

AN T-OGLACH

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NOTES

With military honours the Anniversary of the taking of the Custom House was celebrated in the Irish capital on Thursday, May 25th. Thousands of Irish soldiers attended Mass in St. Agatha's Church, and the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin, for those of their comrades who lost their lives in this, the last big engagement of the Liberation War. With the exception of a Mass attended by Irish Volunteers on the St. Patrick's Day preceding the Rising of 1916, this was the first occasion upon which the soldiers of an Irish Army were present at such a Church function in Dublin. It was perhaps fitting that they should be present to pay a tribute to the memory of those who by their heroism have made the Ireland of to-day possible. After the Requiem Masses the Irish troops marched past the Custom House and saluted the scene of a military operation which shall live in Irish history and be an inspiration to the army of Ireland in the days to come.

Every nation cherishes the memory and commemorates the heroic deeds of those who helped to bring honour and respect to her Flag. Ireland can look back through the centuries upon many of her sons who have striven and suffered for her sake. For Ireland, to quote Canon Sheehan, "with all her weight of woes upon her had yet the power to sway the mightiest minds to which she had given birth, even though of alien and hostile blood, and to inspire poet, orator and patriot with such a love for her, that they walked to the scaffold as if to a bridal altar; and gave up their lives as calmly as Isaac bent beneath the sacrificial knife of his father." All those are honoured in the tributes paid to the men of our generation who, though they have fallen, have yet been victorious. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a n-anam.

Ireland at present is slowly recovering from the effects of war. It is a transition period and consequently executive authority has not yet been fully stabilised. Lawless gangs are taking advantage of the prevailing condition of affairs to attack life and property and so jeopardise the future of our nation. Outrages of this type have been comparatively few amongst us; but, nevertheless, some have occurred and it is necessary that steps should be immediately taken to prevent their recurrence. Members

of the British forces have been murdered in Dublin and throughout the land, and robberies with violence have taken place. Nothing can excuse these crimes. They tend to produce chaos within the Nation and to destroy its good name and credit abroad. The duty of the I.R.A. is plain in the matter and Irish soldiers must fight this criminal campaign as relentlessly as they fought the enemy during the war. Tyranny was not dethroned in order that anarchy should take its place.

From the 1st Western Division comes the news that athletic competitions are being organised between the different units in the area. In the near future inter-Company contests in football, hurling, handball, etc., should be well under way and later Battalion, Brigade and Divisional teams could be selected with a view to having all-Ireland Gaelic athletic contests within the Army. If other areas follow the example of the 1st Western, as no doubt they will, there seems to be no reason why this should not be. At any rate, soldiers could devote some time to athletics with advantage; and should national championship games for Irish troops result they would, amongst other things, bring men in the Army into contact with each other, and serve as a sort of link between soldiers from different parts of the country which could not fail to strengthen existing ties.

It was pointed out in the preceding number that it was proposed to chronicle matters of general Army interest in *An t-Oglach* each week. It must be apparent to the readers of the journal that this entails the co-operation and assistance of Officers throughout the country. A news-service is necessary to provide the material and a great deal remains to be done if the Volunteer organ is to be made a Journal which every Irish soldier shall look forward to receiving each weekend. At best, an editorial staff can only present news in an attractive way. But to do this it is necessary that the news matter should be available. If, therefore, Officers would arrange that happenings in their respective areas should be immediately transmitted to the Editor, even if time does not permit to furnish an elaborate and finished account, the task of rendering the Army organ interesting as well as instructive would be considerably lessened. It is to be hoped that all those who are desirous of seeing *An t-Oglach* become a real force in the Army will lend their services in this direction.

Army News in Brief.

A detachment of the 3rd Battn., Dublin Brigade, have left Wellington Barracks for Tallaght, where they enter upon a course of training.

Major-Genl. Dalton, Chief Evacuation Officer, has resumed duty as Director of Training, and will proceed shortly to the Curragh, to direct the work of his department there.

The Deputy Director of Training has been transferred from Beggar's Bush Barracks to the Curragh Camp.

The first plane to be used in an Irish Air Service arrived in Dublin on Monday. It is a five-seater passenger machine, and will be utilised by the Civil Department. The machine has been taken to Baldonnel Aerodrome, the centre at present for Army and Civil Aviation.

The 1st Western Division are giving attention to athletics in the Army. Already a senior and junior hurling team and a senior football team have been formed at Ennis, the players being selected from the Ennis No. 1 Company.

The promoters of the Army games in this Division include Col.-Comdt. T. McGrath, well-known in G.A.A. circles in Clare, and Captains Gileece and Burke.

This would be one of the most interesting columns in our journal if Divisional and Brigade Adjutants would only realise that news items of interest in their areas do not reach the Editor by inspiration. The hearty co-operation of the Divisional and Brigade Adjutants is necessary to the success of the news side of "An t-Oglach." We believe that co-operation shall be forthcoming.

Officers of the 1st Northern Division have been entertaining Continental visitors this week. While the gunboat "Helga," used by the British in 1916 to shell Liberty Hall, and now the property of the Fisheries' Board, was patrolling the Gal coast, it came upon a French fish boat within the three-mile limit. The captain and crew were taken to the coast and detained as "visitors" by I.R. troops for a brief period. On payment of a fine of £10, the French crew were permitted to return to their own country.

Principles of Warfare

From the preceding article it appears that history provides the basis upon which a theory of warfare may be based. This theory according to Marshal Foch can be taught and it gives rise to a doctrine which can be practised. "What is meant by these words," says Foch, "is the conception and the practical application not of a science of war nor of some limited dogma composed of abstract truths outside which all would be heresy, but of a certain number of principles, the application of which though they will not be open to discussion once they shall have been established, must logically vary according to circumstances, while always tending towards the same goal . . ." The doctrine has thus the advantage of allowing a certain amount of individual freedom in application while at the same time providing a discipline of mind common to all who study it.

Science and Theory.

The following quotation from Dragomirow serves to make more precise the meaning of the foregoing: "First of all," he says, "science and theory are two different things, for every art may and must be in possession of its own theory but it would be preposterous to claim for it the name of a science . . . Nobody will venture to-day to assert that there could be a science of war . . . But it does not in the least follow that there should not be a theory of war just as there is one for each of the liberal and peaceful arts. It is not theory which makes a Raphael, a Beethoven or a Goethe, but the theory of their art placed at their disposal a technique without which they could not have risen to the summits they reached.

"The theory of the art of war does not lay claim to forming Napoleons, but it supplies a knowledge of troops and ground. It draws attention to the models, to the masterpieces achieved in the domain of war, and it smoothes thereby the path for those whom nature has endowed with military ability."

There is no set formula by which victories such as Austerlitz, Friedland or Wagram can be achieved nor by which Napoleonic campaigns can be conducted. These models are rather presented as types of study for the meditation of military men . . . "and this is not that they should imitate them in a servile way, but in order that they should imbue themselves with their spirit and derive from them their inspiration."

Fundamental Principles.

There is, therefore, such a thing as a theory of war. That theory is based on the following principles:

- Economy of Forces.
- Freedom of action.
- Free disposal of Forces.
- Security, etc., . . .

Some have questioned the existence of the principles and their foundation in reason. Napoleon writes: "The principles of war those which have directed the great Commanders whose great deeds have been handed

down to us by history." "For want of safe and fixed principles," says Lloyd, "one falls into continuous changes, whether it is a matter of organisation, formations or manoeuvres."

Again, Marshal Bugeaud: "There are few absolute principles, but still there are some. When you try to lay down a principle concerning war, at once a great number of officers, thinking they are solving the question exclaim: 'Everything depends upon circumstances, you must sail according to the wind.' But if you do not know beforehand what arrangement of sail agrees with what winds, and what courses, how can you sail 'according to the wind'?" "Sound theories founded on principles both true and justified by facts are, to our mind," says Jomini, "in addition to history the true training school of command. Of course they do not make a great man, for great men make themselves under circumstances favourable to their development; but they form leaders sufficiently skilful to play their part perfectly under the direction of great generals."

An Art of Execution.

From all this it is obvious that the art of war does possess its theory and its principles. But since "war is an art wholly of execution,"

PRIORITY OF FACTS IN WAR.

"In war, a fact has priority
over an idea, action over talk,
execution over theory."—Foch.

it follows that mere knowledge of principles without reference to their application is of little military value. The teaching of war must therefore concern itself not only with a study of principles but must also enforce their constant application which is alone capable of fostering judgment, will, the ability to act rationally and therefore efficiently. "Knowledge is far from achievement; but the leap does not start from ignorance. . . ." "When a fighting man," says General de Peucker, "has the intimate feeling of being enlightened, when he knows that the instruction he has acquired enables him to find his way easily in difficult circumstances, his will becomes more firm; he acquires the faculty of taking a clear resolution at the right time and of carrying it out in a practical way . . . This quality of will is, of course, the prime element in a fighting man, but where can energy lead to if one is not sufficiently educated to know what goal must be aimed at and what is the way to reach the goal?"

Training Judgment and Decision.

How judgment and decision may be trained in the military school is indicated by Marshal von Moltke: "The teaching of military knowledge," he writes, "has before all the object of bringing the student to utilise his intellectual equipment (i.e., the theory his master has taught him). Such a reciprocal and quickening action cannot be obtained when the master merely teaches and the student merely

listens. On the contrary it takes place quite naturally when the professor adds to his lessons some exercises in the course of which the matters taught are applied to some particular cases."

"Officers following a course of instruction," says de Peucker, "must be amply trained to act by themselves in order to develop their ability to utilise their theoretical knowledge in the practice of life . . . To grasp a scientific truth does not mean that one is able to find it again later on by means of reasoning. There is a long distance between an intellectual conception and that priceless faculty which allows a man to make acquired military knowledge the basis for his decisions in the field. Between these two terms scientific conception and the art of commanding there is a gulf which the method of teaching must bridge . . . Application must therefore be resorted to." This art of passing from the truth mastered and known to the practical application of that truth was accomplished by the Prussian School before 1870. Speaking of the Prussian vanguard Commanders of 1866 Foch says that although they had but recently left their school, they started the business of that campaign with a pluck, skill and therefore an efficiency hitherto thought to belong exclusively to men who had fought both often and well.

Practical military teaching is therefore the application to particular cases of fixed principles drawn from history in order (1) to prepare for experience; (2) to teach the art of commanding; (3) to impart the habit of acting correctly without having to reason.

(To be continued).

A CORRECTION.

Brigade Offices, Portobello,
29th May, '22.

To the Editor, "An t-Oglach."

As I had not an opportunity of examining my war record before it had been sent you for publication, some inaccuracies have crept into it which I wish to correct. It appears in your last issue that I was in command at the Mount Street and Custom House engagements. This is not so. Apparently what the writer intended to convey was, that I had been in charge of the Guards' Unit, while at liberty, during the war.

(Signed),
P. O DALAIGH, Brigadier.

COVER FROM AIRCRAFT.

Aeroplanes move very quickly and cannot search ground very thoroughly. But it is easy for them to discover objects on roads or anything which reflects or shows up by contrast to its surroundings. So, if you want to avoid being seen, move along the sides of the road and in the shade of hedges, or in woods, etc. You can get good cover from view for a considerable number of men under the shade of a tree.

If you lie down or stand still in the open you may not be discovered, provided you don't look up at the aeroplane. If you do that you are given away at once.

Men often have avoided discovery by forming into groups lying down and have been taken for haystacks, manure heaps, sheaves of corn, etc.



NIGHT FLYING.

Night flying, although always more difficult than day flying, has now-a-days become comparatively safe owing to improvements in machines and engines. Five or six years ago aero-engines could never be depended on to run perfectly for any length of time, and night flying imposed a great strain on the nerves of the pilot. Every pilot relies on the sound of his engine to tell him how it is running, and he becomes so sensitive that the slightest variation in the tune is immediately noticed. It is this listening that causes the strain, for in the day time if the engine fails it is pure bad luck if the pilot does not land his machine safely in a field; but at night the ground is invisible, and in a forced landing a pilot is lucky if he is not killed.

Landing by Night.

At night the aerodrome is marked out with small paraffin flares in the shape of the letter L, the path for landing and leaving the ground being on the right-hand side of long arm, towards the short arm. A small searchlight is frequently used for showing up the ground distinctly.

The pilot "taxies" his machine to the first flare, opens the engine out, and the machine travels down the line of flares and leaves the ground. Immediately on leaving the ground the pilot is absolutely blind, and on a dark night for nearly half a minute can see nothing. He has to fly his machine by feel, and on an unstable scout this is exceptionally tricky. His eyes then gradually become accustomed to the darkness, and he sees the horizon and can make out dark blurs underneath. So long as he can see the horizon, flying is simple enough, as he can keep the machine in equilibrium, but if through clouds or fog the horizon is invisible, flying becomes dangerous, and after a short time the machine is uncontrollable.

On a very hot day in summer there is usually a thick haze in the sky, and flying over the sea becomes very uncomfortable. The silvery appearance of the water and the white haze blend together, and, unless the pilot is very alert, he will lose his horizon and lose control of the machine for a few seconds.

When leaving the ground on his first night flight a pilot should watch his compass carefully, as the only marks to show him his position are the few flares on the aerodrome. As he leaves the ground he leaves the flares behind him, and is usually so occupied with his new situation that after a few minutes he is completely lost. However, if he has his compass bearing, and knows the wind drift, he can easily pick up his aerodrome again.

A Flight in the Moonlight.

On a moonlight night, an aeroplane flight is a delightful sensation. Fields, railways, and forests stand out distinctly, and rivers gleam like silver. The sea provides the finest sight of all, for all one can see is a tremendous expanse with a broad beam of light down the centre, on which ships can be observed quite clearly. Everything seems perfectly still, and there is a feeling of absolute loneliness. At 2,000 feet one can see almost as clearly as in the day time, and fields show quite distinctly for forced landing purposes. But there is a remarkable change on coming down to 500 feet. Everything is now buried in gloom and the field that one picked out for landing at 2,000 feet is now almost invisible.

One of the most uncomfortable sensations a pilot has to undergo at night is being picked up by searchlights. From the air the beams of light appear like gigantic walking-sticks fading away into the heavens as they move around backwards and forwards, trying to pick up the aeroplane, by the sound of its engine. Five or six lights will often search the sky for a quarter of an hour with no success, but as soon as one picks up the machine, they all immediately get on to it and escape is practically impossible.

At a height of 6,000 feet, the light is absolutely blinding, and it shines through the fabric of the wings, making the whole machine seem transparent. The revolving propeller catches the light and throws it back into the pilot's eyes, and he becomes dazzled, and his only hope of getting out of the concentrated beams is to throw the machine every way about the sky. Once out of the light he can shut off the engine for a short time, and then start off again in the hope of avoiding the lights.

From what has been said it will be seen that the two dangers to be encountered in night time are engine failure and losing one-self, for in the day time one can always land in a field, but at night time this becomes highly dangerous. For use in a forced landing at night, machines carry two kinds of flares. The first, the parachute flare, consists of a small bomb which is released at a height of about 2,000 feet. It falls for a short distance and then ignites, a parachute opening out at the same time. As it floats down it illumines the ground, and the pilot picks out the most suitable place for landing. As he nears the ground he makes use of his second flare. This is attached underneath the tip of the wing, and on ignition by an electric current gives a light of about 5,000 candle power, showing the ground quite distinctly. The disadvantages of flares is that if there is the slightest trace of ground mist, as usually happens at night, it shows under the light as a white blanket, and a pilot has a better chance of getting down safely without using his flares.

In conclusion, it might be of interest to describe an experiment made about five years ago by the writer, with others, in landing a scout machine on a dark night with no lights on the ground. The only

sceul na seachtaine

"Ba chas mór le Dia." B'in guí a lán Gael ar léimh doibh is na páipéir go raibh socrú agus réiteach déanta idir cinn náisiúin na hEireann agus go raibh, i ndeire na dála, coinne éigin go mbeadh—

"Clanna Gael guala le gualainn arís." Do thug an Ard-Fheis trí gairí ar chnoc indáiriribh nuair do cuireadh an dea-sgéal in iúl dos na Teachtaí. B'é "Debh" féin do thairg go nglacfaí leis an socrú agus b'é Mícheal féin do chuidigh leis. Ní gá a rá gur glacadh d'aon ghuth leis. Beidh áthas an domhain ar gach Gael mar gheall ar an sgéal maith seo. Tá súil le Dia ag cách go leanfar air.

Imshníomh na nGall.

Ach má tá áthas ar Ghael tá a mhalairt ar Ghall. D'eirigh an Gall abhas chun buile ar fad. Eireannaigh bheith ar aigne le céile; ní fheadfadh sé an miriúilt úd do thuigint in aon cor. Chíonn sé uisge fé thalamh, feill-bheart, agus ní fios cad eile ann.

An fear bocht thall, tá sé ana-chorra thónach mar gheall air eagla na heagla, is dócha.

Ceacht Mhaith.

Tá ceacht le foghlaim againn as an obair seo go léir. Deirtear go dtuigeann fear léighinn leath-fhochal. Ba chóir go bhfuighimis ciall éigin do bhaint as an stealla cairife seo go léir. "Nod don chapall."

Pé sgéal é tá na teachtaí ó gach taobh do chuir ainm leis an dTreataí i gcomhairle a chéile anois. Gura maith an mhaise dhóibh é. Ní beag sin fé láthair.

Beil Feirste.

Tá an raic is an slada, marú, tóiteán, léir sgríos agus—. Teipeann orainn cúineamh, de sceimhle anois ar fhocalaibh a bheadh oiriúnach chun aon chur síos do dhéanamh ar an droch-obair atá ar siúl sa chathair úd. Ach an tuairis a thagann chughainn ag deire na seachtaine seo, tá feabhas éigin ag dul ar an sgéal. B'féidir gur fearr sgéal thairis do dhéanamh de anois. Ní fuirist caint do dhéanamh mar gheall air.

An Taoiseach Mac Adam.

An Coiste Fhiafruithe, nó an Cumisiún do cruinnighe chun toigheadh do déanamh ar gach a bhain le marú an t-aoisigh Mac Adam do thánagadar i gceann a chéile i rith na seachtaine. Moladh é go hárd ó gach taobh mar gheall ar a chrógacht agus a chalmacht agus mar gheall ar an obair mhaith do dhein sé i gcoga na saoirse. Do chaill Eire mac dílis do réir finnéachta gach taobh
Beannacht dílis Dé le na anam.

indicator used was an ordinary hurricane lamp at each side of the aerodrome to mark the boundary. The method of landing was to glide down at between 40 and 45 miles per hour until the machine hit the ground. After the first bump, by proper use of the engine, the machine settled down. Despite some very bad jolts, out of three landings the only damage sustained was a burst tyre.

The First Essential

When the Nation was faced with a danger greater than any mere political division, namely a division within the Army itself, the Minister for Defence, in a letter written to the Chief of Staff, declared that the breach then created "does not, and must not, break to any degree the brotherhood of those who in the past have worked and borne responsibility together." Volunteers will admit that the Minister for Defence then spoke truly.

The Republican Army since 1916 down to the last days of the liberation war, was characterised by two qualities of supreme worth: the one its living and constant devotion to Irish Independence; the other the perfect comradeship existing between all Irish soldiers. To one who knew intimately the spirit that animated the Army from its inception, a lasting severance was impossible.

The men who were the life and strength of the national movement during the past few years have now, as then, acted in the clear realisation of the fact that the Nation is greater and beyond any single political issue. To Volunteers who toiled patiently in the earlier days of the campaign and who fought together afterwards, permanent disunion was unthinkable, and their good sense asserted itself over all bitternesses and divisions.

If a reunion of the national forces is now in sight it is due to the fact that there were in the country and in the Army such men as these, men of the highest physical and moral courage, and with a keen and sober judgment to perceive what was best for Ireland. That wonderful brotherhood, one of our greatest assets in the fight, and to use the Minister for Defence's words, the "true solidarity and the real framework" of the Army organisation, is asserting itself, and will surely, if anything can, bring the best workers together again.

It was a sad and a bitter thing to those who loved Ireland to see many of the best men of the Nation so divided. And it seemed as if through this division we would lose everything. Surely there is common ground for all in service and loyalty to Ireland.

But unification is only the solution of one problem. During the past two months the Nation has drifted further than we realise. And it will need great and continued effort to bring back the country to peace and strength. Shameful deeds are being done throughout the land daily. Families are being driven from their homes. General robberies are taking place, and only the other day father and son were dragged from their beds at the dead of night and shot. The Black and Tans are no longer here to do these deeds, and in the interests of the Nation and the national honour we must all take our part in bringing them to an end.

The advent of unity will not bring peace in a day. Order and peace will be restored only after days of patient and silent labour. It is necessary—vitaly necessary—that we have order in our midst, that we may face all other problems, with a full mobilisation of the national resources.

With an Irish Brigade in France

There are few Irish historical novels Volunteers can read with greater interest and profit than "The Graves at Kilmorna," by the late Canon Sheehan. In it the author has visualised and interpreted for us the spirit that has imbued our greatest Irish soldiers. He delineates with fidelity and sureness of touch those traits of high honour and chivalry that characterised Irish soldiers throughout our history. If we of the Irish Army of to-day would learn aright the tradition attaching to our arms, we must have knowledge not only of the facts history provides, but clothe and revitalise these facts from the stock our national poets and literateurs supply.

The pen picture of the Irish Brigade in France in the opening chapter of "The Graves at Kilmorna" is one of the finest things in modern Anglo-Irish literature. The setting is incomparable, and worthy of the artist's finest achievements. A party of Irish schoolboys, ardent, enthusiastic, generous, were grouped around their assistant teacher on the slope of a glen alongside a midland town. The sun was setting on this certain summer evening in the year 1866. The boys were fresh from their games; the teacher, who was afterwards to take part in the Fenian rising, had been reading in the shadow of the glen. He looked on the lovely scene in silence for a while. The boys were mute.

"It is beautiful," he said at length, "and ours is the most lovely country on the face of the earth. We ought to love every blade of grass in its fields, every stone in its hollows, every leaf on its trees, every stream that runs, every hill that begets the streams"—he lowered his voice—"every man that has shed his blood for Ireland."

"The boys looked up in amazement. They had only known this teacher as a quiet, plodding, bookish pedant, who lived in a garret on about forty pounds a year."

How many of the greatest soldiers in our ranks have sprung from this class of worker, humble and unknown for the most part, but great in the hour of national tribulation. Through the medium of this character—modelled on a type drawn from actual life—Canon Sheehan depicts the Irish Brigade in France.

The teacher had been describing the position of the troops in one of the Anglo-French engagements to the boys.

"And just here behind us," he went on, "occupying the van and the post of danger, are the watch-fires and tents of the Irish Brigade."

"They have stolen away from Ireland," he narrates to the young patriots who hang on his every word. "They have been beaten—beaten before the walls of Limerick, beaten at the Boyne, beaten everywhere; but—conquered? Never! And now here they are to break a lance once more with their hereditary foes."

"The watch-fires are blazing all around, and the men, their arms piled near them, are sleeping around the watch fires. But the Captains are awake. They are seated, young and old, around the table in the mess-tent. The canvas is flapping above their heads, and underneath it is tugging away at the pegs. Their tunics are open. Their helmets are flung around the sides of the tent, their swords hanging beneath them."

In the picture that follows, based on Davis's ballad, Canon Sheehan gives us an historical cameo of colour and vitality.

"The President rises, and proposes the first toast. He is grey and grizzled, but the glass is steady in his iron fingers."

"Comrades! A health to the monarch of France!" They are in the French camp.

They have cast in their lot with France. France has sheltered them; and, therefore,

"With cheers and with bumpers, they've done as he bade,
For King Louis is loved by the Irish Brigade!"

"Now comes the second toast:

"Here's a health to King James; and they bent as they quaffed!"

"Mark that! No cheering now. For that was Shemus the Coward, who fled from the field of the Boyne, when the Irish soldiers shouted, 'Change Kings, and we'll fight you again.' . . ."

"The third toast:

"Here's to George the Elector! And fiercely they laughed!"

"Yes! They only hope that they shall meet and cross swords to-morrow with the deadly enemy of their country and their creed."

"The fourth toast:

"Good luck to the girls, whom we loved long ago!

Where the Shannon, and Barrow and Blackwater flow!"

"What are they doing now? Nothing! These Wild Geese have something else, besides girls, to think of to-night! But mark the fifth toast:

"God Prosper Old Ireland!"

"What are they doing now? Ah, boys, mark this! See how finely and dramatically Davis draws the picture. They set down their glasses, and became as white as a girl who had seen a ghost:

"You'd think them afraid,

So pale grew the chiefs of the Irish Brigade!"

"Yes! There's the finest touch in all ballad literature. The thought of the old motherland has paralysed them. They remember all—her mountains, her lakes, her valleys, her seas! They recall her long night of suffering, redressed only by her indomitable constancy. And they remember how near they were to victory. Oh! if they only hearkened to the voice of their Bishop and that Franciscan Friar who told them to hold out to the last! But it is of no use. They were misled and deceived; and their only hope is now to flesh their sabres to-morrow in the breasts of the Dutchmen! Poor fellows! Poor fellows!"

"For on far foreign fields, from Dunkirk to Belgrade,

Lie the soldiers and chiefs of the Irish Brigade!"

"No matter! It is the field of honour."

If there is one characteristic more than another common to Irish soldiers all down the life of the nation, it is honour. Canon Sheehan has not unduly stressed that fact. The national honour, the honour of the Army, the honour of the individual soldier, were never lost sight of. No mean or cowardly act, no dishonourable thing in word or deed, no excesses tarnished the glorious record of our greatest warriors. Where this weakness existed, as in 1798, when the Irish troops at Tara were found drunk and massacred by the English yeomen, defeat and disgrace soiled our standard.

But the men of '67 and 1916 restored the tradition of chivalrous and unblemished soldiering to Ireland. They lived sober, steady lives, and fought a clean and courageous fight.

Ours is the duty to perpetuate that tradition.

AVIATION APPOINTMENT.

Coy.-Adjutant George Dowdall, A Coy., 2nd Battn., has been transferred to the Aviation Department, being gazetted as 1st Lieut. attached to Staff. Lieut. Dowdall joined the 2nd Battn. in 1918, and took part in, amongst other operations, the raid on the L. and N.W. Railway Hotel and the Custom House. He was captured at the Custom House, and interned in Kilmainham Prison.



DEVELOPMENT OF NEW WEAPON.

Following the Ypres gas attack, referred to in the preceding article, the Germans continued to develop the new weapon which the superior scientific ability of their nation had fashioned. On May 1st, 1915, an attack was launched on a large scale against the Allies in the region of "Hill 60," when "great volumes of asphyxiating gas" were released causing "nearly all the men along a front of 400 yards to be immediately struck down by its fumes." On May 5th a further and "more severe gas attack under more favourable weather conditions enabled the enemy to recapture this position. The enemy," says the British official report, "owes his success in this last attack entirely to the use of asphyxiating gas."

Chemical Shells.

These preliminary and, to some extent, experimental chemical activities seem to have convinced the German military chiefs of the effectiveness of chemistry in warfare. For a long period after May they confined their war chemical activities to the use of gas shell. The origin of this shell is dealt with in Schwarte's book: "The main idea which influenced the first construction of a German projectile containing chemicals," he says, "was that of adding to the charge an irritant substance which would overwhelm the enemy with dust." This cloud it was urged would hover in the air and have such an effect on the lungs, throat and breathing of the opposing forces that for some time at any rate they would be unable to fight in such an atmosphere. The first step in this direction was taken by altering the construction of shell for light field artillery. The bullets of the 10.5 c.m., shrapnel shell were embedded in a chemical substance, which by means of the propelling charge and the grinding of the bullets was converted into powder on explosion. This chemical powder produced sneezing and similar irritation and hampered the fighting efficiency of those forced to breathe the air in which it was suspended. The irritation caused was not very intense, lasted a brief period only and affected but a limited area. Consequently this particular type of shell was not of very much importance in the field but the initial step had been taken. Liquid irritants were soon adopted and during experiments gave such improved results in intensity, power of lasting and of affecting a large area, that practical results in the field were ensured.

Early German Gas Shells.

The use of liquids in projectiles was contrary to accepted scientific principles. "Specially arranged shoots were required to prove that the projectiles in use in the German Army could also be used . . . when filled with liquids." In this way the first effective German gas projectile, the T shell, for heavy field howitzers was evolved in January, 1915. The first important use of poison gas in German shells was that of

certain organic compounds which under suitable conditions evolved lethal gas. "The use of these projectiles," says Schwarte, "was continually hampered by lack of understanding on the part of the troops which was difficult to overcome. In the summer of 1915 it was practically in the Argonne alone that any considerable results were attained by the new projectiles."

According to Victor Lefebure the development of the gas shell, the use of which, generally speaking is independent of, but co-ordinated with wind direction may have received stimulus from the fact that the prevailing wind, so important for cloud gas, favoured the Allies. By August, 1915, certain rules were formulated and issued as Falkenhayn's orders for the use of gas shell. From these it would appear that the Germans divided gas shells into two classes:

(a) Persistent, for harassing purposes; (b) Non-persistent, used immediately before an attack. The number of gas shells to be used for a given task was defined. In this the Germans adhered too much to high explosive practice with the result that they failed to exploit the new war weapon to the fullest. "They attached insufficient importance to the value of surprise and highly concentrated shoots and had a mistaken idea of the actual specific aggressive value of their early types."

Tear Gas Projectiles.

As early as 1915 Germany commenced to manufacture chemical shells which on explosion caused serious inconvenience through temporary blindness arising out of their tearful effect on the eyes. These shells were used at Loos in 1915. "Batteries in the open under the crest near the Lens road," says Lefebure, "were in position so that the wind direction practically enfiladed them . . . Gas from German shell borne on the wind was continually enveloping the line of batteries, but they remained in action . . . These gas shells certainly did not achieve the results which the Germans expected although they were not without effect. Demolished villages the only shelter for troops in a desolate area have been rendered uninhabitable for days," by a concentrated gas shell attack of less than an hour. "Again walking into gas 'pockets' up a trench one has been stopped as by a fierce blow across the eyes, the . . . effect was so piercing and sudden."

The great inconvenience which was thus occasioned to parties engaged in the routine of trench warfare, on ration or engineering duties and the effect on movement in the rear after an assault, all taken together, represented a big military factor, the importance of which no modern army can afford to ignore.

(To be continued).

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

An anniversary parade will be held at Meelick on Thursday, June 8, to honour the memory of Comdt. C. McCarthy, Capt. M. Gleeson, Capt. T. Healy, and Capt. P. White, who fell in action a year ago. Large contingents of the 1st Western Division of the I.R.A. will take part in the parade. The Chief of Staff, Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, has signified his intention of being present.

The Making of a Soldier

"The spirit of militancy is born in a man, but a soldier is made. Not, however, machine made, nor tailor-made, nor put together in twenty-four hours. A soldier cannot be created by a formula of speech nor by the vanity of valour. It takes not less than a dozen men six-and-thirty long months to hammer and temper him into the image of his maker, and fit him for the performance of his duties.

A man who enlists in an army has the right to demand that those who are his leaders shall know to the fullest extent the duties appertaining to their office. Lives unnumbered are placed in their hands, but they are offered upon the altar of their country and not to satisfy the vanity of individuals; they are in the field to fight the enemy, not disease; if they must perish let it be by the kindly-singing bullets, and not by the ignorance of their commanders.

In civil life a butcher is not called upon to exercise the skill of an oculist, nor to remove a cataract from the dulled eye; barbers do not perform the operation of laparotomy; nor farmers navigate sea-going vessels; nor stone masons try cases at the bar; nor sailors determine the value of mines; nor clerks perform the functions of civil engineers. Yet, in the time of war in this Republic, these same men, together with all other varieties of humanity, go forth in their capacity of volunteer officers to be learned by the end of one-and-thirty days in the most varied of all sciences, the science of war.

The most promiscuous murderer in the world is an ignorant military officer. He slaughters his men by bullets, by disease, by neglect; he starves them, he makes cowards of them, and deserters and criminals. The dead are hecatombs of his ignorance; the survivors, melancholy spectres of his incompetence."—General Homer Lea, in "The Valour of Ignorance."

PASSING OF AN IRISH VOLUNTEER.

As we go to press the death of Mr. Joseph McGuinness, T.D., is announced. During the Rising of 1916 the deceased Teachta, who held the rank of Captain in the Irish Volunteers, fought in the Four Courts, where he proved himself an officer of outstanding courage and capacity. Subsequently he was sentenced to penal servitude, and was elected T.D. for South Longford while in jail. He took an active part in recent months in trying to bring about national unity. Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam.

Short Contributions to "An t-Oglach" are invited from N.C.O.'s and men on matters of general army interest as affecting the rank and file. Contributions should be addressed to the Editor, Publicity Department, G.H.Q.



LAND MINES.

Land Mines are explosive charges laid in the ground with the object of delaying the advance of an enemy, by impairing his morale, destroying his personnel and transport, and interrupting his communications. Land Mines exploded beneath an attacking enemy go a long way to ensure the success of a counter-attack.

The quantity of explosive used will depend upon the purpose for which the mine is used; for instance, the amount of explosive necessary to destroy a tank will be much greater than that required to destroy the motor-lorry. High explosive shells and trench mortar bombs may often be suitably used for the charge in place of bulk high explosive.

Land Mines may be divided into three classes according to the methods by which they are exploded:—

- (a) Contact.
- (b) Observation.
- (c) Delay action.

(a) **Contact Mines.**—These consist of a small charge of explosive buried beneath the surface of the ground in a specially designed box, fitted with some sort of contact firing arrangement. This firing arrangement might function by percussion or friction; the release of a striker firing a percussion cap or igniting friction composition. Or it might operate electrically, the pressure on the surface closing a circuit and firing the charge.

If an advance in force of an attacking enemy is expected, extensive fields or belts of such mines may be laid, and there is much scope for the skilful selection of sites where traffic is likely to pass and yet where detection of mines is difficult. The mines should be so spaced as to render it practically impossible for a wheeled vehicle or tank to pass through the belt without exploding one of them.

It will often be found difficult to conceal mines, especially on a road. If a road is being metalled, a mine might be easily and successfully concealed beneath one of the sheets of metalling. Ruses, too, will have to be adopted to ensure that the transport for which the mine is laid travels over it. The great thing in the employment of ruses is to obliterate as far as possible, by the naturalness of the method employed, the idea of a trap.

(b) **Observation Mines** are mines which can be fired by electricity from a distance when the enemy is seen to pass over them. They may be laid in front of the defended position in

ground over which the enemy is likely to pass or mass for the attack. This class of mine was successfully used on several occasions during the late war; and, provided the operator can get near enough to work it, is undoubtedly the most satisfactory, especially for road mining, where the hostile forces is moving in column of route. In the contact system the first vehicle exploded the first mine, and the cars behind thus came off safe. In the electrically operated mine, it can be exploded beneath any cart the operator wishes. For road or railway transport, it can easily be seen that a mine so controlled is undoubtedly the most effective. Its use, however, owing to the fact that it requires an operator on the spot, is necessarily limited.

(c) **Delay Action Mines.**—These are operated by a Delay Action fuse, by means of which the time of explosion, after the charge has been laid, may be delayed for a period varying for a few hours to weeks or even months.

Delay Action Mines will, as a rule, consist of a large charge, laid at depths suitable to form large craters. They are specially suitable for laying in the permanent way of railway lines, bridge abutments, etc., with a view to causing intermittent interruption of road and rail communications, after the damage effected by ordinary demolitions has been repaired. They may also be laid with success in billets, dug-outs, etc., which the enemy is likely to occupy.

Traps.—Improvised contact mines and charges placed with the object of making buildings, etc., dangerous when abandoned to the enemy are known as "Traps." The atmosphere of uncertainty they produce has a considerable moral effect on an advancing enemy, and may deter him from using much valuable shelter.

In principle, their method of working is similar to land contact mines. Their design must be adapted to suit the local features of each particular case, and in general the more varied their forms the more difficult will be their detection. There is an ample field for cunning and ingenuity in constructing these devices.

Charges may be so made up that they are fired on the following actions:—

Opening of a door or window, press, cupboard, or drawer, switching on of an electric light, pressing the button of an electric bell, pulling the chain of a water-closet, and various other devices.

An attractive trinket may be so affixed to a charge that on its removal the charge will be exploded; a charge may be placed in a chimney and fired when a fire is lighted, or again a charge may be exploded when the notes of a piano, say, are struck. In this direction, during the European War, the Germans used many successful and ingenious devices.

General Remarks.—The making and lay-

Hand Grenades

Two hundred years ago the hand grenade was in universal use in the armies of Europe, whole regiments being armed with grenades and muskets. The grenade of those days was an iron ball filled with gunpowder and with a piece of time fuse attached, the fuse being ignited by means of a slow match which each grenadier carried. The principal use of the hand grenade was in siege of towns and fortified places. When a breach has been made by the artillery, the defenders usually massed there to repel any attempt to enter; the grenadiers then advanced and did great execution with their missiles amongst the closely-packed masses of the defenders.

During the recent European War, the grenade came into favour again. About the middle of 1915 it began to be recognised that the open-country operations and decisive engagements of previous wars were to be superseded by the new "trench warfare." Then came the hunt for weapons of offence suitable for the new order of things. The first hand grenades were very primitive affairs, being usually constructed locally from empty jam tins and other suitable vessels, filled with powder and perhaps a few old pieces of scrap, and with a piece of time fuse inserted; a touch of the lighted end of a cigarette and the grenade was ready. However, experience teaches, and it was often found that the length of fuse was so badly calculated that a bomb landing in the enemy trench could be picked up and thrown back before exploding.

The first hand grenade specially manufactured for the British Army was simply an elaboration of the "jam tin" bomb. It consisted of a cast-iron cylinder filled with high explosive; a narrow chamber ran down the centre close at one end. Into this chamber was fitted a detonator with a length of safety fuse inserted; at the end of the safety fuse was a striking apparatus which consisted of a composition very similar to that of the familiar safety match. This ignited by rubbing sharply on a prepared surface as on a safety match box, which was provided with strings to fit on the arm. The fuse was fastened to the body of the grenade with wire, to ensure that it did not fall off during the flight of the grenade through the air. The weight of this grenade was about one pound.

The Mills Bomb.

Towards the end of 1915 the now famous Mills grenade came into use. This grenade is now very familiar to most people, but a

ing of Land Mines and Traps is a dangerous operation, and should only be carried out by experts. Wherever they are to be used on an extensive scale a considered scheme is essential; careful records should be kept of all Mines and Traps laid, both as regards their position and nature.

short description of the mechanism may prove interesting. The bomb is oval shaped and the outside surface is divided by vertical and horizontal grooves into 64 segments. On detonation the case bursts into numerous fragments, and the damage caused in a crowded trench is enormous. Through the centre of the grenade from top to bottom runs a chamber known as the striker chamber, and from the base, which is closed by a screw-in plug, runs a smaller chamber, known as the detonator chamber. The detonator fits into this, and a length of fuse designed to burn for five seconds is connected to a percussion cap which fits in the striker chamber. The striker, the top of which protrudes over the top of the grenade, is encircled by a powerful spring, kept in compression by a lever which grips a flange on the top of the striker. This lever, in turn, is held to the side of the grenade by a split pin with a ring attached passing through holes in two protuberances on the outer case and over the lever.

When throwing, the bomb is held firmly in the right hand with the fingers closed tightly round the lever; the split pin is withdrawn and the bomb thrown. Immediately the bomb leaves the hand, the compression on the spring is relieved; the striker shoots down with considerable force, striking the cap and igniting the fuse. The fuse burns down to the detonator, which detonates, and in turn detonates the high explosive with which the bomb is filled. Various explosives are used in the filling of the bomb, the commonest being ammonal and amatol. Sabulite and roborite have also been used. It is interesting to note that this grenade was later adapted for use as a rifle grenade.

Chemical Grenades.

The latest type of hand grenade used in the British Army was that known as the "egg bomb." Though so called, it was really too long and narrow to be compared with an egg. This bomb, like the Mills, was fitted with a five-second fuse, but the method of igniting was different. The detonator was fitted with a fuse and striker cap, somewhat similar to the Mills, fitting into a central chamber, with a brass striker which was prevented from touching the striker cap by a split pin passing through the top of the striker chamber. When ready for throwing the pin was withdrawn, the striker was struck sharply against some hard surface, firing the cap, and the bomb was immediately thrown.

The grenades already described were all filled with high explosives, but there were numerous grenades in use known as chemical bombs. These were filled with various compositions, some with tear-gas liquid, some with a composition which, on explosion of the grenade, produced dense volumes of thick black smoke, but the most in use was the phosphorus bomb. This was simply a tin case filled with phosphorus and provided with an igniting apparatus similar to the egg bomb. The only difference was that the phosphorus bomb

Precautions to be observed in Explosive Store

Explosives.

Don't forget the nature of explosives, but remember that with proper care they can be handled with comparative safety.

Don't smoke when handling explosives, and don't handle them near an open flame.

Don't carry loose detonators in the clothing—keep them in their boxes.

Don't tap or attempt to open a blasting cap or electric detonator.

Don't try to draw wires from an electric detonator.

Don't attempt to take detonators from the box by inserting a wire, nail, or other sharp instrument.

Storing Explosives.

Don't store or transport detonators with high explosives.

Don't store fuse in a hot place, as this may dry it out so that uncoiling will break it.

Don't allow priming (the placing of detonator in charge) in store.

Don't leave explosives or detonators in a wet or damp place.

Keep in a suitable, dry place, under lock and key where children or irresponsible persons cannot get at them.

Do not allow dynamites to come in contact with hot steam, hot water, etc. They spoil it.

was a percussion bomb, that is, on being thrown, it did not explode until it struck the ground. To ensure that the bomb would fall on the striker, a steel rod was provided to screw into the base, and served to guide its flight through the air. When it was necessary to use the grenade as a rifle grenade, this rod was also used to fit down the muzzle of the rifle. The principal use of this bomb was to mark enemy positions, as it gave off clouds of white smoke on explosion; it also spattered burning phosphorous for a considerable distance around, setting fire to the clothes of persons near and inflicting severe burns.

A very important point to be noted about the phosphorous bomb is, that it should never be stored with ammunition. As anyone who has studied chemistry knows, phosphorous ignites at less than summer heat. Numerous accidents were caused during the European War through carelessness in leaving these bombs lying around uncovered, in the full glare of the sun. On one occasion a salvage dump, on which several of these bombs had been thrown amongst a miscellaneous collection of other ammunition, was partly blown up through the bomb igniting from the heat of the sun. Experts, who examined the scene later, declared that it was a mystery that the whole dump was not demolished.



As in the case of billets, which I dealt with briefly on last week, cleanliness is an absolute essential in a barrack cook-house. Dirty utensils or ill cooked food can cause most distressing diseases such as acute diarrhoea. A bad attack might mean putting all the men in the Barrack off duty for several days.

Barrack Kitchen.

The kitchen and its fittings should be as clean and bright and shining as a well kept engine-room in a war-ship. Personal cleanliness should be demanded of the cooks. They should be supplied with washable "overalls," soap, nail-brushes, sufficient kitchen clothes and a plentiful supply of hot water. No man who has recently suffered from typhoid fever, or has any sores or pimples on his body or face should be allowed handle or cook food. This point is important as some people who have recently had typhoid fever are seemingly quite well themselves, but still harbour the disease and spread it. They are known as typhoid carriers.

Food should not be stored in kitchens, but kept in clean, well ventilated store-rooms. Discretion should be used and goods which taint others (such as onions and cheese) should be stored separately. In summer-time a vigorous campaign for the extermination of flies should be pursued.

All cutlery, plates, cups, etc., should be washed in very hot water, preferably in a glazed trough under a hot water tap. This also applies to canteens, where all drinking vessels should receive individual washing under running water. The method of washing all drinking glasses used in a canteen during daily opening hours in a single bucket of water cannot be too strongly condemned.

Dining Rooms.

Dining rooms should be scrubbed daily—all tables should be kept spotlessly clean. The N.C.O. or senior soldier in charge of each table might remind the men (when necessary) that they are soldiers at mess, not soldiers making a mess of a clean room with good food.

Latrines.

These, if neglected, become centres of infection in a barracks, more especially in hot weather. Daily scrubbing with water to which disinfectant has been added is necessary for latrines: country troops should be instructed in the use of flush closets. If pails or buckets are used where the water supply is inefficient, they should be emptied daily and scrubbed out. The contents should be buried some 3 feet deep. Toilet paper of suitable size should be provided. Newspapers make most potent plugs for drains.

Army Orders

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 11.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

The Quartermaster will inform himself as to what precautions have been taken and are necessary to take in regard to the protection from fire of storehouses, shops, and other buildings for which he is responsible, see that fire buckets are kept filled with water, and that chemical fire extinguishers are placed in places of easy access.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 12.

VENTILATION AND PLUMBING FIXTURES.

The Quartermaster of a post will have a knowledge of plumbing, the proper ventilation of traps, the arrangement of inlets and outlets for air to secure continual circulation. He should make frequent inspection of the plumbing fixtures and see that they are kept clean and effective.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 13.

RECEIPTS FOR ISSUES.

A Quartermaster cannot be too careful with the property for which he is responsible. If any of it is issued for the official use of an officer, non-commissioned officer, enlisted man, or Unit, he will obtain a memorandum receipt for the property at the time of issue. This is necessary for his protection, and he will find it easier to obtain a receipt then than afterwards.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 14.

SELECTION OF ASSISTANTS.

When it is impracticable for an officer to personally superintend his issues—as may be the case with one charged with disbursements or the care of depots—he should choose with great caution the agent to whom he entrusts the duty.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 15.

INSPECTION OF STORES.

All officers accountable for Quartermaster Supplies will make daily inspections of their storehouses; see that they are kept dry and well ventilated; that the stores are properly cared for; that barrels and buckets of water and other means of extinguishing fires are ready for use; and that all proper precautions are taken to guard against loss.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 16.

QUANTITIES AND CONDITIONS OF STORES.

Every officer accountable for Quartermaster supplies will keep himself accurately informed, by personal examination of the quantities and conditions of the property on hand, and will be held strictly responsible that they are accurately reported on his returns.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 17.

SUPERVISION OF POST QUARTERMASTERS' WORK.

District Quartermasters will supervise carefully the duties of Quartermasters at their respective posts; and will not permit Quartermasters to devolve their duties in any degree upon the Quartermaster Sergeants or other non-commissioned officers.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 18.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

District Quartermasters will report monthly to the Quartermaster General, giving summary of any changes effected in his office in regard to methods, administration, or improvements in the service during his incumbency, with suggestions as to what should further be done in the way of improvements.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 19.

CAPACITY, ETC., OF STOREHOUSES.

District Quartermasters will keep themselves informed as to the character of storehouses at posts and report all cases of insufficient storage, and to this end Quartermasters at posts will promptly advise District Quartermasters of insufficient or unsatisfactory storage.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 20.

INVENTORY BOOK.

The District Quartermaster will keep in his office an inventory book of stores for each of the posts supervised by him. In these books he will cause to be entered the quantity of stores and the notations as shown by the requisitions for stores made by Quartermasters at posts.

With the aid of these inventory books the requisitions from the various posts are revised by him personally, care being taken not to allow quantities not justified by previous consumption unless satisfactory explanation is furnished by the Quartermaster submitting the requisition.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 21.

QUANTITIES AND CONDITIONS OF STORES AT BARRACKS.

District Quartermasters will be informed of the quantities and condition of stores at the posts in their District by means of prescribed monthly reports rendered to them.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 22.

DISTRICT QUARTERMASTER.

The District Quartermaster is a member of the Quartermaster General's Staff and as such is charged with the proper administration of affairs relating to the Quartermaster General's Department in the District.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 23.

DAMAGE TO MOTOR VEHICLES.

Whenever a motor vehicle is damaged by an accident, a report of the circumstances under which the damage took place will be furnished in duplicate to the Chief Transport Officer, General Headquarters, through the District Transport Officer, and in the care of General Headquarters Units; reports will be sent direct to the Chief Transport Officer, General Headquarters.

- On what duty the car was being used.
- On whom it is considered the responsibility for the damage and the cost of the repairs should fall.
- The name of the individual who was driving the car when the damage took place.
- The locality in which the accident occurred.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Appointments and Promotions

Lieut. Gilhooly, Assistant Barrack Q.M., Beggar's Bush, has been promoted Captain on his appointment as Barrack Quartermaster. Capt. Gilhooly belonged to C Company, 2nd Battn., and saw service with the A.S.U., taking part in the principal engagements of this Unit. He was captured at the Custom House, and interned in Kilmainham Prison until the General Amnesty.

Sergt. P. Ryan has been appointed Assistant Barrack Q.M., Beggar's Bush, and gazetted 1st Lieut. Lieut. Ryan had been attached to the Quartermaster-General's Staff during the war, and was engaged on transport work during the most strenuous periods of the campaign.

Lieut. Geraghty has been appointed Quartermaster of the Dublin Guards Brigade with the rank of Lieut.-Comdt. Comdt. Geraghty was attached to the Staff of the Quartermaster-General early in 1920. Prior to that date he served with B Coy., 3rd Battn., taking part in several engagements in and about Dublin.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 24.

BROKEN DOWN VEHICLES.

When a vehicle breaks down and has, in consequence, to be abandoned, it should be placed in charge of local authority. A report, giving full particulars of the exact situation of the vehicle, its regular number and the unit to which it belongs, will be rendered to the Transport Officer concerned, and in the case of General Headquarters units to the Chief Transport Officer, General Headquarters.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Dept.,
29th May, 1922.
Regulation No. 25.

WASTE OF PETROL.

Owing to the considerable wastage of petrol which now takes place by, for example, allowing engines of lorries and motor cars to continue running while vehicles are waiting, etc., all ranks are directed to take care that the consumption of petrol is kept as low as possible.

In order that the consumption of petrol may be regulated and waste checked, records are to be kept, showing:—

| Date. | Petrol received (gallons). | Mileage run. |
|-------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | | |

These records, which are to be periodically inspected by all officers who have on charge lorries, cars and motor bicycles, will be kept as follows:—

- Mechanical Transport Units—By Sections.
- Cars, etc., not belonging to a Mechanical Transport Unit—By the Drivers.
- All motor cars—By the Drivers.
- Motor Cycles—Collectively in the case of Units; in all cases by the cyclists themselves.

Any instances of an excessive quantity of petrol being consumed should be carefully investigated.

QUARTEMASTER GENERAL.

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