 8th October.—To-day Patrick Daly, who has been hunger-striking since the 5th inst., was dragged down from his cell in the North Camp to the hospital in the South Camp by four soldiers although there were stretchers available. His condition may be judged from the fact that he had to be lifted bodily from the chair in the hospital into the bed. He was left in this hospital without any orderly in attendance, or even within calling distance of the armed sentry at the door."

Mr. Healy did not accept the brief; but our letter was handed over to Mr. Gavan Duffy, whose sudden appearance one evening, accompanied by Mrs. Duffy, caused a sensation in Camp. The Camp authorities thought that the trouble was not known outside the Camp; but they were effectively disillusioned on the point; and the Camp censor was given ocular proof of the wit and resource of the Irish Prisoners of War.

The large room forming the north-east corner of the square of buildings had been opened up for the first time when Daly hunger-struck. He was accommodated in this hospital on both occasions of his hunger-strike. Acting on Mr. Gavan Duffy's advice he took his food on the last occasion; but remained in the hospital until his trial.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE fact of this court-martial; and the employing of legal assistance for the defence brought home to the authorities what they had long overlooked, namely, that it was not possible to hide away from the eyes of the world the doings in Frongoch Camp.

That this light was beginning to break in on the obtuseness of the politicians was proved by a new instruction which was received from the Home Office and dated the 9th October—the day after our letter to Mr. T. M. Healy. The Camp Leaders were brought before "Buckshot," who read

the letter to them. It was as follows:—

"I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he has had under his consideration the case of the prisoners now under punishment for refusing to perform fatigue duty ordered by you (removal of rubbish from the guard's quarters), and it appears to him that they have now been sufficiently punished for this offence. He has therefore decided to remit the remainder of the punishment, and also for the future to relieve them from this particular duty, which he understands from you can be properly performed by the guard."

This was a very different letter to that received from the Home Secretary on the same subject on the 13th September, when he could not "see his way to relieve them from *their* duty."

The eight prisoners who were up for trial that morning were sent back into Camp along with the Leaders. They came in singing; and we all flocked round to hear the news. When it was conveyed to us we gave a ringing cheer; and broke into song. The censor, who did not think much of Irish wit and resource had by this time left the Camp and Lieutenant — reigned supreme in one of the huts in the outer compound. He sent out one of the prisoner clerks to inquire what the hubbub was about. And when the clerk returned beaming with the news he ejaculated:

"Those damn civilians in the Home Office! They have let the Commandant down badly."

That evening as the prisoners were returning from the North Camp we all lined up along both sides of the passage leading from the inner yard to the dormitories. As they passed along staggering under their load of mattress and blankets we pulled, pushed, and thumped them all over the place.

Some of the officers were dragged into the Orderly Room and tumbled around the floor. In the excess of our joy we gave them horrid hardship; but they took the fun all in good part and soundly thumped us back. We were for the moment simply a crowd of overgrown kids. That night concerts were held in every dormitory. The most seditious songs in our repertoire were sung; and when at 9.45 p.m. the British provost came into the passages to switch off the lights they rapped the galvanized partition and told us to:

"Chuck that there row and get to bed."

We yelled back:

"You go to h—!"

Formerly if we showed any hesitation in stopping a concert at "lights out" the door would be flung open and a posse of armed soldiers brought in. But they were slowly but surely learning the lesson of the absolute futility of trying to govern us by these methods, so they left us to our devices; and we sang, recited, and danced in celebration of our victory until the "wee sma' hours."

The fatigue party of eight prisoners of which Daly was one was not released with the general body contrary to the

Home Secretary's instructions. Two others of that party, Messrs. Hubert Wilson and Mathew Kent, also declared a hunger-strike on the 5th October. They were without food until the 9th, when they were seduced off it by a shameless piece of deception.

This party of prisoners was released as soon as their term of 14 days' close confinement was up. But although we had defeated this politician scheme to demean us by scavenging our guards' refuse pits, the work of scavenging our own was later on to prove an absolute blessing in disguise.

(To be continued).

BE CHEERFUL, BOYS! Give thanks that you are not Japanese Soldiers.

The Japanese soldier's life is restricted and regulated to an unusual degree. He is forbidden to read any newspapers, inside or out of barracks, that are not approved by the regimental commander. He cannot have books in his possession other than those prescribed by the regimental commander. He cannot leave the regimental area except on Sundays and national holidays, and then must return before 5.0 p.m., except when on special pass, which is very hard to obtain. He is forbidden to discuss politics of any nature while in the service and cannot even express opinion regarding the politics of countries other than Japan. He is not supposed to receive money, food, clothing, or sweetmeats from home. He is not supposed to have more than three cigarettes or more than one match on his person at one time. This latter regulation is supposedly a precaution against fire. He cannot wear a vest in winter, or gloves without special permission, unless the rest of the command are ordered to wear them. He must do all his own laundry work. He is not permitted to bring any pictures into the regimental area without submitting them to the regimental commander for approval, and there is much confiscation of Mack Sennett bathing beauties, whose charms are appreciated in Japan as elsewhere.

His approved newspapers are censored each morning and political articles removed, as well as some other items, before the papers are hung in the canteen. On one occasion the photograph of Yukio Ozaki was removed and the officer in charge explained that it was because a year before Mr. Ozaki had made a speech in the Diet advocating the reduction of the army by five divisions. The soldier receives the munificent pay of three yen (nearly seven shillings) a month and he must not spend more than one-half of this on amusement. The company commanders easily enforce this rule by making the men show receipts, not for the sums spent on amusement, but for the amount spent on supplies such as tobacco, medicine, socks, etc., and for the amount deposited in the bank.

1st Lieut. W. J. Clear, in the
U.S. "Infantry Journal."

WIRELESS NOTES

CONDUCTED BY

Commandant J. SMYTH

ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

DEFINITIONS—Continued.

Permeability.—Magnetic conductivity. That quality of a magnetic substance in virtue of which it responds quickly to changes in magnetic condition. The reciprocal of magnetic reluctance.

Permanent Magnet.—A hardened steel or tungsten magnet possessing a high degree of retentivity or reluctance.

Polarised Relay.—A relay the armature of which is either an induced or permanent magnet. The relay coils according to their polarity exert either attraction or repulsion on the armature.

Polarisation.—The coating of hydrogen which accumulates on the negative plate of a primary battery and which tends to produce an opposing voltage in addition to introducing a high resistance in the battery.

Potentiometer.—A resistance to which is attached a moveable contact. When this resistance is connected across a source of voltage varying degrees of that voltage may be obtained between the moveable slider and either end of the resistance.

Potential Energy.—Energy under restraint. A charged condenser contains potential electrical energy. A weight lifted to a height or a compressed spring possesses potential mechanical energy.

Power Factor.—The ratio of real to apparent power in an alternating current machine.

Quenched Gap.—One in which the spark is rapidly quenched. The quenching is usually achieved by exposing a large surface area in the form of fins for heat radiation.

Reactance.—The resistance effect in a circuit in virtue of its inductance and capacity. When these two factors are equal they neutralise or balance one another. The circuit then possesses the ordinary ohmic or conductor resistance.

Reaction Circuit.—The plate circuit of a valve coupled back by inductance or capacity to the aerial circuit. In the case of a multi-valve set reaction may be introduced by coupling portion of one high-frequency circuit to a preceding or succeeding high-frequency circuit.

Rectifier.—A device for converting alternating to direct current. The crystal detector and rectifying valve

act as rectifiers of high-frequency oscillations.

Reluctance.—Resistance or opposition to change in magnetic condition.

Residual Charge.—Small charge remaining in a condenser after apparent discharge.

Residual Magnetism.—Magnetism remaining after the magnetising influence has been withdrawn: due to magnetic reluctance.

Resonance.—That condition in an alternating current circuit when the natural frequency or tune of the circuit is in step with the impressed frequency.

Retardation Coil (Choke Coil).—A coil of high inductance, generally used to confine high-frequency oscillations to a particular circuit.

Rheostat.—A variable resistance.

Relay.—An apparatus in which a weak current closes a contact which in turn connects a battery or other source of voltage to another circuit.

CORRECTION.

In last week's notes under the heading *Microphone*: In 9th line read "Sound waves," not as printed "some waves."

RESIGNATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

"Iris Oifigiúil" announces that the following officers—Commandant Desmond Dowling, Capt. Matthew James Synnott, Lieut. Richard Ed. Kimmage, Lieut. Michael McLoughlin, Lieut. Jeremiah Purcell, 2nd-Lieut. (Act-Lieut.) Jn. Jos. Egan, 2nd-Lieut. Francis Cassidy, 2nd-Lieut. Francis Martin, 2nd-Lieut. Sean Vincint O'Hara, 2nd-Lieut. Matthew O'Malley—having tendered, in writing, their resignations of their commissions as officers in Oglagh na hÉireann, the Executive Council have accepted the resignations, and have withdrawn their commissions accordingly, with effect as from the 22nd inst.

"Iris Oifigiúil" also contains the following announcement:—Capt. George Redmond to be Acting-Commandant, Capt. Daniel Stapleton to be Acting-Commandant, Captain Christian Sauerzweig, Army School of Music, to be Commandant, 2nd-Lieut. Arthur Duff, Army School of Music, to be Lieutenant.

THE STUDENT'S PAGE.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF CAPTAIN S. O'SULLIVAN.

TOPOGRAPHY. MAP READING.

Lesson No. 26.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS.—ORDNANCE SURVEY
MAPS OF IRELAND (ONE INCH AND
HALF INCH).

The Plate shown overleaf contains most of the conventional signs used in the Irish Ordnance Survey Maps drawn to the scales of one inch to one mile (1/63360) and half inch to the mile (1/126720).

The student should make himself thoroughly familiar with each and every one of those signs, and should practise drawing them, using coloured pencils or crayons where colouring is indicated.

Roads.—When roads are enclosed by fences, walls or obstacles of any kind they are drawn with continuous lines. When not so enclosed, dotted lines are used. A road may be enclosed on one side and open on the other. In such cases the enclosed side is shown by a continuous line, while the open side is shown by a dotted line.

Where a road enters or leaves the map the distance from the nearest town or village, with the name of the town or village, is written on the margin, e.g., Dunmanway, 5 miles. The word *From* is prefixed to such entries on the left and bottom of the map and the word *To* to entries on the right and top.

A *metalled* road is one which has a macadamised surface or other surface equally smooth and durable.

A metalled road over 14 feet in width may be classed as first or second class

according to the condition of its surface. Metalled roads under 14 feet in width, and all unmetalled roads irrespective of width, are classed as third class roads. Metalled roads over 14 feet wide liable to be cut up by heavy traffic or bad weather should be classed as second class.

Note.—Fourteen feet of metalling will allow for two lines of traffic in opposite directions.

In the Ordnance Survey Maps first and second class roads are coloured brown, while first class roads are indicated by heavy boundary lines, only one of these lines being heavy in the case of second class roads.

Railways.—In the half inch map railways, whether single or double, are shown by a thick black line, stations being shown by means of small circles. In the inch map single line railways are shown by means of light parallel lines, with light vertical lines at short intervals between. To show a double line the thickness of the vertical lines is markedly increased. Stations are indicated by writing in the word and indicating the platforms by black oblong markings. The name of the Railway is sometimes printed along the indicating line.

Cuttings and Embankments.—These are shown by means of short lines called "hachures," which are also used to indicate altitude in the one-inch map. In a cutting (*i.e.*, where the ground surface is cut away to admit of a railway or road being run through a hill or other high ground at the same level) the edge is shown by a continuous line and the hachures are drawn *from* the edge of the cutting *towards*

the railway or road and at right angles to it. In an embankment (*i.e.* where a banking is raised to maintain uniformity of level) the hachures are drawn vertically *from* the railway or road. The hachures indicating an embankment are not enclosed by a line as in the case of a cutting.

Bridges over and under should be carefully studied and always clearly indicated. Otherwise they may be confused with level crossings.

Rivers.—Rivers under 15 feet in width are indicated by a single line. Over 15 feet in width a double line is used. Rivers, streams, canals and lakes are indicated by blue lines the space between the lines being also coloured blue.

Canals.—These are easily distinguishable from rivers in that the lines are equidistant throughout and the course is straight and regular.

Altitude.—In the one inch map altitude or height above sea level is indicated by means of short lines called *hachures*. The slope, length and density of those lines indicate different degrees of slope. Numerous "spot levels" are also shown.

In the half inch map altitude is indicated by form lines called *contours* which indicate the form or shape of the hill at different heights. Contour lines are drawn for every hundred feet of altitude. Altitude is always shown in feet and is the height above low water of Spring Tides in Dublin Bay which is 21 feet below a mark on the base of Poolbeg Lighthouse.

The study of contours and hachures will form the subject matter of a subsequent lesson.

When a fellow interrupts you, always be grateful. He may be saving you just in time.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"AN t-ÓGLACH" will be delivered to any address at the following rates payable in advance:

	s.	d.
One Year	13	0
Six Months	6	6
Three Months	3	3

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "AN t-ÓGLACH," and crossed "& Co."

TEXT BOOKS

All the books required for the work conducted in the Students' Page and any other aids to study can be obtained by return of post from

The Educational Company of Ireland, Limited

89 TALBOT ST. - - DUBLIN
11 PATRICK ST. - - CORK

Catalogues Post Free.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

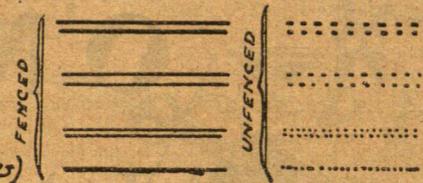
AS USED IN THE INCH AND HALF INCH ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

METALLED ROADS; FIRST CLASS (1" & 1/2" MAPS)

SECOND

THIRD

UNMETALLED ROADS (1" MAPS) OTHER ROADS (1/2" MAPS)

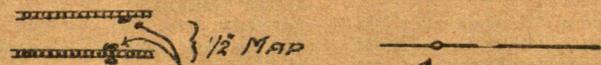


FIRST AND SECOND CLASS ROADS ARE COLOURED BROWN

BRIDLE AND FOOTPATHS

RAILWAYS, SINGLE LINE (1" MAP)

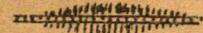
.. TWO OR MORE LINES



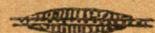
MINERAL LINES AND TRAMWAYS



EMBANKMENT



CUTTING

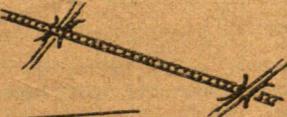


TUNNELL



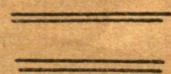
EMBANKMENTS AND CUTTINGS ARE NOT SHOWN ON THE 1/2" MAP

BRIDGE, RAILWAY OVER ROAD



ROAD OVER RAILWAY

ISOLATED BRIDGES



LEVEL CROSSING



STREAMS RIVERS AND LAKES



CANALS



RIVER CROSSINGS



ALL RIVERS LAKES ETC. ARE SHOWN IN BLUE

VIADUCT, RAILWAY OR ROAD OVER RAVINE WATERWAY ETC



AQUEDUCT, CANAL OVER RIVER, RAVINE ETC



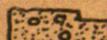
WOODS SHOWN IN GREEN ON 1" MAP



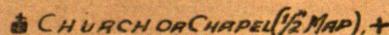
COUNTY BOUNDARIES



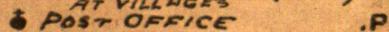
PARKS, DEMENSES, PRIVATE GROUNDS



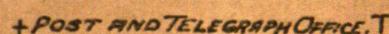
CHURCH OR CHAPEL WITH TOWER (1" MAP ONLY)



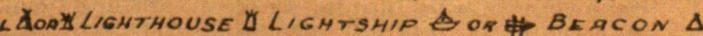
.. .. SPIRE



WITHOUT TOWER OR SPIRE



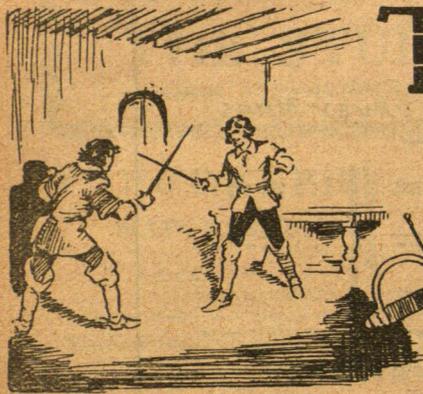
WINDMILL OR LIGHTHOUSE LIGHTSHIP OR BEACON



CONTOURS 300 LINES IN BROWN SUBMARINE DEPTS SHOWN

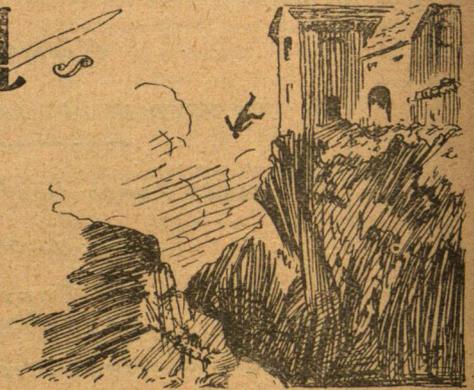
(1/2" MAP) 200 ALTITUDES IN FEET. CONTOURS 10 IN FATHOMS

TRIGONOMETRICAL POINT AND LEVEL (1" MAP ONLY) (ALTITUDE IN FEET)



The Sword of O'Malley

By
Justin Mitchell



CHAPTER XXIII.—continued.

"We Irish have a gift of exaggerated and extravagant language," he said; "but very often we don't mean all we say. Our bark is worse than our bite."

Karpal nodded sagely. He must humour his patient; but he had disquieting recollection of the threats uttered by the Guardsman in his moments of delirium.

"Remember, I am your friend," the veteran said earnestly.

"My very good friend," Edmund rejoined. "My very dear and kind friend. Have you not wonderfully larded, and oiled, and healed my roasted flesh and rigged me up for battle once more?"

"For battle!" echoed Karpal, in tones of horror. "Why, sir, you mustn't even dream of fighting for months to come. Your right arm and shoulder—"

"Ah!" cried Edmund reprovingly; and again "Ah!"

He flung back the coverlet and levered himself round on his left elbow until his limbs dangled over the side of the bed, and, for the first time in weeks, his feet touched the floor. "My dear, wise old Karpal," he said, "you are sage and skilful, but you don't know everything. You don't know, for instance, that I fence almost as well with my left hand as with my right. Look you." On the word he put forth his only available hand and took his sword from the scabbard, which dangled from a knob of the oaken bed-frame. "My left hand against any two swords in Rhonberg!" he said, making playful feints and passes at the old soldier-nurse. "Tell me," he asked presently, "was I a very difficult subject to handle? Did I give you no end of trouble and annoyance, my good, kind, patient old man-mother?"

Karpal made a slight deprecatory gesture. "'Twas nothing," he said quietly. "When your delirium waxed violent I had assistance."

"Assistance?" echoed the patient questioningly.

"The Duke and the Officers," old Karpal explained.

"Did it take five of you to hold me down?" Edmund bantered.

"Sometimes even five of us were un-

equal to the task," the veteran murmured ruefully.

"How, then, did you contrive to subdue my wild capers?" O'Malley queried smilingly.

Karpal slowly adjusted the patient's bandaged hand.

"I sent for someone," he murmured.

"Someone?" Edmund repeated.

"Someone who laid a cool hand on your burning brow, and instantly calmed your struggles and checked your curses."

"Curses!" cried O'Malley protestingly. "Oh, come now! I wasn't so bad as all that."

"You spoke in a language which none of us could understand, but anyone could tell that it was bad language. You were certainly cursing some enemy with all your might," old Karpal explained.

"And someone came to lay cool, restraining hands on my burning brow," Edmund reflected.

"Someone did," the veteran acquiesced.

There was a moment's silence. O'Malley thoughtfully fingered his sword-hilt. The nurse carefully selected a phial of greenish liquid and held it up to the light.

"In my dreams," the Guardsman said, in low soliloquy, "I sometimes fancied that my tortured body and fevered soul had moments of celestial peace. Methought an angel came and ministered to me."

"An angel!" Karpal echoed, with a trace of concern. Was his patient growing delirious again?

"An angel," Edmund continued, "whose gracious presence hovered near my couch, gilding the grey waste of life with the roseate hues of dawn. Her eyes, Karpal, hold the deep unfathomable mystery of moonless midnight; on her smooth, white brow all the wisdom of all the ages sits enthroned; in her glossy tresses you detect secret glimpses of bronze, and amber, and wonderful dusky gold, for all the world like the hidden lights in a tawny Connacht burn. And her smile! Her marvellous, magical, winsome smile! The dimpling, bewitching, amazing beauty of it! The sudden, arresting, dazzling radiance of it! When she smiles—"

"She?" Karpal interrupted anxiously. "She? I thought you said it was an angel?"

"Better than an angel; a woman!" Edmund explained gravely.

Karpal had a sudden accession of alarm. "You need more medicine," he said severely, and offered a phial of green liquid to the loquacious patient. O'Malley laughed hugely.

"You cold-blooded, ice-brained old image," he cried, in mock reproach. "Can't your dense mind catch the meaning of my Celtic imagery? Understand, old man, that I was apostrophizing an undefined Angelic Presence—not any woman in particular."

"Your pardon, sir," said Karpal humbly. "I thought you spoke of the Princess Irene."

Edmund suddenly stiffened. He fixed Karpal in a cold stare of contempt. "You babbling old dotard!" he said;

"how dare you even whisper such a thing? How dare you dream that I would speak thus of one so far above me?"

"She nursed you through your illness," Karpal said, as if in explanation.

"Her goodness befits her exalted station," Edmund answered coldly. "She would have done as much for any poor soldier."

"But her Highness esteems you above and beyond anyone else in Rhonberg," the old man persisted. "You saved her life."

"The privilege is mine," O'Malley said quietly. "I am honoured in being permitted to render any slight service to a lady of such high degree."

"The Princess doesn't take that view," the veteran insisted stubbornly. "Twice during your illness, while you lay in deep slumber, I saw her kiss you."

For a moment Edmund sat transfixed. His brows blackened thunderously, and his eyes blazed dreadful threats at the old man. Then he schooled himself to laugh lightly and wag a mocking finger.

"Karpal, you are drunk," he said reprovingly.

"I assure you, no," the nurse protested.

"Then you must be mad," cried the patient, in a gust.

hand he seized Karpal's throat, and dragged the old man down beside him, so that his eyes blazed and burned into the veteran's face.

"Which of those phials contains a potion to cure a madman?" he hissed, "for, by Heaven, you shall drain it to the dregs. You must have gone distraught, to dream that you beheld such a monstrous impossibility. You merely *dreamt* it, do you hear? Admit that you were mistaken, that your long vigils crazed you, that your sleepy eyes played tricks with your bemused brain. Admit it, or I'll tear your tongue out!" He shook the man until Karpal panted for breath.

"Perhaps—I—was—mistaken," the veteran gurgled, between gasps.

"You *were* mistaken!" O'Malley insisted. "Such a thing never happened! It couldn't happen! It's unthinkable, impossible, outrageous, absurd! Have you mentioned it to anyone else?"

"On my honour, no," Karpal said earnestly.

"'Tis well," said Edmund, somewhat mollified. "I warn you to keep silence on the matter now and for ever. You made a hideous mistake. Dismiss it from your mind. Forget all about it."

"I will try to forget," Karpal said, with a little coaxing gesture as of one who humours a testy, unreasonable patient.

(To be continued.)

HEALTHFUL BEVERAGES.

It will be gratifying news to the many soldiers who favoured the products of D'Arcy's Brewery to know that although this firm has been compelled to close down another famous and old-established Dublin company is going to carry on the production of the former's famous beverages. In another page Messrs. Watkins, Jameson, Pim & Co., Ltd., make an announcement to this effect and, in view of the firm's unique reputation it is scarcely necessary to assure our readers that they can rely upon the high quality for which the Anchor Brewery was famous being thoroughly maintained under the new auspices. The new O'Connell's Ale had achieved a well deserved popularity in the Army as a mild, healthful, invigorating beverage equal to any brew from across the Channel and we feel sure that the demand for it will increase when its fine qualities become better known. All the products of the Ardee Street Brewery are worthy of support on their merits, and, in addition, the consumer has the satisfaction of knowing that he is helping to keep alive one of our oldest industries. Messes and canteens should see to it that this firm's products are stocked in preference to the foreign article, which is no whit better in quality.

You can't get better by thinking you are getting worse. It is a waste of thought.

THE MANŒUVRES

Splendid Spirit of the Troops.

A DASHING EXPLOIT.

The third day of the manœuvres in which the Eastern Command and Curragh Training Camp participated provided the most interesting phase of the operations.

The Blue Force, which was attacking Dublin, continued the retreat which had been ordered on the previous day by Colonel S. O'Higgins, Director of Operations, as a test of mobility, and the Reds attacked the centre of the retreating line with great vigour. The Blues put up a splendid defence and throughout the day a strenuous struggle raged across the hilly and difficult country, the "Cease Fire" finding the retreating Army some eight miles further back. The cohesive, wonderfully disciplined retreat ending in the occupation of the selected position reflected great credit upon Col. Austin Brennan and the troops under his command.

Aeroplanes were very active and continually bombarded the armoured cars which darted along the road. Particularly fierce fighting took place around a hill near the peak of the Red salient, where the Blues succeeded in holding up the advance for two hours. In mud-filled trenches and ditches and over boggy fields the two forces fought with a grim determination that gave an amazing air of realism to the struggle.

Armoured Car's Brilliant Coup.

One of the factors which speeded up the end was a brilliant coup by a Red Rolls-Royce armoured car (photograph of which with the officer in charge will be found on page 11). Near Deerpark this car put a couple of Blue scouts out of action and sent a runner back to Blessington for reinforcements, having discovered a Blue Force in the vicinity. An armoured Lancia swiftly arrived

and the two cars proceeded cautiously. Near Edestown the Rolls-Royce poured heavy machine-gun fire into a body of Blue troops on his right and, turning a sharp bend, came unexpectedly face to face with a Blue armoured car. Instantly the Rolls-Royce accelerated and before the Blue car had time to realise the situation the Red car had dashed past it and the Blue vehicle was trapped between the two Red cars. The Umpire had no option but to declare the Blue car out of action.

At Larch Hill, about a mile further on, the Red cars decimated a Blue battalion and cyclist company which occupied the village although the Blues put up as game a defence as possible in the circumstances. This practically terminated hostilities and next day (Thursday, 23rd September) the troops of both forces returned to their respective bases at the Curragh and Dublin after only a brief early morning resumption of hostilities.

All Excellent.

Of the infantry units which took part (says the "Irish Times") it must be recorded that their work was splendid. Discipline, fire control, heavy marching, all the things that make up the infantryman's training, were thoroughly observed. The Departmental Corps and Services, too, showed by their work that they knew their jobs as soldiers should. The reconnaissance work of the Air Force could not have been better; the Engineers, though little heard of during the operations, were an indispensable arm of the service. The Army Medical Service, Signallers, and all the other branches of the Army, did all that was expected of them.

Civilian Courtesy.

One of the most pleasing features of the manœuvres (says the "Irish Independent") has been the good relations everywhere manifested between the troops and the residents over whose land they are advancing. Where the troops halted or bivouacked in the vicinity of a village or farmhouse the residents supplied them with tea and bread, and in every possible way endeavoured to add to the creature comforts of the men on the march.

Photographs of the Manœuvres

which we publish in this issue have been cut down, owing to exigencies of space, but untrimmed copies, giving all the individuals photographed in each case, can be had from this office—

Half-Plate (6½ in. by 4½ in.) 1s. 6d.

Whole-Plate (8½ in. by 6½ in.) 2s. 6d.

Terms: CASH with Order. Postage extra.

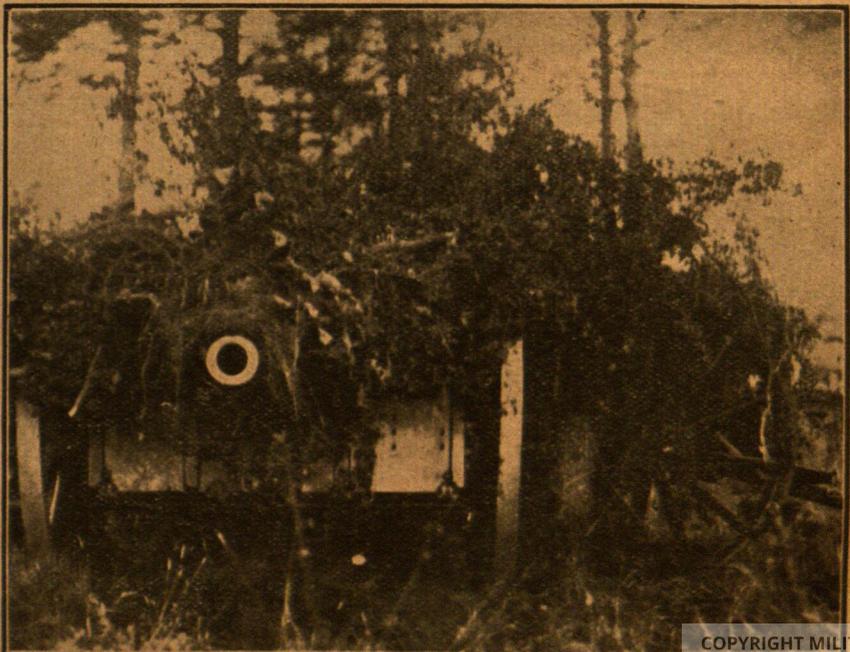
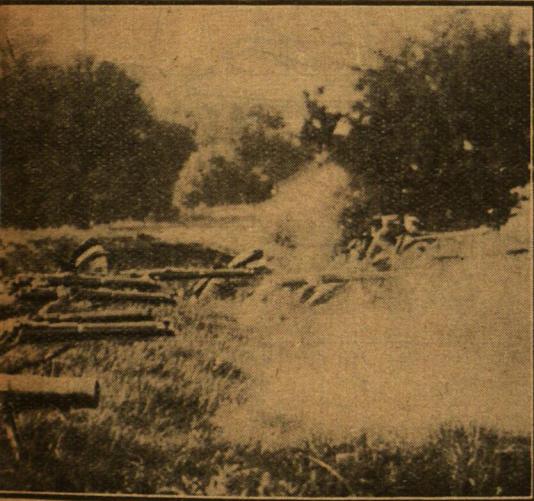
"THE GENTLE ART OF
STRETCHER-BEARING."

"Me Larkie's" Adventures
during the Manœuvres."

See NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

NOEUVRES

DUBLIN,
22 and 23, 1926.

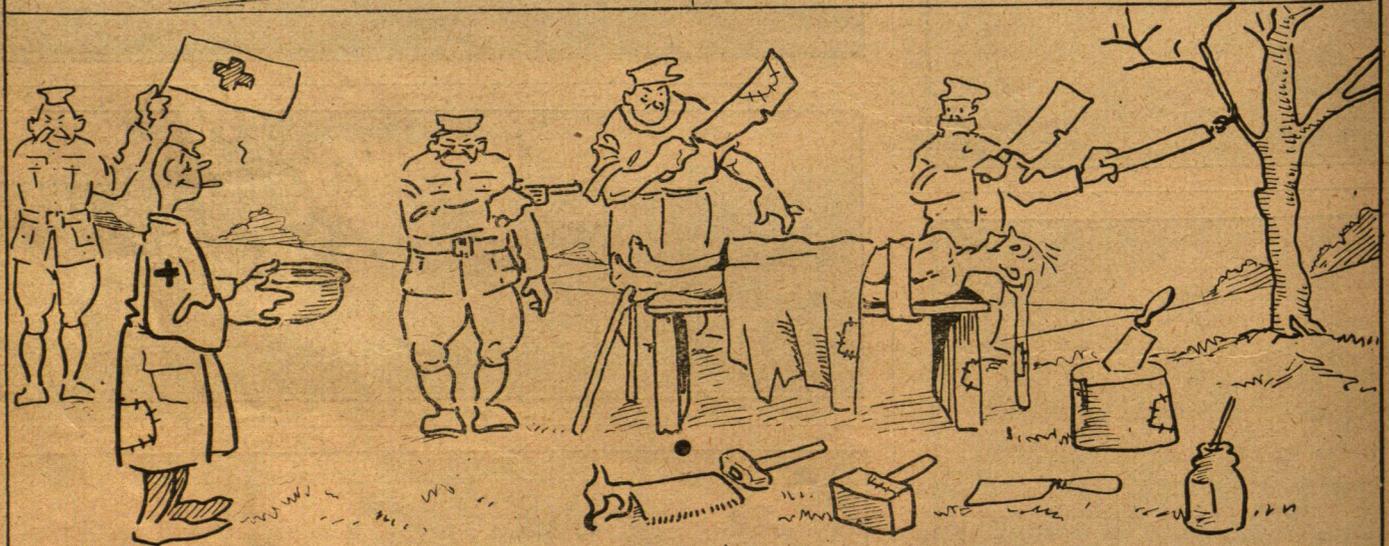
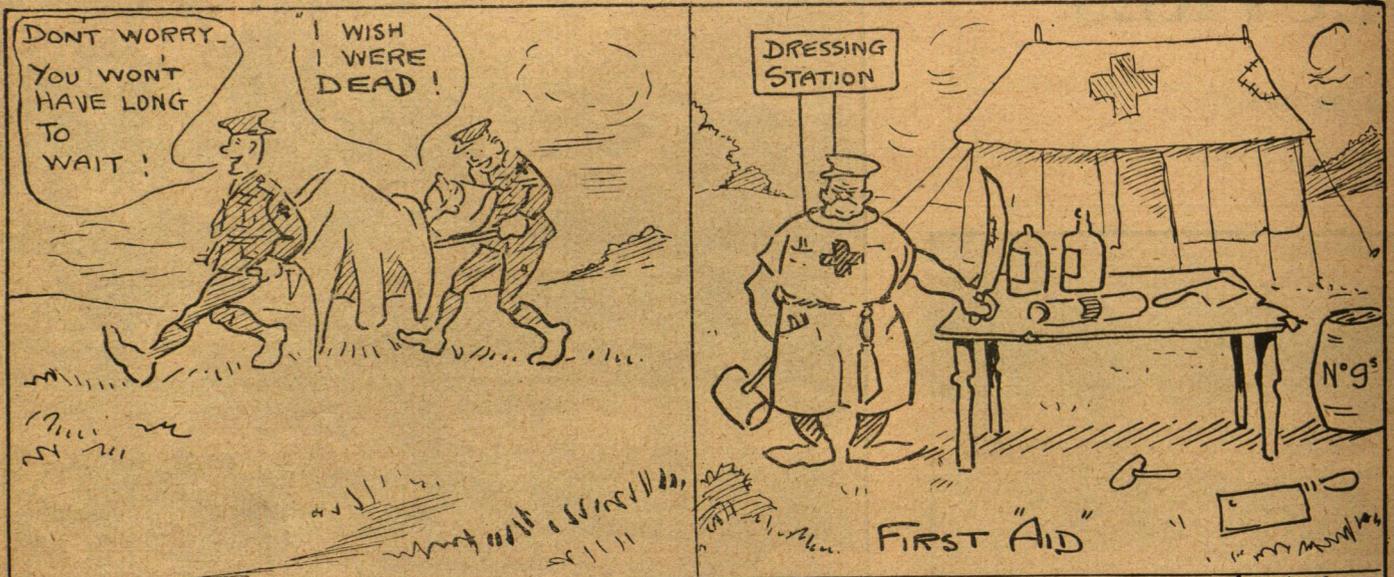


and the Chief of Staff. Centre—"Stop, Look,
Major M. A. O'Connor, the Adjutant-General,
Col. M'Loughlin, Col. McGorran and Major Joyce.
stemming an attack from Larch Hill. Note
M'Loughlin, Major O'Connor, Capt. E. Rooney,
an, Commdt. McCormack, Capt. Haugh, Major
Col. E. V. O'Carroll, Col. S. O'Higgins, Director
Higgins, D.M.S., and Col. Morcan.
scored a decisive victory on the last day of the
an, T.D. and the Minister for Defence discussing
Centre: Right—Blue Force Field Kitchen.
blagged from aircraft.

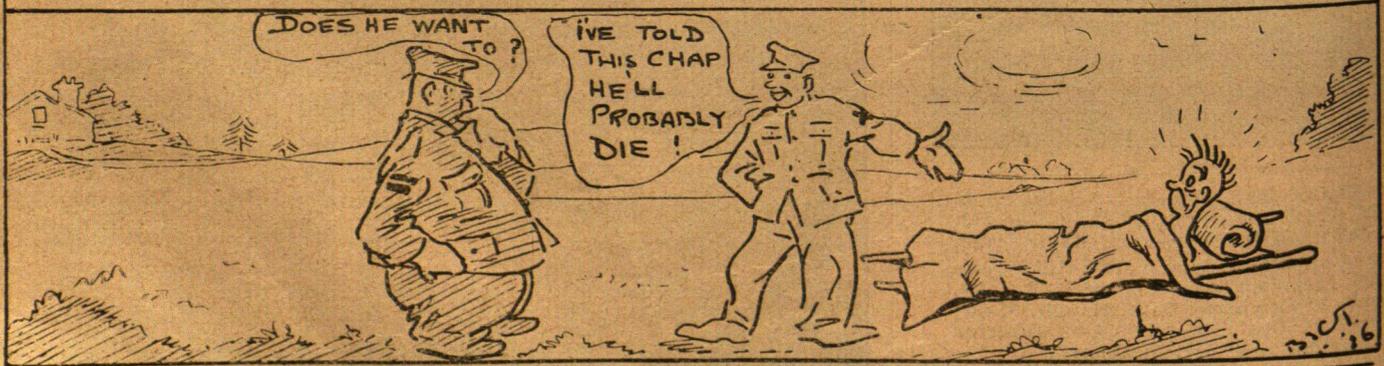
"An tOglach" photos.

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES

WHAT OUR ARTIST SAW (?) AT THE MANŒUVRES.



— OPERATING ON A BLUE FORCE MAN WITH THE OBJECT OF REMOVING THE "MISSING" RED FORCE RATIONS —



MANŒUVRES—More Drawings and Photographs in NEXT ISSUE.

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES

ORDER EARLY.



Óglaigh na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

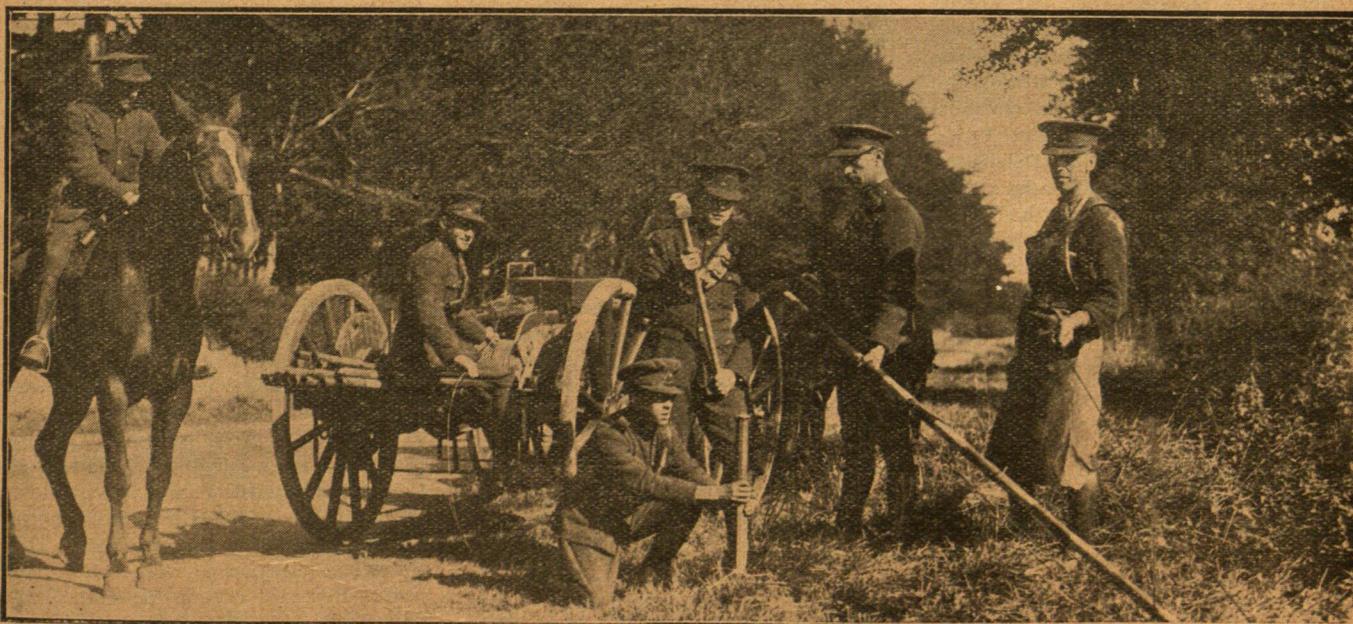
ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

ON MANOEUVRES.



TOP—Field Signal Station (telephones and lamp). *Centre*—Field cable wagon erecting pole crossing. *Bottom Left*—Field wireless station. *Bottom Right*—H.Q. Wireless Station.

"An t-Oglach" photos.



AIR TRAGEDY.

Irish Soldiers Laid to Rest.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest on Lieutenant E. L. O'Reilly, Ballypatrick, Clonmel, and 2nd-Lieut. Prenderville, Newtownsandes, Kerry, who were killed when a Bristol Fighter aeroplane crashed midway between Brittas and Blessington during the recent manœuvres.

Giving evidence at the inquest, which was held in St. Bricin's Hospital, Colonel C. F. Russell, O.C., Air Force, stated that the machine which crashed had been allotted to Captain Delamere, but owing to engine trouble it was declared unserviceable and the machine which had been allotted to Lieut. Prenderville was given to Capt. Delamere. On the following day, Tuesday, 21st September, the first machine had been overhauled, was tested and declared serviceable. It was then flown by Lieut. Prenderville and it was on this flight that he and Lieut. O'Reilly met their deaths.

Colonel Russell added that so far as he had been able to ascertain the accident occurred from engine failure of some sort. He suspected that in changing from rear tank to front tank the engine failed to pick up on the new tank. The machine was in a sound and efficient condition when going up. It had been delivered brand new a year previously.

The jury expressed sympathy with the relatives, which was endorsed for the Minister for Defence by Colonel Russell, who said both officers would be greatly missed by the Air Force. Lieut. Prenderville was not only thoroughly competent, but was also an instructor.

LIEUT. O'REILLY'S FUNERAL.

On Wednesday evening, 22nd September, the body of Lieutenant O'Reilly was brought by motor to Gambonsfield, Co. Tipperary, and placed in the parish church. The motor which carried the coffin was in charge of Commandant D. Mackay and Lieutenants Walsh and Hampton. Five other motor cars with relatives and friends accompanied it and they were met by a large number of the local people.

The Requiem Office and High Mass on Thursday was attended by a very large

congregation of the military and civilians. The officiating priests were Canon Whelan, P.P., celebrant; the Rev. Father Coughlan, C.C., deacon; the Rev. Father Kenneally, C.C., sub-deacon. The Rev. Father Ryan, chaplain, Griffith Barracks, Dublin; the Rev. Father Cusack, P.P., Powerstown; the Rev. Father Cusack, C.C., ditto; the Rev. Father Borris, O.C., Ferrybank; the Rev. Father Bradley, and the Rev. Father Ignatius, O.F.M., were also present.

The following officers were present with firing parties from Cork and Waterford and the No. 2 Army Band:—Major-General Brennan, Adjutant-General; Colonel Russell, O.C., Air Force, and the following from the Engineer Corps:—Captain Irwin, Captain Kavanagh, Captain Sheridan, Captain McGrath, Lieutenants Healy, Bennett and Moloney. Commandant Fitzmaurice and Captain Delamere were present from the Air Force. Sergeant-Major McFadden and Sergeant Dolan represented the non-commissioned officers of the Engineers.

At the close of the High Mass the remains were borne by officers to the graveside in the churchyard, accompanied by the officiating clergymen.

While the remains were being lowered the troops stood with reversed arms, and when the grave was closed they fired three volleys and the "Last Post" was sounded. The band played the "Dead March."

Lieutenant O'Reilly was well and popularly known in Clonmel and the district, and the citizens of Clonmel, headed by the Mayor (Councillor Reidy) and the people of the countryside of all creeds and classes turned out to pay their last tribute of respect to the gallant young officer.

The chief mourners were:—Edward O'Reilly (father), Mrs. O'Reilly (mother), Mrs. Dolan, Birr, and the Misses Josephine and Agnes O'Reilly (sisters), William, John, Augustine and James O'Reilly (brothers), Michael Dolan (brother-in-law), P. J. O'Reilly, Clonmel; Thomas O'Reilly and William O'Reilly (uncles), Mrs. Lacey (aunt), Edward and Martin O'Gorman, John O'Reilly, Thomas O'Connor, Patrick Skehan, James Power, solicitor, Kells; Albert Power, Miss Ada Power (cousins), Mr. Owen Lacey, and many other relatives.

The Minister for Defence was represented by Capt. Liam Cryan, Army Signal Corps.

A large number of beautiful wreaths were sent by officers of various corps and relatives and friends.

It was stated at first that the interment would be made in Kilcash, but eventually it was arranged to bury Lieutenant O'Reilly in his mother's burial ground, Gambonsfield.

LIEUT. PRENDERVILLE'S FUNERAL.

The body of Lieut. T. J. Prenderville was laid to rest on Saturday, 25th September, in Prospect Cemetery, Glasnevin.

Requiem Mass was celebrated at 10 a.m. at Arbour Hill Military Church, and was attended by a large number of civilians, as well as military friends, of the deceased young officer. The celebrant was the Rev. Fr. Piggot, C.F., Collins Barracks.

Full military honours were accorded at the funeral, which took place immediately after. The coffin, covered with the Tricolour, and on which were borne the deceased officer's sword and cap, was carried to the cemetery on a gun carriage.

The following officers of the Air Force acted as pall-bearers:—Comdt. Fitzmaurice, Capt. Delamere, Capt. Hannon, Capt. Crossley, Lieut. Carroll and Lieut. McKeown, Col. Russell, the C.O. of the Air Force, marched with a large muster of other officers behind the gun carriage. These included Lieut.-Gen. Peadar MacMahon, Chief of Staff; Maj.-Gen. Hogan, O/C. Eastern Command; Col. O'Higgins, Chief Staff Officer, and Col. McGaurin. Mr. P. Hughes, Minister for Defence, was in attendance, and Comdt. O'Sullivan represented President Cosgrave.

The remains were received at Glasnevin by Father Fitzgibbon, who recited the prayers in the chapel. Very Rev. D. Ryan, Head Chaplain to the Defence Forces, officiated at the graveside. The following clergymen were also present:—Rev. W. O'Riordan, C.F., Baldonnel; Rev. R. J. Casey, C.F., Portobello; Rev. J. McLoughlin, C.F., Beggar's Bush; Rev. J. Fahy, C.C., Lusk; Rev. J. O'Connell; Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan, C.C., James's Street, Dublin; Fr. T. J. Traynor, C.C., Whitehall, and Rev. Fr. Nolan, C.C.

Buglers sounded the "Last Post," after which a firing party of the 19th Battalion, under Lieut. B. Kennedy, fired three volleys over the grave.

A pathetic figure at the graveside was the deceased officer's mother, Mrs. Prenderville, Newtownsandes, Kerry. Other mourners were:—Cornelius Prenderville (brother); Mrs. Furlong, De Courcy Square, Dublin (aunt); B. Harte and J. Harte (Thurles); James, John, and Mary Furlong (Dublin), cousins.

Wreaths were sent, by Col. Russell and officers of the Air Force, N.C.O.'s and men, Air Force Officers Department of Defence; Mrs. Wall and family and "Joe."

Capt. John P. Stafford was in charge of the funeral arrangements.





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

8th BATTALION, CURRAGH.

We marched back on the evening of the 24th September to our peaceful barracks from the manoeuvre area, war-stained and battered after four hard days of fighting against the Red Army. I must say that the march to and from the war area, although long and hard, was undertaken with a spirit that would make the veterans of the Old Guard look with envy on this youthful Army of ours. That grand spirit of the soldier prevailed all through our ranks, and it made one feel proud to be marching with such splendid fellows.

To say a little of the part we played I must first relate what our object was. Our Battalion formed part of the Blue Army, which marched out from the Curragh on the morning of 20th September, to give battle to a Red Army, which was marching from Dublin, and who had threatened invasion of our territory. (Funny how the Red Army thought it was the other way about!—Ned). And, as mentioned in my previous notes, we were rigged out in full battle paraphernalia for the event. The march to the scene of conflict was without a hitch, and those of us who were visiting for the first time the beautiful scenery of the Wicklow hills must have greatly admired it. But I think that admiration died away when we had to face the enemy and contest every inch of the hills with him. Then, after victory, the long, cold hours of outpost duty on these Wicklow hills made one think of that metrical composition,

"Like sunset o'er the Wicklow Hills
You set my heart aglow."

Yes, our feet were cold, but our hearts were set aglow when we observed the next relief arriving, and when we smelt that beautiful appetiser of a stew awaiting our return to bivouac where the boys gathered around the camp-fires and "fought their battles o'er again." The whole "war" was re-fought around the camp-fires, and quotations flew like shrapnel, the favourites being "An army marches on its stomach" and "Better to lose a gun than lose a battle."

The great question was: "Are we winning?" One chap said it would not be diplomatic to express an opinion, but, to the best of his belief the Blues had a walk-over.

The fighting, although at times very hard, was full of interest. The rattle of the musketry and the rat-tat-tat of the machine-guns made it very realistic. The invention of two Irish officers which enables blank ammunition to be fired by the machine-guns speaks well for the efficiency of the Army, and all the boys are proud of our inventors.

We are all very grateful to our Brigade Commander, Col. Austin Brennan, for being so kind as to excuse members of the Brigade all parades for three days, and for the kind way he spoke as to the efficiency of the Officers, N.C.O.s and men in the manoeuvres.

"GRAVEL-CRUSHER."



12th BATTALION, TEMPLEMORE.

I have had no notes in "An t-Oglach" for some weeks past, as I was on holiday by "Carbery's hundred isles."

All ranks of the 12th wish all happiness to Lieut. Michael J. Burke on his marriage, but regret his transfer from the 12th to the 14th Battalion. In the old days the Lieut. was one of the first to join the famed Galtee Battalion, East Limerick Brigade, I.R.A. In the Galtees district the first of our mobile columns was formed, and the Lieut. fought in the A.S.U. in many a thrilling encounter in and near the Glen of Aberlow.

The year 1926 has proved a singularly successful one in Gaeldom. This time last year the pioneers of the G.A.A. were confronted with a crop of objections and counter-objections. This year their path is much smoother. I mention this on account of the large number of military players concerned in the contests of great and minor importance now taking place.

Military players figured on both teams when the "Kingdom" met the "Short Grass" selection in the recently played All-Ireland Football final, which, as already known, resulted in a draw.

This was soon followed by an equally stirring contest, when the representatives of the "Rebel" county sprang a surprise at Thurles on the Tipperary men in caman art. This match also resulted in a draw.

In this contest, too, military players were much in evidence, particularly "Love" Higgins, who is one of Cork's best.

As I write the Garrison Chapel is undergoing much-needed repairs. No pain(t)s are being spared to make the work of renovation a success.

A platoon of "B" Coy. has recently returned to Battalion Headquarters from Collins Barracks, Cork. Roll in the remainder of the Battalion until we start the plays and concerts!

The Southern Command Sports take place on Thursday, October 7th, on which date we hope the contestants from the 12th will give a good account of themselves.

The match between Templemore and Mullinahone in the Tipperary County Football final, of which I made mention in a recent issue of this journal, and which resulted in a draw, was replayed on Sunday, 26th inst., at Mullinahone. The final created great interest, and Templemore had the assistance of two Army players—Pte. Mick McCarthy and Pte. Patk. O'Sullivan, of the 12th Battalion. Pte. Bill Scanlan, who played a good game in the initial contest, was unfortunately absent from the replay. McCarthy was all the time sound in the Templemore defence, but Mullinahone's combination eventually prevailed, and they ran out good winners by eight points, the scoring being—Templemore, 5 points; Mullinahone, 13 points.

"ROS CAIRBRE."



BERESFORD BARRACKS, CURRAGH.

A general meeting of the members of Beresford Men's Recreation Room was held on Tuesday night, 21st inst., Capt. J. I. Clinton, Adjutant of the Barracks, presiding. The president said he had not come there that night for the purpose of going into the accounts which, on glancing over them, did not look very bright. The chief object of the meeting was to re-organise the Recreation Room, or rather its personnel, now that winter was approaching. The Hall of late had not been everything it might have been. For some time both the Commanding Officer and

GILLETTE BLADES

Genuine U.S.A., 10 for 3/2
5 for 1/8, post free.

GORE

17 MOORE STREET
DUBLIN.



Oglach
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

himself had left the management of it to the committee and the members themselves—more to test the manner in which they would conduct it than for any other reason, and he was sorry to say they had been disappointed in their expectations. In the matter of keeping the Hall itself and its furniture as they should be kept they found an enormous amount of laxity. That state of affairs would certainly have to change—if not, of course, there would be only the one alternative—close it down—and that would be a pity after all that had been done to establish it. The Hall had been opened to provide comfort for the men and in order that they might enjoy, as it were, a home away from home, but some people unfortunately did not appear to realise or appreciate that fact.

"I hope," concluded the president, "that when you have appointed your new committee and set the working of the Hall on a proper basis we will see a mighty change for the better, and that the committee will shoulder their responsibilities like men and make the Hall a credit to themselves, to the barracks and to the camp. I want to see this Recreation Hall fit for anybody to come into, from the G.O.C. down, and towards that end I am with you. In saying so, I am speaking also for the Commanding Officer. We are here for your comforts." (Hear, hear).

After the committee had been appointed and some minor points discussed, it was decided to renovate the Hall. For this purpose it would be closed for 7 days, from Monday, September 27th. Capt. Clinton very kindly offered to supply the necessary materials, and the committee guaranteed the labour. The Captain also intimated that the library would be replenished very soon. In reply to a question regarding the wireless set, he said he would see that it would be reinstated in the Hall. The wireless set was the men's property and the men's only. It was purchased with their money.

Pte. Gallagher complained of the inadequate and irregular supplies of newspapers to the Hall. Sometimes, he said, one or two papers might find their way into it, but more often none at all. That, he thought, was very unfair.

The president—It was your own fault. As a member of the committee you had the remedy in your own hands. You should have reported the matter. In future if a member has a grievance or complaint in this or any other direction let him report it to the secretary or any member of the committee with a view of having it brought to the notice of the Commanding Officer or myself. There is another matter, too, which I would like to refer to—that is, the practice of people coming into the Hall who are not members of it. This applies particularly on occasions of social functions. Not alone have I been told this,

but I have seen it for myself several times. The subscription is only a nominal thing, and anybody not willing to pay it, well—outside. "Scroungers" will not be tolerated, and I will see to that.

Secretary—In future a roll of the members will be posted up in the Hall for everyone to see.

The president agreeing to seek the necessary permission, it was decided to hold a smoking concert in the near future.

After the business of the meeting had been disposed of, the president, on behalf of Mrs. Clinton and himself, thanked the men of the barracks, one and all, for the beautiful presentation he had had from them on the occasion of his recent marriage. It was really more than he expected, he said, especially on account of the fact that at the time there were many calls on their pockets for subscriptions. He assured them he cherished their gift more than anything in the world.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Capt. Clinton, the meeting adjourned.

We take this opportunity of extending to Capt. W. Carmichael, of the Camp Quartermaster's Staff, our hearty congratulations on the occasion of his recent marriage to Miss Margaret Myles, Belfast, which took place at St. Malachy's Church, Belfast. Capt. Carmichael is a very popular officer in the Curragh and in all sporting circles is well known. He is secretary of the camp branch of the A.A.A., every member of which will, we feel sure, join with us in wishing himself and Mrs. Carmichael many years of happiness in their new state.

K. P. K.



SIGNAL COMPANY, ATHLONE.

Owing to the departure of "Gunner" into civilian life, notes have ceased to appear from this Company for some time. However, this will no longer be the case. (Always welcome.—Ned).

FOR . . .

SPORTS' PRIZES

*Gold and Silver Watches,
:: :: Medals, etc. :: ::*

**JOHN GIBSON,
22 Sth. Richmond St., Dublin**

SPECIAL TERMS TO A.A.A.

We have a company of the 1st Batta. with us here, and the enthusiasm that their advent caused for the Irish language is amazing. If a company of this Battalion were moved around from barracks to barracks periodically there could be no doubt that before long there would be no necessity for troops to go to Irish classes or anywhere else to learn our own language. Whenever M— is missing from his "post on place of parade" now he may safely be said to be in the "Irish" billet seeking new words and fresh phrases and "working them off" on us unfortunates who are not sufficiently advanced to know whether he is asking us for a row or a drink!

The tragic air accident was very keenly felt by the Company, and particularly by one or two of us who had the honour of knowing Lieut. Prenderville or "Tim," as he was to us.

During the week Pte. Keogh was presented with certificate for Proficiency in Life-Saving, a very useful accomplishment, especially in Athlone, where the Shannon has claimed so many victims. (As a matter of fact the courses in Life-Saving were largely the outcome of those tragedies.—Ned).

This week's slogan:—"Cad é an focal Gaedhilge ar—?"

"GRID LEAK."



23rd BATT., PORTOBELLO.

Since my notes last week, our Battalion Football team are rapidly approaching that stage of physical fitness necessary for engaging in a contest of the calibre which the forthcoming match with the Artillery promises to be. The remainder, or that portion of them whom the gods favour with the luck of being off guard for that day, are indulging in deep breathing exercises, with the object of improving their vocal organs, for the better rendering of the Battalion yell, with variations.

We tender our heartfelt good wishes to Lieut. John Maguire on his entry into the silken bonds of matrimony, which happy event took place on the 2nd inst., at Dublin. We trust long years of happiness may lie before him.

Amongst other recent recruits to the ranks of the Benedicts are—Pat McCabe, "H.Q." Company; Pat Hogan, "H.Q." Company, and Pat Lynch, "B" Company. Verily, Pat is a family name. One and all, we wish them the old, old wish: "Health and Prosperity."

The Lovelorn Guy—"Say, Mac, do you believe that absence makes the heart grow fonder?"

The Hardened Sinner—"I don't know about that, but it don't half make up your pay-book."

P. QUINN & CO.,
SHAMROCK PLACE,
NORTH STRAND,
DUBLIN

PHONE 5067.

MEDALS FOR ALL SPORTS.

Enamelled or Plain.

DESIGNS AND DIES FREE.



ON MANOEUVRES,

when you reached the top of the hill after that gruelling three miles dash across broken ground—wouldn't you have relished a long, cool, refreshing draught of honest Irish-brewed stout or ale? Of course you would. And it would have done you good—toned up and reinvigorated the system, and enabled you to carry on the attack unflinchingly until the "Cease Fire" sounded at last.

Unfortunately such a pleasant incident is not possible on manoeuvres, where the rigours of real warfare must necessarily obtain to a very large extent. But now that you are enjoying the amenities of barrack life once more, there is no occasion for such self-denial.

A soldier's life is a strenuous one at all times, and it is imperative that he should preserve his physical fitness. He cannot permit himself to indulge in deleterious beverages which sap his mental and bodily strength. In the matter of liquid refreshment he must seek those that invigorate as well as refresh, and in this respect our soldiers are exceptionally fortunate in having at their command the products of an Irish Brewery which has preserved a reputation for the purity and excellence of its products through many generations—the

Famous Old Irish Brewery of WATKINS, JAMESON, PIM & CO., LTD., ARDEE STREET, DUBLIN.

As announced in the newspapers, the old Irish Brewery of John D'Arcy & Co., has "gone out of business," but another old and noted Irish Brewery, Watkins, Jameson, Pim & Co., Ltd., has taken over the business and trade of D'Arcy's. This means that the celebrated D'Arcy products—both ale and porter—will still be available. Not only that, but the quality of the products will in no way suffer.

The many customers of D'Arcy's Brewery are hereby assured that their interests are in the hands of an old Irish firm that has ever been proud of its reputation for integrity and punctilious adherence to the highest standards of the quality of their products.

As good as D'Arcy's porter and beer ever were, so, under the new regime they shall continue to be.

WATKINS, JAMESON, PIM & CO., LTD., ARDEE STREET BREWERY, DUBLIN,

Guarantee to supply a consistently uniform quality of Stout, Porter, and Ales, and hope the public will give them the support that will continue the prosperity this Firm has enjoyed in the past.



*The Shamrock Brand has been their Registered
Trade Mark for Generations.*

It is announced that the Dixie Minstrels are giving a show on October 10th and 11th. The programme, which is exceptionally attractive, should ensure crowded houses each night. I hear that arrangements are being made for a special matinee performance for the kiddies on Sunday afternoon, October 10th. The dramatic section will present two plays, "The Duplicity of David," a comedy in one act, and "On the Run," which portrays a typical episode of the Black-and-Tan period. A really enjoyable entertainment is forecasted; so take my advice, come early and avoid the rush. I am informed that friends of all N.C.O.s and men are cordially welcomed.

Considering the popularity of the weekly dances, it is interesting to the devotees of the terpsichorean art to know that this social event will be continued the coming season, and I am given to understand that the opening night will be early in October. (Portobello certainly is pointing the way to McKee and other places.—Ned).

In view of the heavy duties being performed by the Battalion, the Inter-Company League is in abeyance for the present.

We convey our heartfelt sympathy to Pte. Masterson, Henry, of "B" Company, who was a victim of a serious accident during the recent Army manoeuvres. He is at present a patient at St. Brigid's Hospital. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Widespread sorrow is felt at the untimely end of the two Air Force officers, who died in the execution of their duty. The Officers, N.C.O.s and men of this Battalion tender their deepest sympathy to the bereaved relatives in the loss which they, together with the country, have sustained.

The Review was responsible for the upset of our Sports Committee's well laid plans regarding our annual sports. Together with the manoeuvres, "It spilled the beans good and proper," and up to the time of writing, the date for the sports has not been fixed. We may consider them postponed for an indefinite period.

DON'TS for Correspondents.

- DON'T** write if you can get it typewritten.
- DON'T** crowd the lines together.
- DON'T** write on both sides of the paper.
- DON'T** use a worn-out typewriter ribbon.
- DON'T** indulge in personal jokes.
- DON'T** write in pencil.
- DON'T** forget to mention dates.
- DON'T** send in your contribution later than the Saturday of the week before it is to appear.

As we are optimistic enough "to fancy our chance against the gunners" at Croke Park on October 6th, it may not be out of place to remark on the fixture drawn up by the A.A.A. on the 13th instant. Provided we beat the Artillery ("with all due apologies for my precocity"), we are billed to meet Beresford Barracks, at Newbridge, on October 17th. The world and his wife knows that this is the date of the Kerry-Kildare replay in the All-Ireland Football final. It seems such an unfortunate coincidence that these matches clash, as in Portobello the "Short Grass" have a following equalled only by that of the "Kingdom." In a few words, the 23rd Infantry Battalion are faced with Hobson's choice—"The d—l or the deep blue sea." If only these pathetic lines would move the hearts of the powers that be.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Sergt. Kiely, of Officers Pay and Accounts Section, and to Mrs. Kiely on their recent bereavement—the death of a little daughter.

"COLLAR-BADGE."



COMING EVENTS.

Big Boxing Tournneys this Month.

CROKE PARK FIXTURES.

Followers of Boxing will be well catered for during the month of October. In all five big tournneys have been arranged.

Commencing on the 7th and 8th with the All-Army Championships at Portobello Barracks, the sequence will be continued on October 15th, when a Tournament will be staged under the auspices of the I.A.B.A. at a venue to be announced later. The programme at the fixture will be the Army v. the Rest, and should prove a good try out for the Army team in their engagement with the British Army at Portobello Barracks on October 27th. This will be followed by a Tournament at the Curragh on October 29th between the British Army and a selection made up of Army and other boxers.

It is interesting to note that the British Army is holding a big Tournament at Aldershot on October 15th in order to select their best talent for their coming visit to the Saorstát.

CHAPLAINS' AND MEDICAL SERVICES' CUPS.

The following matches in these competitions will be played at Croke Park on Wednesday, October 6th:—

Football at 2 p.m.—Artillery v. 23rd Infantry Battalion. Hurling at 3.30—No. 5 Group, G.H.Q. v. 20th Infantry Battalion.

MOST HUMANE WARFARE.

American Military Surgeon Plumps for Use of Chemicals.

In common with all right-minded persons, we desire to make war as decent and humane as such a catastrophe can possibly be (says Lt.-Col. E. B. Vedder, U.S. Army Medical Corps, in the "Military Surgeon," the official publication of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States).

The most humane method of attaining a military objective is to incapacitate temporarily the personnel of the opposing army without causing death or permanent disability. If a chemical should be discovered that would put the opposing army to sleep for a day or two the ideal method of warfare would be attained. Compounds at present possessed by the Chemical Warfare Service measurably approach this ideal. Lachrimators and irritating smokes will disperse any troops not provided with efficient gas masks, without producing any permanent bad effects. Mustard gas can be used to render key positions untenable, and thus avoid the necessity of taking them by storm. The casualties produced by mustard gas so used are almost all of quite temporary duration. In a series of mustard casualties observed during the past war, 87 per cent. were able to march half a mile with equipment within a month after being gassed, and the great majority of the remaining 13 per cent. recovered in from three to six months. Less than one-tenth of one per cent. were discharged as unfit for further military service.

Compare such figures with the thousands killed and wounded in the assault of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War. Had the Japanese possessed mustard gas at that time Port Arthur could have been taken with no Japanese casualties, and practically no permanent casualties among the defenders.

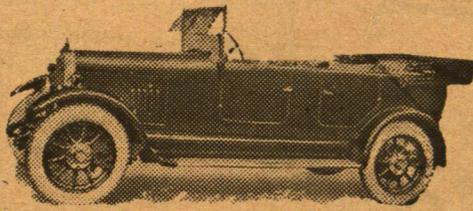
The statistics indicating the relative humanity of chemical warfare have been published several times and no good purpose can be served by repeating them here. These statistics have never been severely criticized, and there is no reason to doubt their essential accuracy. Chemical warfare is responsible for fewer deaths, and fewer permanent disabilities than result from firearms, but produces a much greater number of temporary disabilities. Chemical warfare is therefore more humane and more effective than older methods.

KEEP YOUR COPIES OF

"An t-Ogláic" MILITARY ARCHIVES



Oglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND



FIAT & DERBY

Showrooms : 18 Stephen's Green,
Dublin. (Phone 61983)
Foxrock (Phone 8)

When you buy a Car

Have one that you can safely trust to give you long years of excellent service with a minimum of outlay for running expenses.

Fiat : I can give immediate delivery of any 10/15 H.P. model. Every Fiat carries a guarantee by the manufacturer. Present prices : Tourer £305, Saloon £360. All-weather model £370.

Derby : France's famous small car, 8 H.P. Sturdy, Comfortable, Speedy and Economical. Cabriolet 2 seater £215, Special Sports Model £235.

P. J. TRACY

EASY PAYMENTS CAN BE ARRANGED IF DESIRED

"I love everything that's old :
old friends old books,
old wine"

—Goldsmith.

DOUBLE NAP PORT

is old and very old.

WORLD SHIPPING RIGHTS HELD BY

Padraic Fleming & Co., Ltd.,
DUBLIN and OPORTO.

We offer a Prize of a 5s. Hollow-ground Solingen razor for the Best Joke received each week. Consolation Prizes of Cigarettes. Jokes with a military interest preferred. Editor's decision final in all cases.



"Laughter is the one gift that God has denied to beasts and birds."—Pearse.

Contributions to be sent to our Editorial Offices: General Headquarters, Park-gate.

Write on only one side of the paper. Postcards preferred.

LOOKING FOR A BOXING CHAMPION.

Boxing Instructor (To Pte. Tracy)—
"Well, Tracy, could you show me any science?"

Tracy—"Yes sir, I can show you a tin."

Prize of Solingen razor to 62946 Pte. Richard Watts, D. Coy., 18th Batt., Belmount Huts, Cobh, Co. Cork.

HOW TO DRIVE THAT NEW CAR.

1. When you get behind the wheel, first of all get your bearings.
2. These will be found under the hood in a little box with wires around it.
3. Take off the radiator cap and place bearings inside. If they float they are no good.
4. Take your seat again and throw out the clutch. You can either throw it in the street or in the back of the car.
5. Put on the gas and pull on the emergency brake sideways. If the car doesn't start look at the battery.
6. If there is any water in the battery pour it out before it causes any damage.
7. Then look at the carburettor and on finding that part take off the top and wash the inside out with water. They often forget to do this at the factory.
8. Now you are ready to start. If you can't start the car now your top is either too low or else your balloon tyres are raising the car off the ground and the wheels can't get started.
9. Leave all the air out of the tyres so the car will stay on the ground.
10. If the car won't start now it is not your fault, because you tried hard enough.

—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

After listening to a political candidate's fervid appeal a shrewd old farmer was asked what he thought of the speech.

"Well, I don't know," he said slowly, "but I think a few hours' rain would have done us a deal more good!"

The judge gazed sternly at the prisoner.

"How many times have you been convicted before?" he inquired.

"Five, my lord," came the reply.

"Then I shall give you the maximum sentence."

"Maximum! Don't regular customers get a bit of discount?"

The Lady: "But why have you left your other positions so often?"

The would-be Cook: "Please, ma'am, because I've got nine brothers, four of them in the Army, and none of the mistress's 'll believe that they're my brothers."

Justin: "I hear that Lambert left everything he had to an orphanage."

Abraham: "Is that so? What did he leave?"

Justin: "Seven children."

His Coachman: "Professor, why is it that the moon allus shows the same face?"

The Professor: "That is due to the circumstance that its revolution upon its axis is coincident with the revolution it makes in its orbit."

The Coachman: "Thankee. I thort it was somethin' like that."

Instructor (to farmer): "I tell you that one day it will be possible for you to carry all the manure necessary for your crop in one waistcoat pocket."

Farmer: "Yes, and carry the crop home in the other pocket."

The shady one was bemoaning his hard luck.

"I've never had a chance," he said. "No matter what I do my unlucky number bobs up and gets me into trouble."

"What do you mean?" asked the other man. "What is your unlucky number?"

"Thirteen," was the mournful response. "Twelve jurors and a judge."

Builder: "And are you fit for hard labour?"

Applicant for Job: "Well, several of the best judges in the country have thought so!"

He came into the hall, a sad, sorrowful figure. She watched him with anxious eyes.

"How did father take it?" she asked.

"He took it—well," he replied.

"Oh, I am so glad, George," she cried.

"Are you?" replied George. "Well, I can't say that I am, dear. At first your father wouldn't listen to me."

"Why didn't you tell him that you had £500 in the bank, as I told you?" she exclaimed.

"I did, after all else had failed."

"And what did he do then?"

"Do!" echoed the young man. "He borrowed it!"

She: "I've been to the doctor. He looked at my tongue and prescribed a stimulant!"

He: "Not for your tongue, I hope."

"Officer, I'm looking for a man with one eye."

"Sure now, if he's a very small man wouldn't it be better to use both of them?"

"Why do you always carry a can-teen of water when you go hunting?"

"So I can take a chaser after every shot."

Hubby—"Oh, Mary, these look like the buns my mother used to make twenty years ago."

Wife (greatly delighted)—"I'm so glad."

Hubby (after first bite)—"And, by George, I believe they are the same buns."

"You are certain that this young century plant will bloom in a hundred years from now?"

"Positive," said the young man. "If it doesn't—bring it back."

LARGE ROOMS
for
BANQUETS
DINNERS and
PRIVATE
DANCES

FIRST for Comfort, Cuisine and Service.

AND
JURY'S HOTEL RESTAURANT
College Green, DUBLIN.

American Bar and Oyster Saloon in Basement. Grill Room in Basement.
 Restaurant—Ground Floor. Tea Lounge—Ground Floor. Coffee Room—First Floor.
 New Banqueting Room—First Floor.

A la carte and Table d'Hote Meals.

Afternoon Teas a Speciality

RESTAURANT OPEN ON SUNDAYS.

Hot and Cold Water and Phone in every Bedroom.

Lift to all Floors.

Hairdressing Saloon.

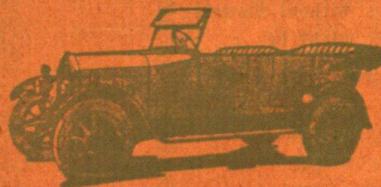
Telegrams : "Jury's, Dublin."

Telephone : No. 5511.

J. W. MANNING, Manager.

ORCHESTRA in
Restaurant
1 to 3
in
Tea Lounge
4 to 7

Humber
CARS



9/20 h.p. Light Touring Car
Price £260 Ex-Works

Authorised Dealers :

JOHN O'NEILL, LTD.,
25 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, N.,
DUBLIN.

ANY MAKE OF CAR SUPPLIED.

Phone : 61547.

Telegrams : "LUCANIA."

We are connoisseurs

in Toilet Requisites, Razors,
Strops, Tooth Brushes, Pastes,
Hair Brushes, Combs, Nail
Brushes, Soaps, etc., etc. : :

Hamilton, Long & Co.
LIMITED.

5 LOWER O'CONNELL STREET
(Opposite O'Connell Monument).

— AND —

107 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN
RATHMINES and DUN LAOGHAIRE

ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS.

John Clarke & Sons,
Produce Merchants,
WELLINGTON QUAY,

Phones : Dublin 3372 & 1948.
Ballsbridge 222.
Telegrams : Firkin, Dublin.

An Officers' Mess without Flowers
is not all that it might be : :

MAC'S FLOWERS
Are Dainty, Vivid, Fragrant and
Lasting. No mess or ante room
should be without them.

For prices apply

THE STUDIO,
37 Lr. Baggot Street,
Tel. 61780. **DUBLIN.**



"Back of the loaf is the snowy flour,
And back of the flour the mill ;
And back of the mill, the wheat and
the shower,
The sun and the Father's Will."

**JOHNSTON, MOONEY
AND O'BRIEN***Eat the best!*

JOHNSTON, MOONEY & O'BRIEN LTD., BALLSBRIDGE BAKERY, DUBLIN

MAISON GELDOF
DUBLIN.

*High Class Continental Confectionery
Caterers & Restaurateurs.*

Café Belge.
34, Dame St.
Phone 1917

Pâtisserie Belge.
1, Leinster St.
Phone 3815.

Telephone No. 2613 Dublin.

LIAM DEVLIN

Bonded and Bottling
Stores :
SEVILLE PLACE

ARMY CONTRACTOR, WHOLESALE GROCER
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT

81-86 LOWER GLOUCESTER STREET,

DUBLIN.

COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES

