

An t-Ógláic

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Price TWOPENCE.



THE G.O.C. KERRY COMMAND.

Drawn by Frank Leah from a special sitting.

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Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

an t-ÓgláC

JUNE 16, 1923.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Congratulations to the men of the Railway Repair Protection and Maintenance Corps for the highly creditable display at Griffith Barracks on Wednesday last, on the occasion of the presentation of colours to the Corps. The men of this splendid Corps deserve well of the people. They silently and unobtrusively "stood to" and rendered incalculable service to the economic life of the nation in the dark hours of the nation's stress.

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Their comrades in the various other units will not grudge them the proud distinction of being the first Corps in the Irish Army to unfurl side by side with the national standard its own particular flag.

The Flag has, at all times, exercised a marvellous influence on the soldiers of all nations. History is replete with dramatic incidents connected with it. Literature has been enriched by this inspiring influence. Devotion to the flag of one's country, and the desire to save it from disgrace or humiliation have inspired men to perform the most heroic and ennobling deeds that human courage is capable of performing.

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We expect that, in the near future, every unit in the Army of Erin will boast its own distinctive flag. These should, of course, be distinctively Irish. The mottoes of the old clans might be utilised for the various commands. For Limerick, say, those of the Dáil gCais, The O'Briens and the clans of Siol Aodha might be selected. Donegal has those of the O'Donnells. "O'Byrne's Banner" would be a suitable one for the Dublin Command. That of the O'Faolan's for Waterford. The O'Driscolls, O'Sullivans and McCarthys would yield a plentiful supply to Cork. The O'Farrells of Annally, and the O'Mealacheams would suit Athlone, while Claremorris could search among the clans of Siol Murry, O'Connors, McMorroughs and O'Kellys for suitable designs and mottoes.

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With the advent of normal condition this and other kindred subjects will assume once more their old interest for the Sons of the Gael. The nation is already rousing itself from its listless mood. All the old symptoms of the old desire for its distinctive national life are beginning to display themselves. The Army of the people will respond to the instructive impulses of the people and will not be found lagging behind in the onward march of the nation to the realisation of a Gaelic State—the dream of Pearse and Collins.

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Apropos of this subject Gaelic speakers in the Army will be glad to learn that steps are being taken to improve the position of the National Language in the every-day life of the army. This is only as it should be. There are thousands of Gaelic speakers in the Army. Some of the men whose lives were spent in building up the Gaelic movement are to be found in its ranks. All their energies so far were perforce concentrated on the task of saving the life of the nation. Now that the graver danger has been averted they are beginning to turn attention to the essentials for maintaining the destructiveness of that life. Hence the new interest in matters pertaining to the National Language.

The Fainnigh at G.H.Q. met during the week and discussed the position of the language in the Army. Steps were taken to get in touch with all other Fainnigh in the Capital with a view to having the language more extensively used in the daily life of the soldier fainneach. Go n-eirigh leo!

OUR FRONT PAGE PORTRAIT.

Brief Biographical Sketch of Major-General Patrick O'Daly.

The present G.O.C., Kerry Command, was born in Dublin in the year 1888, and was educated at Clontarf School. He was in the Irish-Ireland movement from almost his earliest days and was a member of the Fianna na hEireann from its inception as well as a member of the first branch of Cumann na nGaedheal (Clan na hEireann).

By business a building contractor, he devoted all his spare time to the building up of the nation. He joined the Volunteer Movement at the start, and 1916 found him with the rank of Lieutenant in that organisation.

His was the gallant little band that took the Magazine Fort in the Phoenix Park at noon on the Monday of that memorable Easter Week and disarmed the garrison of fifteen (the sentry was killed). They held the Fort for half-an-hour and destroyed 150 tons of .303 ammunition by burning it. They did not attempt to blow up the place owing to the risk of widespread destruction and the difficulties in the way.

After leaving the Magazine Fort the little party made their way to the Four Courts, where they held out until the end of the fighting that week. Lieutenant O'Daly was wounded during the week and removed to Richmond Hospital, where he was arrested in bed and brought to Dublin Castle Hospital.

From hospital he was transferred to Frongoch, where he remained until Christmas 1916.

In 1919 he was arrested once more—this time for illegal drilling—and served six months in Mountjoy.

Afterwards he started the old Dublin Guard, which was directly under General Collins, General Mulcahy and the present Chief of Staff. That was the origin of the Dublin Guards, which numbered only about eight men at the outset. They carried on for twelve months, at the end of which period the strength was increased to a dozen. This was the first flying column in Ireland and did not take its orders from Volunteer Headquarters but directly from General Collins.

The future G.O.C. of Kerry was arrested again on the Wednesday after "Bloody Sunday," and spent four months in Ballykinlar Internment Camp. After his release the personnel of the Guards was further increased to 20.

One of the first exploits of the young Dublin leader was the capture of the armoured car at the abattoir, in which the Guards participated. They also took part in the destruction of the Custom House, the command of this operation being in the hands of Major-General Ennis, then in command of the 2nd Battalion. In the Custom House fight most of the members of the Guards were captured.

Later the Guards were amalgamated with the A.S.U. and so remained until the Truce.

When the Army made its first public appearance in uniform the future Major-General O'Daly was in command of the party that took over Beggars Bush Barracks. The Guards went into Beggars Bush as a Company in February, 1922. In March of that year they were a Battalion with General O'Daly in Command. In May they became a Brigade and he was promoted Brigadier.

When the Four Courts trouble broke out he was in charge of the attack launched on that building. After that episode he took four companies of the Guards and landed at Fenit on the 2nd August last year.

In the middle of August Colonel Hogan arrived in Kerry and took Command of the Northern portion of the county, whilst Major-General O'Daly took command of the Southern portion.

On the 2nd January of this year he was appointed Major-General G.O.C., Kerry Command.



Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

THE CAVES OF CLASHMAELCON.

Eye-witness's Dramatic Story of Heroic Deeds on the Wild Kerry Coast.

One of the most heroic and strikingly dramatic incidents in the history of the Army, occurred in April last, when an Officer and a Volunteer lost their lives as the result of an encounter with a party of Irregulars secreted in a cave at a spot called Clashmaelcon, in North Kerry.

A Sergeant and a Volunteer were the only survivors among the four men who attempted to enter the Cave. Their rescue, and that of the wounded Officer (who died subsequently), the recovery of the body of the dead Volunteer, and the events preceding the surrender of the Irregulars three days later, are set forth in the following graphic narrative from an eye-witness, which contains a wealth of detail not hitherto published.

At midnight on Sunday April 14th, a small party of men left Ballymullen Barracks, Tralee, to carry out a search of the Ballyduff district in North Kerry, where it was believed that a Column of Irregulars, known as "Aeroplane" Lyon's Column, was in hiding.

Ballyduff and Causeway districts were invested and searched without result, and at nine o'clock on Monday morning the Troops found themselves standing on the precipitous cliffs at Clashmaelcon, one of the wildest and bleakest spots on the Shannon shore. One hundred and twenty feet below them lay the beach.

It was decided to carry out a search of caves on the Beach. The hazardous descent was made by four men—Lieut. H. A. Pierson, attached to the Engineers, Sergt. McCluskey, Volunteer James O'Neill, and Volunteer McCarthy. They crawled down the steep path and on reaching the beach found themselves in front of a cave. At its mouth they encountered a stone barricade. This they removed—only to find a few yards further on a second one. As they were proceeding to knock down the stones heavy rifle fire was opened on them from the interior.

THE FIRST VOLLEY.

In the first volley Volunteer O'Neill, was killed outright, and Lieut. Pierson, wounded. The remaining two men were forced to retire some thirty yards for cover—as no cover existed at the cave mouth.

Fire was kept up as they crept along the shore to the safety afforded by a rock. When the firing died away they attempted to rescue Lieut. Pierson, but every attempt was met with renewed fire from the occupants of the cave.

Red Cross men then endeavoured to rescue the wounded Officer, but every time they showed themselves a volley of rifle fire crashed from the cave.

And so for four long hours the officer lay bleeding on the sands till, at last, one desperate effort by the men trapped on the beach brought him to the comparative safety of the rock.

It was now that a greater difficulty arose—how to bring him to the crest of the cliff. The path by which they had descended was commanded by the occupants of the cave. To attempt to ascend it would be nothing but suicide. The only course open was to lower ropes over the cliff's edge and haul up the wounded officer and the two survivors.

It was a perilous ascent made under enemy fire, for the moment the form of the officer appeared swinging in the open a further volley of fire came from the cave. He was dragged to safety, however; and the rescue of Sergt. McCluskey, and Volunteer McCarthy was then successfully negotiated. They also had to run the gauntlet of the enemy's fire.

The body of Volunteer O'Neill, lay on the sands, face downwards, with arms and legs outstretched. The morning was bright and clear and shafts of sunlight played on the green-clad form. A red patch of blood showed on the sands near by.

To the left was a moss-covered rock, crimson-stained. On this rock Lieut. Pierson, had remained for hours, striving to staunch the flow of blood from his legs till he was finally rescued.

All around one saw nothing but beetling cliffs and the sea thundered against the rocks. It was a grim, forbidding spot, fit setting for the tragedy that had taken place.

Standing on the cliff's edge, comrades of the dead Volunteer gazed down on the body which was already being encircled by the fast approaching tide. "Poor Ginger," one of them muttered "He insisted on coming out with us though he was not supposed to go out on stunts." (Volunteer O'Neill was employed as an Orderly at Command Headquarters, Tralee.)

The tide came sweeping in and soon the body was being tossed about among the rocks—the helpless plaything of the waves.

The men on the cliff were powerless to effect anything, for several efforts on the part of Red Cross men to climb down to the beach resulted in fire being opened from the cave.

And so the body remained on the beach buffeted backwards and forwards till at last the tide receded and left it lying on a jutting rock staring with unseeing eyes at the heavens.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.

By this time reinforcements had arrived from Tralee. It was seen from the beginning that the only way to bring about a surrender was by either starving the Irregulars' into submission, or smoking them out of their fortress (if that could possibly be achieved).

Large quantities of hay and turf were procured and placed in sacks which were saturated with paraffin and petrol. These were set alight and lowered over the cliff to the cave mouth. Before long dense clouds of smoke completely obscured our view of the cave, and for several hours the blaze continued.

The heavy pall lifted about four o'clock and we could see the smoke wreathing in spirals into the cave. But there was no sign of surrender from within.

It was then decided to see what effect a mine would have on the situation. One was lowered over the cliff and exploded.

A tremendous reverberation awoke the whole countryside, and thousands of pieces of rock were sent hurtling through the air.

No sign of life from the cave.

A second mine was exploded with the same result.

A battery of machine guns then tried operations on the cave mouth, but without apparent effect.

Spasmodic firing had come from the cave before the mine explosions, but none since.

"They must be dead—the concussion killed them."

This theory went the rounds, but one felt it was too risky to accept it as true, and make the descent to the beach.

ALL-NIGHT SIEGE.

So throughout the night the siege was maintained. Troops kept vigil all around the cliff's edge. Lamps were lowered over the cliff when darkness set in, but they afforded very feeble light; and, as was afterwards learned, the Irregulars

made a dash, unobserved, during the night to another cave. Two of them were drowned in the attempt.

All day on Tuesday the siege continued. The Troops exploded three mines on the beach, but there was no response from the Irregulars.

The machine gunners then swept the mouth of the cave with a barrage.

No sign from the trapped enemy.

During the day a priest arrived on the scene and requested that the Irregulars be given a chance of making their peace with God. He was informed that every facility would be given him to go down to the cave, and that our fire would be withheld during the time he was descending the cliff, hearing confessions in the cave, and coming back to terra

"We will take our chances" they decided and began the dangerous journey, carrying a Red Cross flag. They advanced slowly and warily along the slippery path—one false step and they were precipitated a hundred feet below on the sands.

A tense silence reigned on the cliffs as the two men drew nearer and nearer the beach. Every moment we expected a burst of fire from the cave, but they met with no opposition. The Irregulars at this time were in another cave, the location of which prevented them from firing on the Red Cross men.

A rope was flung down to the beach and the body of the dead Volunteer was brought up. The two Orderlies directed the course of the body, thus preventing it from striking against the rocks on the way up. They finally clambered up, breathless after their exertions.

MEN WHO FOUGHT AT THE CAVES OF CLASHMAELCON.



(1) Vol. Christopher Mulready, A.M.C., aged 19, of 6 Coombe Cottages, Dublin, who with (4) Vol. Edwd. Brophy, A.M.C., aged 20, of 55 Ring Street, Inchicore, Dublin, recovered the body of Volunteer O'Neill. (2) Vol. P. McCartney, aged 20, of 9 Edward Street, Tralee, who with (3) Sergeant James McCluskey, aged 21, of 50 Windsor Ave., Fairview, Dublin, rescued Lieut. Pierson under fire. (5) Lieut. Pierson, 15 Victoria Terrace, Limerick. (6) Volunteer O'Neill.

firma. This did not satisfy the priest. He required a guarantee from the Troops that the Irregulars would not fire on him. The impossible nature of this request was pointed out to him, whereupon he intimated he would go down to the cave if some of the troops accompanied him. None of us felt disposed to agree to this and a little later the clergyman departed.

HEROIC RED CROSS MEN.

The body of Volunteer O'Neill was still lying on the beach, and, at noon on Tuesday, two Medical Orderlies—Volunteers Brophy and Mulready, pluckily offered to go down to fetch it up.

A STORMY VIGIL.

Tuesday night and the same vigil

With the gathering darkness the vigilance of the Troops increased, and sentries were posted at all vantage points on the cliffs. Blinding sheets of rain beat down pitilessly on them through the long night, but they stuck grimly to their task and kept watchful guard.

Dawn broke. No sign of life on the beach or in the caves. A turbulent sea dashed angrily against the rocks spraying the caves with foam.

The sky was sullen and overcast, and another rainstorm seemed imminent. At mid-day the sea was creeping menac-

ingly near the caves. There seemed little hope of escape from drowning for the Irregulars.

While we were wondering what would next happen a shrill whistle sounded from below.

OFFER OF SURRENDER.

The figure of a man stood at the mouth of a cave gesticulating wildly. By signs he made it known to us that he wanted a rope lowered. This was done and to the rope he attached a note offering to surrender and telling of the deaths by drowning of two of his men.

It was signed "Aeroplane" Lyons.

A note was sent back by the same means asking that all guns be tied to the rope. Three rifles were thus surrendered. The remaining three (there were six in all) had been washed away by the tide on the night the Irregulars had made the fatal dash from one cave to another.

The Irregular leader was endeavouring to get away from the cave when he came under fire and was mortally wounded.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

The other occupants did not show themselves for some hours afterwards. By then, the body of "Aeroplane" Lyons had been washed out to sea, and water was pouring into the cave.

It was late in the afternoon when the four remaining Irregulars appeared on the beach and signified surrender. They were hauled up the cliff and presented a dishevelled and haggard appearance.

Three of them had previously been released on signing the form of undertaking, and one of them was an Englishman and a deserter from the British Army.



THE GUN FLOWERS.

An Episode of the Operations in County Cork.

The officers' cars—the only ones using their headlights—had disappeared in the darkness ahead on a scouting expedition. In the solid night under the trees that completely over-arched the little road the column waited.

Presently there were challenges and assurances in the black pit around us and, a little later, as I leant over the back of the Lancia, I heard the unmistakable voices of countryfolk discussing the first column of Irish troops they had ever encountered.

Someone on the ground lit a match for his pipe and with the gleam came startling discovery.

"A cannon!"

"A gun—a big gun! Oh, Mary Kate, come hether, quick!"

I think Mary Kate brought the whole family with her. Looking down I could see a dense and agitated darkness around the 18-pounder that the Lancia had tugged all the way from Cork. Matches were struck in reckless profusion and there was a babel of tongues. But the illumination proving incapable of satisfying their curiosity a candle was procured for more adequate inspection.

"Stand back from that gun" barked the ex-sailor beside me. I think he had been feeling a proprietary interest in it ever since he spliced the riven rope when we stuck on the mountain top an hour or so earlier.

"It's all right, sir; we won't touch it," the pastoral chorus assured him.

But a girl's voice murmured cheekily:

"Yerrah, you an' your oul' gun!"

"'Tis you that's glad to see it all the same," said a young soldier.

"Oh, Mary Kate, look at the flowers on the gun" cried a childish voice.

"Is it there you are, Brideen, an' your mother thinkin' you in bed an' hour ago. Run away in this minit."

There was a sound of snivelling by night and an incoherent childish murmur. After which Mary Kate once more: "Oh, heavens above is that you, Paudeen? Well, of all the young divils . . ."

"Ach!" interrupted a Northern voice; "let the weans alone. Whot harm are they doin'?"

Followed a few remarks between Mary Kate, dimly visible in the candlelight, and the intrepid Ulsterman; in which the latter did not come off victorious.

* * * *

I had noticed the flowers on the gun before the daylight went West. I think our fellows plucked them in the garden of the Rectory where some of them had been entertained during the mid-day halt. The Recoil Resister made a fine flower box.

Other soldiers had come up from the cars at the rear attracted by the voices. They stood around at the edge of the faint light given by the candle, rifles in hands, none too trustful of these countryfolk who must, of necessity, know more about the "other gentlemen" than we did.

Another young woman had come out of the shadows. She was younger than Mary Kate and (this in the belief that I will never meet Mary Kate again) vastly better-looking.

Apparently I was not the only person to notice this. A young gentleman in green with his rifle slung behind him like the harp of the Minstrel Boy sidled sheepishly nearer to her. I was perfectly certain that she saw him sidling just as plainly as I did but she seemed sublimely unconscious of his existence.

The old sailor turned soldier chuckled hoarsely and dug an elbow into my ribs. By the time I had finished rebuking him the introduction had been accomplished at the side of the 18-pounder. The soldier and the girl stood conversing.

The Ancient Mariner and I, leaning on the steel rim of the Lancia just above their heads, heard youth calling to youth in the usual ridiculous tongue-tied fashion. The whole dialogue was painfully bucolic.

* * * *

Some of the soldiers had by this time partly overcome their suspicions of the country folk and were explaining the 18-pounder. I felt that I had never really appreciated that 18-pounder before. Up to that moment I, in common with the gun crew in the Lancia, had been speaking unkindly of it and to it. The time that it stuck at the fording of the Bride the ex-sailor had used language towards it that would have made any really sensitive weapon melt away.

When we heard those infantry men in the lane telling the countryfolk all about the wonders of the big gun we realised that we owed it an apology. It was a far more wonderful contraption than we had ever dreamed of. Or the infantrymen were bigger—but of course that could not be.

We had been doing all the pushing and hauling and cursing in connection with that gun since mid-day and here were the mere riflemen coming along and stealing our thunder, as it were.

"Blymme," said the ex-sailor, "you'd think it was *their* bleeding gun."

He spat overboard disgustedly and narrowly missed the two earnest conversationalists on the port bow.

* * * *

A whistle sounded in the darkness ahead of us. There was a ripple of orders along the line back to the ambulance about half-a-mile away at the point of our tail. The motors of the lorries began to grumble hoarsely.

"All aboard," said the ex-sailor gruffly as he bent towards where the young soldier was still talking to the girl. The youth was evidently trying to extract some information from her—always a good thing to do in an enemy country.

At last she gave it to him. "Eileen," she murmured shyly, endeavouring to release her hand.

I was glad it was Eileen. I would hate to have the idyll spoiled by the lady pleading guilty to, say, Gwendoline or Gladys.

The column commenced to move. The soldier hurried back to rejoin his comrades. But before he did so he took the bunch of flowers from the Recoil Resister and gave it to Eileen.

"Hi!" cried a "Jock" in the Lancia. "Them's our flowers!"

"Shut your fat head," ordered the ex-sailor. The Lancia staggered ahead: the gun bumped behind it.

In a minute or two the Lancia turned a corner of the lane and the faint glow of the candle vanished. We heard a little burst of cheers as the rest of the column passed the spot.

About half-an-hour later we were halted again. It was ticklish work finding your way through a district which the enemy knew better than you did, in a pitch black night with joyous possibilities of broken bridges and land mines at every yard.

The column was, according to instructions, comparatively silent. But as we lingered in the obscurity of this second halt, a youthful tenor at a short distance behind us broke forth:

Do fhuabairinn féin i scoinnroide leat,
Eiblin & Rúin.
Do fhuabairinn féin i scoinnroide leat,
Eiblin & Rúin.
Siubairinn féin i scoinnroide leat,
Siop go tíri ámlará leat,
'S ní fhuairinn go ceó leat,
Eiblin & Rúin.

It was well sung. It seemed to me that it was the singing of the boy that had spoken to the girl by the gun-side.

"I ken that air fine," said the "Jock." "It's 'Robin Adair' I can play it fine on my mouth organ."

"It's not 'Robin Adair,'" said I, "but an Irish air composed centuries before the Scots stole it for the song you name."

"Of course," said the ex-sailor, "an' if that red-headed Irishman from Glasgow attempts to produce his infernal mouth organ I'll blow the silly head off him."

Again the whistle sounded and the column resumed its march. As the rumble of the waggons increased the song rose louder from the car behind us:—

'Otiocparó tú nó an bhanparó tú?
Eiblin & Rúin.

I wondered if the youthful warrior would ever get a satisfactory answer to the question.

JOSEPH LE POER.

AN T-ÓSLÁC

can be had from Messrs. Eason,
Wholesale Agents, all the principal
Newsagents, or direct from Circu-
lation Dept., Army H.Q., Parkgate St.

SOLDIER RESCUER.

Boy and Man Taken from Dublin Canal.

Shortly after 9 p.m. on Saturday an elderly man named William Curran slipped off the parapet of Binn's Bridge, Drumcondra, Dublin, and was drowned in the canal lock spanned by the bridge. A young lad, named Francis Burke, would have lost his life in a gallant attempt at rescue were it not for the prompt action of a National soldier, who jumped into the water and saved him.

On falling from the parapet Curran, whose home was at 23 Grattan Parade, Drumcondra, struck his head against the masonry of the lock, and was probably rendered unconscious in consequence. He sank on entering the water. His would-be rescuer, who is only 16 years of age, and unable to swim, grew rapidly exhausted as he tried to support the body, and eventually sank with his burden.

When Private Michael Doyle, who resides at 4 Maunsell Place, off Mountjoy Street, and had been shopping with his wife near the bridge, came on the scene it looked as though the water had claimed two victims. The soldier, however, without divesting himself of any portion of his uniform, plunged into the lock, where he first helped young Burke into a lifebelt, in which the boy was promptly drawn up, and then devoted himself to securing Curran's body, which, with the aid of ropes, was hauled to the bank.

Curran when drawn out of the water showed no sign of animation, and he was immediately conveyed by the Corporation ambulance to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, where, on arrival, life was found to be extinct.

It is a remarkable fact that Private Doyle is one of three brothers every one of whom has distinguished himself by effecting the rescue of a drowning person. Sylvester Doyle, who resides at Williams Place, rescued a child at Binn's Bridge two years ago, and about five years since Christopher saved a child at Ballybough Bridge.



PRIVATE DOYLE.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN DENIS BEGLEY, A.P.M.,
ATHLONE COMMAND.

In Custume Barracks, Athlone, on Friday, 1st June, Captain Begley, A.P.M., Athlone Command, was the recipient of a handsome bedroom suite, on the occasion of his forthcoming marriage. The presentation was made by Lieut. J. J. Cosgrave, D.A.P.M., in the presence of a large and representative company, including the following officers:—Commandant Woods, Camp Commandant; Captain McDermott, Command Pay Officer; Lieut. Swan, Asst. Command Pay Officer; Captain McMunn, O/C. Armoured Cars Corps, Athlone Command; Captain A. Aston, Command Transport Inspector; Lieuts. Geo. Martin, O'Brien, and a number of others including N.C.O.s and men representative of the P.A., Athlone Command. Captain Aston presided.

Lieut. Cosgrave, in making the presentation, assured the P.A. of the Athlone Command that they had in Captain Begley an O/C they might well be proud of. They were assembled to honour one who had attained his present position through his splendid fighting record against the old foe, during the regime of would-be terror. Capt. Begley was one of the bravest and best of the old Dublin Brigade. On behalf of the P.A. he expressed his best wishes for the welfare and future happiness of Capt. Begley and his bride-to-be.

"The health of the bride-elect" was proposed by Lieut. Geo. Martin, and Lieut. Cosgrave proposed "The guests of the evening." "The Military Police" was proposed by Commdt. Woods, who spoke in gratifying terms of their work, and that of the A.P.M., Captain Begley. From what he had seen in other Commands he felt he was not going too far in stating that the Athlone Command was the best in Ireland so far as discipline was concerned.

"The Commander-in-Chief" was proposed by Captain Begley, followed by "the Provost-Marshal" per Lieut. Cosgrave. Q.M.S. Kevin O'Mara, P.A. proposed "the health of Captain Begley," while Sergt. O'Doherty, P.A. proposed that of Lieut. Cosgrave.

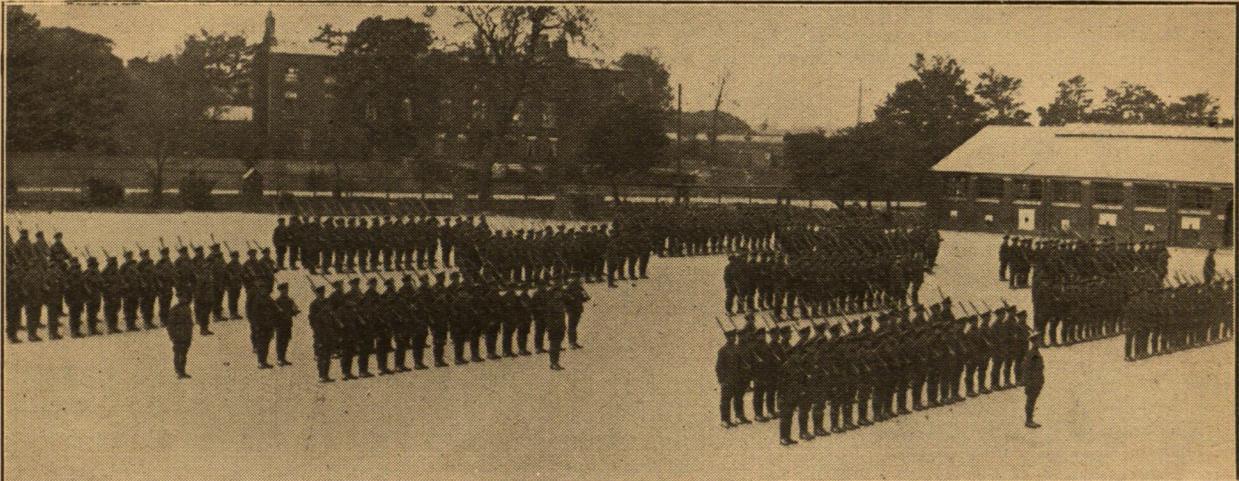
Captain Begley, on rising to reply, met with a rousing reception. He said he could not find words to express his gratitude to all present for the honour they had done him that evening. He did not consider himself worthy of all the tributes that the various speakers had paid him, as he had only done his duty. He hoped to be always worthy of their respect, and worthy also to be an officer in the army for which the noble-hearted General Collins died.

After supper a musical programme was given which was contributed to by Lieut. Cosgrave, Vol. Mical Gunson, P.A., Vol. Thomas Daly, P.A., Captain Commdt. Woods and Sergt. Sean O'Doherty.



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PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO RAILWAY CORPS.



Top—General view of the parade. Centre—The Commander-in-Chief presenting the colours to Colonel Naus. On the left are General MacMahon, Chief of Staff, and Rev. Father Troy. Bottom—March past with the colours. Right—General Mulcahy (centre) with Major-General Russell and General MacMahon viewing the parade.

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[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

I have been keenly interested in the Artillery ever since I had an 18 pounder as a travelling companion over the South of Ireland. Not that the gun in question was as pleasant a fellow wayfarer as it might have been. We had no limber in the accepted sense and had to tow it along behind a Lancia car and, now and again it proved too much for the powers of the latter—especially when climbing mountain sides.

It has always fascinated me to see one of these guns in action—the clean, swift, precise movements of the gun crew are about the most workmanlike thing in soldiering. A few days ago I saw them practising in the Fifteen Acres, that section of the Phoenix Park which has been more famous than any other portion of it for the past hundred years or more.

Think of it! A couple of batteries of *Irish* Artillery practising in a place long sacred to the British Occupation and not so long since swarming with British soldiers in Khaki!

Of course they were not actually firing—these gunners of ours—but they were being put through all the preliminary drill essential to good work in action. It was rather fine to see a battery sweeping over the grass, wheeling and circling, men and horses alike well worth looking at, all in the pink of physical fitness—and, then, at the command: "Halt! Action Rear!" to see in a twinkling the horses, unlimbered and moving off, leaving the gun ready for action and the crew in readiness behind the shields.

The Artillery unit of our army is very young yet, perhaps the youngest corps in the service for it only came into existence in March last, but it is a lusty offspring and promises to develop into something of which we will be very proud in the near future.

It is small as yet both in the number of men and equipment, but it is determined to tolerate nothing but the best in both. In the case of the men the corps stipulates that Drivers shall be at least 5ft. 4in. in height and Gunners 5ft. 8in. The men I saw in the Fifteen Acres were all long-service members of the Volunteers and they seemed to be taking to their new job as ducks take to water.

Colonel P. A. Mulcahy, O/C Artillery, told me that they were anxious that men who join the Corps shall join for a longer period than is customary at the moment in the other branches of the Army. In view of the special training that

artillerymen have to go through it can be realised that at least five years' service would not be too much to insist on. At the same time it must be clear that the artillery provides an ideal training for any young Irishman with a bent for soldiering. Recruits need not have a previous knowledge of artillery work provided they are anxious to learn and are willing to "soldier" in the most thoroughgoing sense of the word.

At present the pay for the Artillery is the same as the corps pay in other units and will remain so until the Army Council passes additional corps pay.

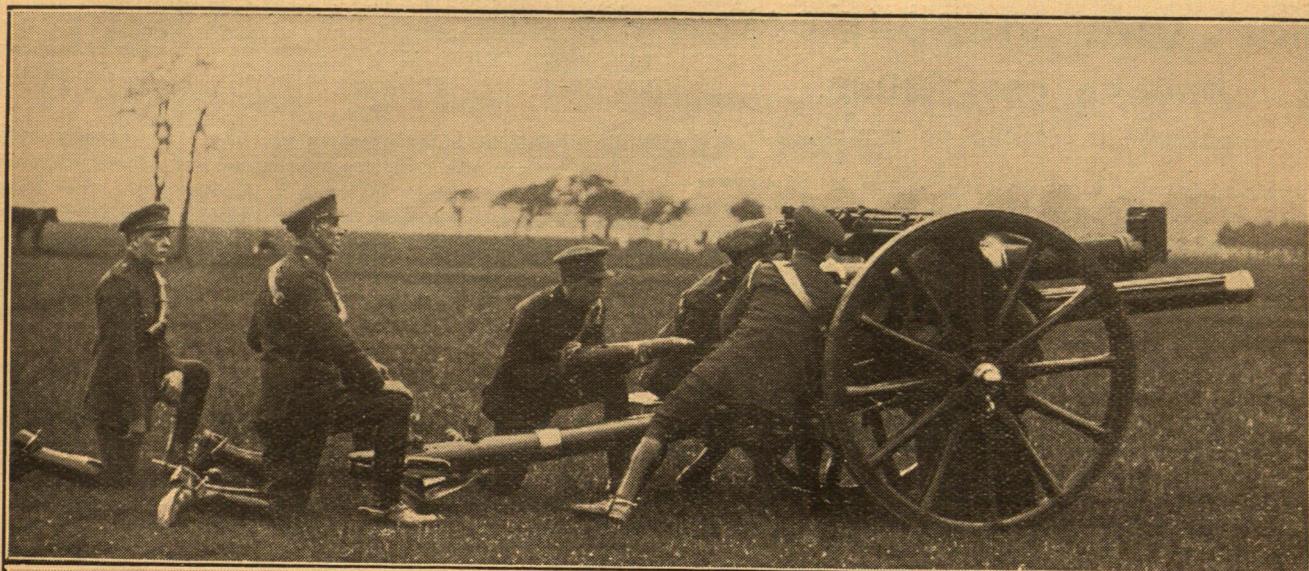
In the case of the officers young men of good education and good standing are welcome provided they are capable of being made into good artillerymen. They will have to submit to an entry examination which is by no means stiff, yet ensures a certain standard of education and mental alertness. It embraces General Knowledge, Mathematics, Geography, English Composition and a Report Paper. The examinations held up to the present reveal a weakness in Mathematics amongst candidates. But it is a purely non-technical examination.

Examinations will be held from time to time and the date of same will be duly notified in G.R.O. Officers from other units will be accepted only through examination.

The training of the Corps is directly under Captain Caulfield, who is assisted by a capable staff of N.C.O.'s including a gunnery instructor and a rough-riding instructor.

So far the young Corps possesses just a number of 18 pounders and some French Hotchkiss guns. The latter probably will be used in connection with coastal work.

When Colonel Mulcahy took over command of the Corps on the 23rd March last, there were a number of 18 pounders scattered over the country. They were all brought to the Ordnance workshops and thoroughly overhauled by the staff there. The first completely overhauled and refurbished gun was delivered from the Ordnance to the Artillery as recently as 7th May, and was the first to be used for instructional purposes.



"An t-Oglách"

Top—18-pounder in action. Centre—Limbering up. Bottom—Artillery Officers' ride. Col. Mulcahy is second from the left, with Capt. Caulfield on his right.

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[Exclusive Photo]

Óglaigh
na hÉireann
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

BRIC NAR MARBUIGEADÓ.

BRÉASA COIS AIBNE.

PÁTRAIÉ Ó CONAIRE DO SGRÍOB.

Duine raogálta níor éáinic ar cuairt éúgam le dá lá agus veómarde féin ní fácar ar fead an ádair rin, áct mé liom féin 'mo boéa cliac ar bhuac na haibne le feactéam. Éógar féin an boéa rin le raotair mo lám ar eagla úrúcta agus báirtige agus mé 'mo éoulaó ran oíóce, nó le mo éoraint ar an mhótal náir éáinic fóir an raíma reo. Báirtéac ná bhótal níor éáinic ó éógar mo boéa bheáig cliac agus tá fóir as an raogál gur mó éarpuigeann an báirtéac ééatona ó'n iargairie bheac ná ó'n bheilméara féin, agus toirg trimaécta áimrhe dá méro mo raotair ir fóir-béadán bheac ó' eirgú liom méalladó ar an ádair.

Ar eirghe éom ar maroin le gealaó an lae—ní bíonn aon móill oim as cur oim mo éuro éatadig mar an uile rúáda dá bfuil 'mo feilb annreo bíó timéall oim ran oíóce leir an bhuacé vo éoinneál uaim—áct ar eirghe éom ar maroin, uair go leir móim an ngréin, ní bíonn oim áct cúpla coirnéig éadairt agus rin i láir an trhoéa éaon éáinicig mé as iarratú na bhe glíce méalladó éúgam ar na puill tóba n-a gcaiteo a raogál. An trác rin ve'n lá ní bíonn cuileóg ná míoltóg le feiceál ór éionn uirge, agus ba óóig le duine go mbéad goile éar báir as na bheacair agus fóinn dá méir oim a mbhuicpárta fólátar; áct ar maroin inoiu goin féin ní bhuairéar. Féar go bfuil poigro fean-íob an t-iargairie bheac máir rú iargairie éadairt air. Cáitear féin leat uair ar maroin móim gréin as iarratú aon bheac ámair a bí iréig i bpoll raon éioic a méalladó amaé, agus gan aon tomad ar mo éuro oirhe; cáitear uair, cáitear dá uair annrin bhreacó ar m' fóigro, agus leasgar éair an trlac, líonair an ráora le tobac maic cúmaréa, éuiréar veatáé i n-áiréoe uaim i nglan-áer na marone móicé agus éorpuigeas as cumadó bheas le hinnreacé vo mo éáiréoe trác ó'feillrinn ar an gcaitear agus ó' fiarpuigéí éóim cé mar ó'eirgú liom leir an iargairieacé !

* * * * *

Sead trí éionn ar féiro marbuiégar móim eirghe na gréine agus punnt meadóan ran gceann ba luza vóob—b'ín i an bun-bhéas éumar. Bí goimé veas as teacé ran ngréin raon reo, bí an tobac bí m' ráora ar feabair an voimain, bí áer na marone (féiréoe boz éaon anuar ó na maolénuic bí ann), bí an t-áer rin níor pólláine ná aon féon óár blairéar le mo veó, agus níorb fára go raabair éom pára liom féin ir dá mbéad na trí bhe ar féiro agus iréig 'mo mála. Go veimín, vo éreiréar ar fead ádair bis gur ra mála bíodar i n-ionad beic i bpolac oim ra rhué !

Ó' eirgú liom éur 'n-a luige oim féin gur ra mála bíodar, agus ó' eirgú liom beic éom éionn cinnce rin ve gur éorpuigeas dá móinn ar mo éáiréoe !

Trí éionn, ve na éionn ba mó vo éomár—nac ar an bheair boéé rin véar an áiméala go gcaiteann fé fanacé iréig ra gcaitear an áimrhe reo agus an vóil éráróce atá aige i n-iargairieacé bheac, agus a bfuil le págáil vóob ve méir na tuairpige beiréar mire vó ! áct gréiró mé trí éionn uaim—cuiréar vo bhoré inoiu íad ! dá éeann móra tróma ó' éoéan—cuiréar an gairgíróac béil rin móinn veóán i bhoréóó n-a éairín nuair a gréiréar fé na bhe uaim agus beir an cleairéoe ghoiré as leigint air le cáé gurab é féin marbuié na héirg ! na bheasa inpreóéar an gaoiré ! agus na éionn reo atá agus le cur go vóí nell na mórg cleacé, ní éuiréó mé luir ná áinn leó ar eagla na heagla go réóiréó rí ar air éúgam íad toirg ole beic aici liom le mí gan fóir páda an uile rin agusamp; áct dá mbéad rí annreo liom an maroin veannuigé reo

Sead, na bhe reo nac marbuiégar ir íad ir tréime agus ir mó agus ir blairé, agus gac uile lá ámair, ó cáitead vóobán i rhué áibne i vóoraé, agus nac mbíó dá móinn ar éáiréob as gac iargairie bheac go mb' féin an t-áinn uaral éadairt air ?

* * * * *

Sílim go bfuil eólar agus ar gac uile éloé, carraig agus mullán, ar gac uile tom, toir agus rseac atá i bhoirgeacé dá míle ve mo boéa cliac ar bhuac na haibne reo. Suar agus anuar le dá míle uaim bíonn reanféar eólarac as iargairieacé vó féin ve gráé. Cáit fé a raogál ar bhuac na haibne reo, veir fé liom, agus má tá feair i néirinn ir mó a bfuil eólar aige ar éáiréoeacé agus ar glíocar an vheic, níor carad liomra é. Níor éuiréar féin aon áiréne air go vóí le cúig lá ó fóin, áct éeana féin tá vóúéáiréoeas éaróinn. Uairéanna, le tear an lae, nuair nac mbíonn aon maic leir an iargairieacé, buairéann fé amaé vó féin le coir na haibne le cuairt éadairt oimra. Uairéanna, nuair bíor an t-uairéar as gabáil voim, beirum cuairt ar an reanóir. Mire éúg an cuairt inoiu.

Bí teine áómuir raóuigé aige agus é as ullínú bíó ór a éionn nuair carad ran áit mé. Veannuigéamar dá ééile.

“Á' nveáirnair aon maic ar maroin ?” ó'fiarpuigéar ve.

Éuir fé gal tobac uair agus bí fóir agusamp; go vóéara. Uairéanna, ní bíonn aon fóinn éainnte ar an iargairie; uairéanna eile, mó-faóalac bíor fé. Sínear mo rparián tobac éuir. Síin reiréan a éeann féin éúgam. Cáiteamar.

Síleair éainnt baic ar.

“An maic ríad as eirghe go tríg an bealac reo ar maroin ?” áveirumre.

“Bí.”

Pocal eile níor labair áct gal ómrac éur i n-áiréoe.

“Ar féacé tú na míoltóga glara rin éúgar vóit cúpla lá ó fóin ?” áirra mire.

“Níor féacáir.”

Éuir fé gal eile uair. Bí fóir agusamp; ó'n gcaoi inne fé é gur rhuac an mear bí as an reanóir ar na míoltóga éeáona. “Baicéar féin tréall arta ar maroin,” áirra mire, agus ó' féacáir go veáiméúamrac ar na néalta móra bána bí as gluaréacé éair go maoréa ór mo éionn ra rreír éuir, agus rúil agusamp; go bhuiréóéar ve éóim cé méro bheac gur marbuiégar.

“Á' nveáirna ríad aon maic vóit ?” ar reiréan.

Bí liom; anoir nó ámair, ó'féaróainn éao éur ar an reanóir le mo trí bheac ar féiro (bheic a bí fóir ra rhué !)

“Rinnear maic go leóir,” áirra mire.

“Cé méro ?”

“Cé méro ar marbuié tú féin ?” áirra mire, “innir voim é ór mire éuir an éiré i vóoraé.”

Bí an beiré agusamp; as féacáint go góar ar a ééile raon reo. Labair an reanóir go méro agus móéuir air.

“Marbuiégar,” ar reiréan, “marbuiégar trí éionn ar féiro, a vóine, marbuiégar trí éionn ar féiro móim eirghe gréine.”

Gréiréar féin agus ní gan páé é. Nac in é vóreac an méro leiréar oim féin beic marb agusamp; !

“Á' nveáirna tú féin aon maic ?”

Bíor vóir dá éomairé, áct ó' éalúig an pocal uaim.

“Trí éionn ar féiro rreirín,” áirra mire, áct éáinic áiméala oim nuair éúgar raon veara an áiméala éáinic ar an reanóir gur marbuié an beiré iargairie an méro éeáona bheac an maroin éeáona. Tarbáin fé na trí bheac ar féiro voim go bhuóamair, agus vóbaicé fé go vóvúiréacé fé cuairt oim trácéóna leir na trí éionn ar féiro marbuiégar féin feiceál : an gceiréóir an reair éóir mé nuair áveiréar mé leir gur móinnéar ar mo éáiréob íad ?



ARMY ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

Programme for the Championship Meeting to be held at Croke Park.

A meeting of the Army Athletic Executive Council was held at Portobello Barracks, Dublin, on June 4th, the delegates present being:—Major-General Daniel Hogan, Dublin Command, Chairman; the Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Vice-Chairman; Capt. Keogh, Cork Command; Comdt. Ryan, Waterford Command; Lieut. Robinson, Air Force; Captain Dwyer, Limerick Command; Captain McIntyre, Works Corps; Comdt. General Boylan and Colonel Joseph Byrne, Curragh Command; Rev. Father Pigott, Dublin Command; Colonel Austin Brennan, Claremorris Command; Rev. Father Feehily, Athlone Command.

On the motion of Colonel Cronin, seconded by Captain McIntyre, Captain F. O'Doherty, late of Claremorris Command, was appointed Organiser.

A lengthy discussion on the providing of grounds at the different Battalion Headquarters resulted in a deputation of five members of the Executive Council being appointed to meet the Army Council with a view of having this matter adjusted.

The following programme for the Athletic Championships, which were provisionally fixed for Saturday and Sunday, the 25th and 26th of August, at Croke Park, was adopted:—

100 Yards.	Sack Race.
220 „	Obstacle Race.

440 yards
880 „
1 Mile Flat.
3 Miles Flat.
3 Miles Steeplechase.
1 Mile Relay Race.
120 Yards Hurdles.
High Jump.
Long Jump.
Hop, Step and Jump.
Pole Jump.
Raising and pucking Hurling
Ball.
Football Place Kick.
Tug-of-War.

Cycling:—

1 Mile.
3 Miles.
5 Miles.

Weight-throwing:—

Putting 16 lbs. shot.
Throwing 56 lbs. weight with and without follow.
Throwing 56 lbs. height.
Throwing 14 lbs. hammer.
Discus-throwing.

Boy Soldiers:—

100 Yards.
220 „

Secretaries of Command Committees to be notified that all Battalion Championships must be held prior to August 1st.

The arranging of dates for holding of Boxing, Tennis and Golf Championships was deferred until next meeting.

It was intimated to the meeting that Croke Park was not available for the holding of Sunday games until the middle of August. Steps are being taken to ensure that the Army Athletic Association shall have suitable grounds for the holding of the All-Army Hurling and Football Championships.

PROGRESS OF THE ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Total number of teams so far affiliated is 270. These figures do not include the teams at present being organised in the Kerry, Limerick, Waterford and Independent Services Commands.

The Inter-Company Championships in all Commands are now well under way. Arrangements in most Commands have been made for the playing of the Inter-Battalion Championships. Already several of the Commands have selected, and are training their Athletic teams for the forthcoming All-Army Championships.

The Handball Championships promise very keen contests. Amongst the entrants for the Championships are such well known exponents as Aldridge, late of Athy, Whelan, finalist

in the Boot Handball Tournament, Jim Hunt, the Connaught Champion, Canavan and Kiernan, of the Aerial Force, and several prominent players from the Athlone Command.

The entrance for the Boxing Championships number almost 150, and are of all weights from Fly to Heavyweight.

One of the greatest features of the Army Athletic Championships will be Gymnastic competitions in the different Companies from the Boys' School, Curragh Camp. These youngsters are in the capable hands of Colonel Joseph Byrne, Training Staff.

Amongst the Cyclist entries for the Army Championships it that well known wheel-man, B. J. Donnelly, holder of several All-Ireland Cycling Championships.

ARMY ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach."

A CHARA.—It has come to the notice of the Army Athletic Executive Council that certain Army athletes have been advertised as holding Army championships.

The Executive Council desires to point out that until the Army championships are held no person has the right to claim any Army championship. Mise, le meas,

PADRAIC O COLGAIN, Comdt.

(Secretary, Army Athletic Association).

Army Athletic Association,
Portobello Barracks, Dublin.
5th June, 1923.

FOOTBALL MATCHES AT CURRAGH.

[From our Curragh Correspondent.]

A successful series of inter-Company Matches were carried out by the 62nd Battalion, Ponsonby Barracks. A set of silver Medals was at stake. "B" Company were rather unfortunate in not being able to field a very strong combination, and in consequence went under to "A" Company in the first match. Nevertheless the match was full of exciting moments and revealed the fact that there were men in the Battalion who hitherto were not afforded opportunity to show their talent on the Gaelic Football Pitch. Inter-Company Matches afforded a splendid opportunity for unearthing any latent ability for this form of pastime.

The final Match between "A" and "C" Companies was a production

(Continued on page 14.) COPYRIGHT MILITARY ARCHIVES

OFFICERS AND MEN OF T



THE DONEGAL COMMAND.



Sgt
W.
McAnaney

Sgt
M.
O'Donnell

Corporal
H
Kyles
(Cook)

Sgt Tom
Tierney
(Drum
Major)

Reg
Sgt Major
R.
Toland

FOOTBALL MATCHES AT CURRAGH.

(Continued from page 11.)

well worth witnessing. Both teams were well selected and gave an exhibition which showed that at least the majority of the players were old exponents of the game. Throughout the Match the issue was very keenly knit.

"A" Company emerged victors on the scores 2 goals and 1 point to 1 goal and 2 points for "C" Company. A selection Committee of three viz.—Commandant P. Lawlor, Captain J. O'Beirne and C. S. M. McIvor, J., after careful scrutiny selected the Battalion Team from the three Companies, and there is every reason to expect that the selected Team will represent the 62nd Battalion to advantage.

ENGINEERS (KILDARE BARRACKS) v. 62ND BATTALION (PONSONBY BARRACKS).

On Wednesday the 6th inst., at 7 p.m., the 62nd Battalion's selected team engaged in a friendly encounter the team of the Engineers, Kildare Barracks. The match was not by any means a contest, as from the outset the 62nd Battalion showed their superiority, and asserted themselves to great advantage. They scored rather freely in the opening half, but this must not be attributed in a great measure to the play of the forwards of the 62nd Battalion, but rather to the weakness of the Kildare backs. Captain Kelly at full back filled the position admirably, but he was badly supported.

One very outstanding feature of the match was the want of combination on the part of the 62nd's forwards. There was a fatal tendency on the part of the second line of forwards to encroach too far on the ground in the precincts of the Kildare goal. If they had played in harmony with the first line of forwards the result would have been an accumulation of scores, for the forwards were undoubtedly well fit for their positions.

The backs of the home team were never really tested. In the first half, however, they were completely overwhelmed on one occasion by a determined onslaught by Kildare which was rewarded by a splendid goal. The centre field play by C. S. M. McIvor, J. and Captain J. O'Beirne was really a great display, and in those two players the home team have splendid tutors. Keyes, playing on left wing, was a marvel. For Kildare, Faulkner played a great game. Captain Kelly in the back line was always well in evidence, whilst Corporal Hegarty and Volunteers McDowell, Dunne and Howard rendered great service to their team.

Towards the end of the second half Lieutenant Morgan scored a magnificent goal, which was the fruit of a nice pass. McDonnell further added to the score a very neat goal, the result of fast play from centre field via the right wing. Captain O'Beirne took all the "Frees," all of which were splendidly placed. More than once he scored from "50" yds. line.

The final scores were—62nd Battalion, 3 goals and 8 points to 1 goal for Kildare (per McDowell).

Kildare Team—Captain Kelly, Vol. Coombs, Sergt. Kelly, Vol. Howard, Sergt. Ryan, Cpl. Hegarty, Vol. Lane, Vol. Doyle, Vol. Reilly, Vol. Faulkner, Vol. McDowell, Vol. Corcoran, Lieut. McAuley, Vol. McEnery, Vol. Dunne.

62nd Battalion Team—Captain J. O'Beirne, Lieut. Dunphy, C.S.M. J. McIvor (Capt.); C.S.M. Gogarty, Vol. J. Keyes, Vol. F. Fahy, Sgt. Farrell, Lieut. J. Morgan; Sgt. Hudson (Goal), Vol. R. O'Donnell, Cpl. Tuohy, Sgt. A. Murphy, Sgt. Mahady, Vol. Adams, Sergt. Brennan.

INDEPENDENT SERVICES SECTION.

GROUPED CORPS.

The second round in above Football League was keenly contested at Portobello on the 30th May, when the teams engaged were Artillery "A" v. Railway Protection

and Salvage "A" v. Signals "A"

Both matches excited the keenest interest, and the spirit of friendly rivalry existing amongst the different Corps augurs very well for sport in this particular group.

Interest is by no means confined to the players, the chiefs of the different Corps all evincing a lively interest in the fortunes of their respective teams. A large crowd witnessed both matches, amongst the spectators being Maj.-Genl. Vize, Maj.-Genl. Russell, Col. Mulcahy, Col. Moran, Col. O'Leary, Col. Archer, Comdt. J. Smyth, and Comdt. E. O'Leary, and Capt. Sean McGarry, T.D. and a host of other officers. A number of priests were also present.

Comdt.-Genl. Moms refereed both matches.

SIGNALS "A" v. SALVAGE "A"

Teams:—Signals "A"—Capt. Henahan, Sgt.-Maj. O'Kelly (capt.) Sgt.-Maj. J. Duff, Sgt. Doherty, Sgt. Delaney, Volunteers Daly, Pilkington, Byrne, Markey, Feeney, Lawlor, Manifold, Cussen, Gibbons and J. Flood.

Salvage "A"—Capt. Wilson M, Lieut. McCarthy, Lieut. Downes, Lieut. Walsh, Coy.-Sgt.-Maj. Hegarty, Q.M.-Sergt. Hinter, Volunteers Darcy, Flynn, McGarry, Lennon, Keogh, Moms, Grant, Judge, Keenan.

The match was evenly contested by two very fine sporting teams up to a short period before full time. The game throughout showed that our Army teams can display as fine a sporting spirit as any outside the

Army Athletic Association and is bound to bring success to our future sports. Result:—

Signals "A" .. 2 goals 6 points.
Salvage "A" .. 6 points.

ARTILLERY "A" v. RAILWAY PROTECTION

Teams:—Artillery "A"—Comdt. Mackey, Sergt. Cummins, Corporal Douglas, Gunners, MacSweeney, Kilmartin, Hughes, Murphy, Gatley, Drivers Shields, Hopkins, Donovan, Byrne, Cousins, Symington and Cannon.

Railway Corps:—Comdt. Adamson, Sergts. Brady, Dowling, Delaney, Maloney, Thunder, Lambe, Cpls. Farrell, Leech, Volunteers Donoghue, Turner, Singleton, O'Brien and Conway, Lieut. Synnott.

The game was played in a good sporting spirit from start to finish which, if continued, will make the Army Athletic Association a great success. Result:

Artillery "A" .. 12 points.
Railway Corps .. 5 points.

THE LEAGUE TABLE TO 31st MAY.

	May 23rd.	May 30th.
Armoured Cars	—	—
Artillery "A"	Nil	2
Artillery "B"	—	—
Salvage "A"	Nil	Nil
Salvage "B"	Nil	—
Coastal Defences	—	—
Signals "A"	2	2
Signals "B"	2	—
Railway Protection	2	Nil

SPORTS MEETING AT CROKE PARK.

In connection with Army Athletic Championships the Independent Service Section are holding their Championship Sports Meeting at Croke Park on July 27th confined to Artillery, Armoured Cars, Salvage, Signals, Railway Protection and Coastal Defences.

Subsequently they will enter a team representative of this section in each event of Army Championships.

TUG-OF-WAR CONTESTS AT ALLEN FETE, CO. KILDARE.

By kind permission from Major-General P. McMahon, G.O.C. Curragh Command, two (2) Tug-of-War Teams proceeded from 62nd Infantry Battalion (Ponsonby Barracks) as representatives of the Curragh Command at a Fête held at Allen, in aid of Allen Catholic Church, on Sunday, 3rd inst.

No. 1 team was drawn against Kildare, and after efforts of some minutes' duration No. 1 team gained supremacy amidst great enthusiasm. In the second trial, with lesser trouble, No. 1 team completed their victory.

There was great excitement in the final, when both Ponsonby teams contended. No. 1 team won the first pull and No. 2 the second pull, which necessitated another trial. This was not only a trial of strength but one of endurance. For ten minutes the issue was in doubt.

No. 1 team finally had to yield, and considering the fact that they had already engaged Kildare Team, their defeat by No. 2 team was not to be wondered at. Both teams got great applause.

A ONE DAY TOURNAMENT

WILL BE HELD

AT CROKE PARK

ON SUNDAY, 15th JULY

FOOTBALL—Dublin Command v. Curragh Command
HURLING—Limerick Command v. Cork Command

Cumann na Saoirse are providing numerous Side Shows. It is hoped to have a special team from the Curragh Command to give displays of Tent Pegging and Swedish Drill.

Proceeds in aid of the Wounded Soldiers' Fund.

BOXING IN CORK BARRACKS.

[From our Cork Correspondent.]

Several enjoyable scraps were witnessed at the "Gym." Cork Barracks, on Saturday, June 2nd. The Tournament was organised by Capt. Keogh and was very largely attended.

A four-round contest between Vol. Murphy (Ordnance) and Vol. Goff (Communications) resulted in a win for Goff.

Vol. Coughlan (Ferry) and Vol. Paderskil (Supplies) gave a lively exhibition. In the third round Paderskil striking his man when down (obviously not deliberately) was disqualified.

Vol. Nagle (10th Battalion) and Vol. O'Sullivan (communications) gave another brisk exhibition. Nagle made a very game fight but Sullivan was more effective and was declared the winner.

Vol. Dunne (Engineers) and Vol. Norman (30th Battalion) were just warm when Norman went down and out.

"Boy" Murphy (Transport) and Sgt. Kelleher (10th Battalion) gave a nice six-round exhibition though obviously ill-matched.

Sgt. Trappe (30th Battalion) and Sgt. McQuaid (Haulbowline) provided an interesting fight. McQuaid was taller and used his longer reach several times. Trappe, however, was stronger and when he got home it told. It was a fast fight and both men finished tired. McQuaid got the verdict.

A six-round fight between Vol. Doyle (10th Battalion) and Vol. Moloney (Special Services) was a very fine finish to the evening. Moloney was steadier and undoubtedly gave a better exhibition of craft but Doyle was very game. Doyle made most of the offensive and kept going very well. The "Draw" verdict was very popular.

The Band of the 10th Battalion played during the intervals.

KILLARNEY TOURNAMENT.

Football Match and Boxing Contests.

[From our Kerry Correspondent.]

Teams representing the 6th Infantry Battalion, Killarney, and the 19th Infantry Battalion, Castleisland, met in the Barrack grounds, Killarney, on 21st ult., before a large number of spectators. The game proved an interesting one and the 6th Battalion ran out comfortable winners by the following score:—

6th Infantry Battalion — 2 goals 3 points
19th Infantry Battalion — 1 goal.

The game was refereed by Commandant James Dempsey, an old member of the O'Toole's Football team.

BOXING BOUTS.

Later in the evening a most enjoyable Boxing Tournament was held—and revealed some boxers of promise—the contests were as below:—

"Gunboat Smith" v. Volunteer Mulready
(27th Battalion, Kenmare) (Army Medical Corps, Tralee)

The men were by no means evenly matched, all the advantage lying with Smith. Both men boxed well in the first round. Smith's long reach proved most disconcerting to his opponent who fought gamely enough, but was obliged to throw in the sponge mid-way through the 2nd round.

Vol. T. Lynch (27th Batt., Kenmare) v. Vol. Watts (6th Batt., Killarney).
This contest proved most disappointing as Lynch got in a hard right to the chin in the first round and put his man down for the count.

SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

Vol. McCormack (P.A. Killarney) v. Vol. O'Hara (P.A., Tralee)

This was the chief event of the evening and remarkable interest was evinced in the meeting of those two men both of whom had proved themselves clever exponents of the noble art. The contestants were in the pink of condition when they entered the ring.

FIRST ROUND:—O'Hara led off with a left hook which caught McCormack on the chin with no apparent effect. McCormack then forced the pace and rushed his man into a corner and subjected him to some heavy blows on the head and body. O'Hara went weak but cleverly outwitted McCormack's attempts to give him the *coup de grace*.

SECOND ROUND:—O'Hara showed signs of improvement in this round and landed several hard lefts and rights to the body. McCormack avoided further punishment by clinching.

THIRD ROUND:—McCormack was all out in this round and punished his man heavily. The gong saved O'Hara.

FOURTH ROUND:—McCormack rushed from his corner and landed several rights to the chin, but O'Hara boxed skilfully and had the honours of the round.

FIFTH ROUND:—O'Hara shone in this round and beat his man well.

SIXTH ROUND:—Both men strove hard for an K.O. in this the final round and indulged in some heavy hitting. Both were still fresh when the gong went.

RESULT:—O'Hara won on points.

OTHER BOUTS.

Vol. Murphy (27th Batt., Killarney) v. Vol. Reigh (6th Battalion, Killarney)
Reigh won on a Knock Out after a short-lived contest.

Vol. Ormonde (A.M.C., Tralee) v. Vol. Ducey (27th Battalion, Tralee)
This proved a clever exhibition and ended in a draw.

Vol. Price (27th Batt., Kenmare) v. Vol. Donohue (17th Batt., Tralee)
This fight ended in a draw after an interesting bout.

Vol. Moranry (27th Batt., Kenmare) v. Vol. O'Hara (6th Batt., Killarney)
O'Hara disposed of his man in the first round with a knock-out to the chin.

Sgt. O'Connell (6th Batt., Killarney) v. Vol. Rankin (27th Batt., Kenmare)
O'Connell proved himself the better man all through and won easily on points.

DUBLIN COMMAND SPORTS.

DRAW FOR FIRST ROUND OF THE COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

At a Meeting of the Dublin Command Sports Committee held at Collins Barracks on 5/6/1923, the draw for the first round of the Command Football and Hurling Championships took place, and resulted as follows:—

FOOTBALL.

21st Batt. v. 45th Batt., at CAVAN, on 14/6/1923, at 4 o'clock.
Referee—Capt. Keenan, 58th Batt.
53rd Batt. v. 49th Batt., at MONAGHAN, on 21/6/1923, at 4 o'clock.
Referee—Lt. Cassins, 21st Batt.
58th Batt. v. 48th Batt., at NAVAN, on 17/6/1923, at 4 o'clock.
Referee—Capt. Whyte, 49th Batt.
33rd Batt. v. 20th Batt., at NAAS, on 13/6/1923, at 3 o'clock.
Referee—Capt. Donnelly, 1st Batt.
55th Batt. v. 13th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 21/6/1923, at 7 o'clock.
Referee—Lt. Walsh, 1st Batt.
1st Batt. v. 8th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 21/6/1923, at 6 o'clock.
Referee—Vol. Woods, 57th Batt.
16th Batt. v. 37th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 23/6/1923, at 6 o'clock.
Referee—Capt. O'Connell, 57th Batt.
56th Batt. v. 57th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 25/6/1923, at 6 o'clock.
Referee—Lt. M. O'Brien, A.P.C.
H.Q. Batt. v. 50th Batt.
24th Batt.—Bye.

HURLING.

55th Batt. v. 57th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 23/6/23, at 7 o'clock.
Referee—Rev. Fr. Piggott.
8th Batt. v. 13th Batt., at CROKE PARK, on 25/6/1923, at 7 o'clock.
Referee—Rev. Fr. Piggott.
33rd Batt. v. 45th Batt., at NAVAN, on 17/6/1923, at 3 o'clock.
Referee—Comdt. Fox.
H.Q. Batt. v. 58th Batt., at DUNDALK, on 25/6/1923, at 6 o'clock.
Referee—Col. McGauran.
37th Batt.—Bye.

DRAW FOR DONEGAL COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Round.

3rd Battalion v. 35th Battalion.
Works Corps v. Transport.
Byes.—Command H.Q. and 46th Battalion.

Semi-final.

Command H.Q. v. Winners of 3rd Battalion and 35th Battalion.
46th Battalion v. Winners of Works Corps and Transport
First Round Matches to be played at Bunderan Athletic Grounds, on Sunday, 1st July.

MEMORIES OF ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

The title of Mr. Geo. A. Lyons's little work, "Some Recollections of Griffith and His Times" (Talbot Press) clearly indicates its scope. It does not pretend to be either a biography or a historical study. The writer knew Arthur Griffith from the time of the latter's return from South Africa, and was by his side in some of the most exciting and pivotal incidents of the Resurrection of Ireland. He shares the whole-hearted respect and admiration felt by all right-thinking Irishmen who knew Griffith personally, but he does not allow this profound esteem for his subject to cloud his writing. To one, like the undersigned, who played a tiny part in those days twenty years ago, this book recalls vivid memories of the formidable struggle against the apathy that fettered the land in that far-off time—the indomitable, untiring, ever-cheerful Willie Rooney; of "Ethna Carbery" weaving songs of inspiration under the shadow of the Cave Hill; of young men, now middle-aged or dead, who created no little stir in the City of the Violated Treaty before the world enmeshed them; and of Arthur Griffith, the same outwardly cool, impassive, reticent Arthur Griffith, that the present generation knew and mourns. For this later generation Mr. Lyons lifts the curtain on the past and shows them the Arthur Griffith of an earlier day "in his habit as he lived." The frontispiece is a reproduction of Miss Lily Williams's excellent portrait of Griffith, now in the Dublin Municipal Gallery of Modern Art.

THE ARMY PENSIONS BILL.

Measure Introduced in the Dail—Speech by the Commander-in-Chief.

In Dáil Eireann, on Wednesday, 6th June.

ARMY PENSIONS BILL, 1923.—FIRST STAGE.

An t-AIRE UM CHOSAINT (Risteárd O Maolchatha): Roinnt bhlianta ó shoin do thainig sé mar dhualgas ar ógánaigh na tíre airm do thógaint chun na tíre do chosaint agus chun saoirse do bhaint amach. Fuair cuid aca bás agus bhí a thuille eile aca creachtuithe i dtreo is nách féidir leo a slí bheatha do thuilleamh i gceart. Caithfidh sócrú éigin do dhéanamh chun ná beidh siad féin agus a muintir i mbochtanas.

Perhaps on the Day of Judgment one of the principal torments that will come our way is that in the face of a number of charges excuses will crowd themselves on us, each of them disclosing very clearly that it is inadequate. In looking back to a statement that it was my duty to make in the previous Dáil, to the effect that arrangements would be made shortly to deal with the dependants of Volunteers who had been killed, and to deal with wound pensions in respect of men who had received serious wounds while giving military service in defence of the liberties of the country, I feel that while the very grave upheaval that has intervened within the last twelve months is an excuse that might have been brought forward for not having dealt with that matter in that period, it is an inadequate one. You can take some consolation in the fact that out of voluntary funds subscribed something, at any rate, has been done to relieve the sufferings of those who in the earlier periods suffered because of military service given, and in the present period of military service we have been enabled under the Dependants' Allowances Scheme to make temporary provision in the cases of men who have lost their lives. The position now is that we formally introduce this Bill. This Bill provides that, subject to their being voted from time to time all the necessary monies, wound pensions shall be granted to officers and men disabled as the result of wounds received and directly arising out of military service, and for the granting of pension and allowances to the dependents of officers and men who have lost their lives on military service.

SCOPE OF BILL.

The Bill proposes to deal with the cases of officers and men who have given military service in any of three distinct periods:—

- (1) The Rising of 1916, when military service was given by the Irish Volunteers and by the Irish Citizen Army of that time.
- (2) Over the period extending from approximately January, 1919, when the first DAIL came into existence, to the 6th December, 1921, the date of the signing of the Treaty with Great Britain, during which period military service was rendered by OGLAIGH NA hEIREANN, otherwise known as the Irish Volunteers, or the Irish Republican Army.
- (3) The post-6th December, 1921, period, during which military service was rendered by OGLAIGH NA hEIREANN and by the present attested Army.

Everything possible has been done to ensure simplicity in the working of the Act, and to ensure the greatest measure of fairness all round. And to this end two classes of men only have been recognised—commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers and men—and in respect of each of these two classes pensions and allowances have been fixed at a flat rate for each class. The total disability pension has been fixed in the case of an officer at £200 per annum, and in the case of non-commissioned officers and men at 42s. per week—approximately £109 per annum. In the case of a married man or of a widower with any child living a further pension may be paid, not exceeding in the case of an officer 15s. per week—approximately £39 per year—and in the case of a non-commissioned officer or man not exceeding 10s. a week—approximately £26 a year—and for this purpose a child shall be considered to be, in the case of an officer, a son under the age of 18 or a daughter under the age of 21 years, and in the case of a non-commissioned officer or man, a son under the age of 16 and a daughter under the age of 18 years. In addition, provision may be made in respect of any officer or soldier to whom a wound pension has been granted for providing such artificial limbs, crutches, special boots, or other similar appliances as the case may require, and for providing for the repair and renewal of any such appliances, and for the providing free of charge, or at a reduced rate, of any vocational training any such officer or soldier shall apply for, as the Minister considers suitable to his case.

DEPENDANTS' CLASSES.

In the Schedule attaching to the Bill are indicated the principal injuries which shall be regarded as disablement, and the percentage of disablement regarded as arising from each such injury. The percentage of the Total Disability Pension which shall be awarded to any officer or soldier as pension shall be determined by the degree of any man's disablement, determined on the lines indicated in this Schedule. Ordinarily, the payment of a wound pension shall date from the date upon which the officer or soldier to whom the same is granted was discharged from the Forces. When, however, he has been, since his discharge, in receipt of any allowance from the Minister, whether for himself or his dependants, the pension shall commence to be payable on the date upon which such allowance has ceased, or shall cease. In the case of any pension granted to a person who was wounded before the 1st day of April, 1922, the payment shall not be made from a date earlier than that date. In respect of deceased officers and soldiers the Bill proposes to recognise the possibility of a man having total dependants in any of three classes, the first class including any, or all, of the following:—Widow, son (under the age of 18 years in the case of officers and 16 years in the case of men), daughter (under the age of 21 years in the case of officers and 18 years in the case of men). The second class including any, or all, of the following:—Mother, father over 60 years of age or incapacitated by ill-health, brother or sister permanently invalided, grandparents. And the third class, brothers under the age of 18 years in the case of officers and 16 in the case of soldiers, or sisters under the age of 21 years in the case of officers and 18 years in the case of soldiers.

DECEASED OFFICERS' DEPENDANTS.

In the case of deceased officers and in the case of total dependence under the first class the following allowances shall be payable:—To the widow, £90 per annum during widowhood, and a gratuity of £120 on first re-marriage. In respect of each son under the age of 18, £24 per annum while the mother is living. £40 per annum after the death of the mother. In respect of each daughter under the age of 21, ditto. In addition, these shall be payable in respect of each child between the ages of 12 and 17, inclusive, repayment of any amount proved to have been necessarily and properly expended in school fees, but not exceeding £35 in any one Calendar year. In respect of officers, and in respect of total dependence of the second class, one allowance at the rate of £1 per week shall be payable, and if there are two or more such dependants, only one allowance shall be payable, and to such one of the dependants as the Minister for Defence shall direct. This allowance shall not be payable in any case in which allowance is made in respect of a widow. In respect of officers, and in respect of total dependence of the third class, an allowance of 7s. 6d. per week may be made in respect of any such dependant, except that the total allowances granted under this Section shall not, in the case of any one officer, exceed £1 per week. And no allowance shall be paid in respect of any dependant of this class in any case in which allowance is payable in respect of dependants in any of the previous two classes.

THE RANK AND FILE.

In respect of soldiers, and in respect of total dependants of the first class, the widows shall receive during the period of widowhood a pension at the rate of 17s. 6d. per week, approximately £45 10s. per annum, and a gratuity on the first re-marriage of £45 10s. In respect of sons under the age of 16 and daughters under the age of 18 there shall be paid in respect of the first such child, while the mother is living, an allowance at the rate of 5s. per week, or approximately £13 per annum, and in respect of each additional such child an allowance at the rate of 3s. 6d. per week, or approximately £9 per annum, while the mother is living. In respect of motherless children there shall be paid an allowance at the rate of 8s. 6d. per week for each child, or approximately £22 per annum. In respect of soldiers, and in respect of total dependence for the second class, one allowance shall be payable at the rate of 15s. per week—approximately £39 per annum, and in the case of two or more such dependants this allowance shall be paid to such one of the dependants as the Minister for Defence shall direct. No allowance shall be payable in respect of any dependant in this

(Continued on page 19.)

PROVISIONS OF ARMY PENSIONS BILL.

The text of the Army Pensions Bill has been issued.

The measure provides for the payment of pensions to officers and men of the Army incapacitated by wounds and for allowances to the dependants of those who have lost their lives on active service. Generally, the payments are made in respect of service disablements since April 1, 1922, but if the Minister for Defence certifies that disablement prior to that date came from service with the Irish Volunteers the pension may also be granted.

As already stated, the Minister may supply, with the consent of the Minister of Finance, to any officer or soldier to whom a wound pension (whether temporary or permanent) has been granted under this Act, such artificial limbs, crutches, special boots and other similar appliances as his case may require, and may provide for the repair and renewal of any such appliances.

The Minister may, with the consent of the Minister for Finance, provide for any officer or soldier to whom a wound pension (whether temporary or permanent) has been granted under this Act such vocational training, either free of charge

or at a reduced charge, as such officer or soldier shall apply for and the Minister for Defence shall consider suitable to his case.

No pension, allowance or gratuity under the Act shall be capable of being taken in execution or otherwise alienated by process of law for the payment of any debts or liabilities of the officer, soldier or person to whom it is granted.

The wound pension shall be forfeited in the case of any officer or soldier who is convicted of any crime or offence by a court of competent jurisdiction in Saorstát Éireann and is sentenced for a term exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or to penal servitude for any term; and in the case of persons drawing allowances where sentenced for any term exceeding one month or to penal servitude for any term.

A fine not exceeding £5 shall be imposed in the case of any person making a false declaration for the purpose of obtaining a grant or payment of a pension. No payment shall be made in cases where a decree for compensation has been made under the Criminal Injuries Act, 1919-1920.

The scales of pensions and allowances as set out in the schedules to the Act are:—

Specific Injury.	Wound Pension to Officers.	To N.C.O.'s and Men.	Further Pension to Married Officers.	Further Pension to Married N.C.O.'s and Men.
	£	Per Week. s. d.	Per Week. s. d.	Per Week. s. d.
Loss of two or more limbs	200	42 0	15 0	10 0
Loss of both hands or all fingers .. .	200	42 0	—	—
Total loss of sight	200	42 0	—	—
Totally bedridden	200	42 0	—	—
Permanent disablement	200	42 0	—	—
Total organic paralysis	200	42 0	—	—
Loss of one arm and one eye	180	37 9	13 6	9 0
Loss of leg and one eye	180	37 9	—	—
Loss of hand and foot	180	37 9	—	—
Loss of arm through shoulder	180	37 9	—	—
Loss of both feet	160	33 7	12 0	8 0
Amputation of leg	160	33 7	—	—
Operation, both feet	140—160	29 4—33 7	10 6—12 0	7 0—8 0
Amputation of leg below hip, or amputation of right or left arm below shoulder	140	29 4	10 6	7 0
Amputation of leg through or below knee, or amputation of right arm below elbow	120	25 2	9 0	6 0
Amputation of leg below knee, or left arm below elbow	100	21 0	7 6	5 0
Loss of one eye, the result of G.S.W. or injury	80	16 9	6 0	4 0
Loss of thumb or four fingers of right hand	80	16 9	6 0	4 0
Loss of thumb or of four fingers of left hand, or three fingers of right hand	60	12 7	4 6	3 0
Ligature operation, one foot	60	12 7	4 6	3 0
Loss of two fingers, either hand	40	8 4	3 0	2 0
Loss of all toes of one foot	40	8 4	3 0	2 0
Loss of all toes, both feet	40	8 4	3 0	2 0

ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDANTS OF OFFICERS.

Widow	£90 during widowhood, and gratuity of £120 on first re-marriage.
Each son under 18	While mother is living—£24 p.a. After death of mother—£40 p.a.
Each daughter under 21	While mother is living—£24 p.a. After death of mother—£40 p.a.
Each child over 12 and under 18	£35 p.a.
Other dependants	£1 per week.
Each brother under 18 and each sister under 21	£1 per week maximum, 7s. 6d. minimum.

ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDANTS OF SOLDIERS.

Widow	17s. 6d. per week during widowhood and gratuity of £45 10s. on first re-marriage.
Children	While mother alive, 5s. per week for first child and 3s. 6d. per week for each other child. After mother's death, 8s. 6d. per week for each child.
Other dependants	15s. per week.
Each brother under 16	Total Allowances 15s. per week.
Each sister under 18	

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Commander-in-Chief's Speech in Dail Eireann—Shooting Accidents— The Customs Examination—Dependants' Allowances.

In the course of his speech on the Army Estimates in the Dáil on 7th June, the Commander-in-Chief (Minister for Defence) said:—

Now, the Army is starting out for 12 months with 50,000 men and coming down at the end of the financial year—because it is the end of the financial year is in mind when we are speaking of reductions—coming down to the end of the financial year to 30,000 men, but the average to be paid and accommodated over the whole of the year cannot be less than 40,000 men, and if, in response to Deputy Gavan Duffy's request, we took the figure (a) "Pay of Officers and Men," and took the figure (b) "Provisions and Allowances," and we see what it takes to pay and to feed an average of 40,000 for 12 months, we see that it works out on an average of £132 per man.

If there is any reduction that could be made upon that portion of the Estimate I do not know of it. I certainly could not, as responsible for advising on the matter, recommend a reduction or agree to it. Actually, when a man's equipment, clothing, and everything is taken into consideration the average cost of keeping officers and men is about £250 a year.

Comparing with last year's Estimate, the Estimate for last year of £7,512,000 was practically spent. There was a surplus at the end of the financial year of something like £25,000, but you began your financial year of last year with a very small army, and you ended up with an army of 50,000 men.

ACCIDENTS.

On the question of the indiscriminate use of arms resulting in both accidents and in the waste of ammunition, as far as accidents are concerned, accidents have undoubtedly occurred, but to a large extent they are due to the fact that our men has not had all the training that it would be possible to give them if we were allowed to train our Army in a proper way, and if recruits, instead of being sent, as it were, direct into the firing line, could get some little period of training on the barrack square. It has also to be remembered in connection with accidents that we hear of that many of the weapons that come into our hands as rifles, and that we had to accept to defend our country with, were old, used weapons, the defects in some of them being only disclosed from time to time and in the actual handling of them. Many accidents that we hear of were the result of weapons that were defective and because we could not control the fact that they were defective in any way. We simply had to eliminate them in the process of using them.

ACCOUNTS.

On the question of Army accounts, there are two classes of accounts; one, old accounts—we have heard reference to them as 1921 accounts—and the other current accounts. As regards 1921 accounts, the policy along which, in 1921, we ran the Army was that each particular area supplied its own quota of men to the country's fight and supplied its own quota of material. The Government expenditure on the Army in 1920 and 1921 was infinitesimal compared with the Government expenditure on the Army for this and last year. Certainly the Army in pre-Treaty days cannot have cost the country, through Government money at any rate, more than about £300,000, if it cost as much as that. As to the accounts for 1921, the main responsibility for paying these really fell upon the local people. We know that during the Truce in 1921 many of our men were exceptionally active, and active in accordance with Government policy of that time, and we know that, to a certain extent, it can be regarded that there was a Government liability for certain debts contracted by local officers then. But the circumstances, owing to many of the local officers dividing into different camps, in which the present Government has found itself since, have not been such as to warrant any indiscriminate paying of 1921 debts. The matter is in our minds, and what it will be possible to do the immediate future, perhaps, will let us know. But it is not reasonable to raise a great and continued cry of criticism against the present Government because the 1921 accounts are not paid. It might be a matter of much greater grievance if all the 1921 accounts that were served up

were paid. The second class of accounts are current accounts, and I am not going to say that there is not, here and there, in our organisation a bad link with regard to dealing with those accounts, but at present, and for, say, two months past at any rate, there should be no reason for not having the monthly accounts with our Quartermasters in different places down the country attended to when the trader with whom they are contracted gets them properly certified by the proper officer and gets them properly submitted in the proper way.

CUSTOMS EXAMINATION.

On the question of the examination that has been announced for certain positions in the Customs, it is, I understand, the fact that the particular post that this examination is supposed to admit men to, that the maximum for that particular class of officers under the old scheme ran to £450, but the position as I understand it today is that the Government in this scheme of re-organisation has created two classes. First class is the class in which there are examinations being held at the present time. I am not in a position to say whether the admission to the second class will be by competitive examination or by promotion. I cannot say whether it will be one or the other, but that is a matter that we, the Army people, have nothing to do with. It is also pointed out that the examination that is being set for those particular posts is not the ordinary examination that would be normally set for normal competitors. It is an examination set to suit men in the Army who have given service, and particularly those who have given long service, and whose educational polish is not as bright as it would be if they had simply left school.

In the matter of Army men and politics and elections, there are instructions that members of the Army shall not be members of any particular party, and shall not attend party meetings, or shall not obtrusively be in any connection with the political parties at any time.

PROMOTION.

With regard to the question of passing over officers and men, and the question of their not being—apart altogether from their being old servants of the State—promoted according to their merits, there may be individual cases in which a man feels that he has not got promotion or the position he would wish to have, but the circumstances of the last 6 months have been such as to give every man an opportunity of showing what is in him, and they have been such as not to allow of any person responsible for getting the work done to turn aside from any good material that was there to be used. I am quite satisfied that in the matter of filling out the machinery of our present organisation that nothing has been left undone to put the best men in the most suitable positions.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCES.

In the matter of the dependants' allowances, it is another matter that lends itself to the making of a considerable amount of complaint. Out of an Army that was 50,000, there are, at the present moment 27,000 dependants' allowance claims under payment. An additional 4,287 claims have been stopped as a result of discharges. There are at present under investigation 2,500 claims, and out of these only about 600 are claims more than a month old. A total of 5,347 cases of claims has been rejected, and inside these figures, while there may be individual cases that have not had attention, it can hardly be said there are serious grounds for complaint.

Naturally, out of the 5,000 odd rejected claims there is material for keeping up a fairly good continuous complaint. In respect of the demolished barracks, the matter has been reviewed from the point of view of seeing what reconstruction has to be done, and the proposals in the matter will be put up to the Government before long. Generally, as far as the use of the Army at present is concerned, the reduction that we foreshadow in the gradual withdrawal from unnecessary or close contact with the position at the moment will give us a chance of training, that while we may reduce in numbers, we will not lessen our efficiency, or our possible effectiveness for dealing with any recurrence of the unfortunate destruction we have had.

THE ARMY PENSIONS BILL

(Continued from page 16.)

class in any case in which allowance is paid in respect of a widow. In the case of soldiers, in the case of dependants of the third class, an allowance of 5s. per week, approximately £13 per annum, shall be paid in the case of each such dependant, except that under this Section the total allowance in the case of any one soldier shall not exceed 15s. per week, approximately £39 per annum. In the case of both officers and soldiers none of the above allowances shall be paid to any person who was not wholly dependent on such officer or soldier.

Where an officer or soldier leaves persons partially dependent on him, such persons shall not be granted any allowance, but, in necessitous cases, or in special circumstances, a gratuity, or gratuities, may be granted to all or any such partial dependants, but in no case shall the total amount of such gratuity exceed, in the case of any officer, the sum of £150, or in the case of any soldier the sum of £100.

OTHER PROVISIONS.

It is proposed that the Bill shall contain provisions which shall prevent the assignment or commutation of any pension or allowance granted under it, or prevent it being alienated by any process of law for the payment of any debts, or other liabilities of the person to whom it is granted. It is proposed that it shall contain provisions securing the forfeiture of such pensions or allowances by any persons convicted in certain circumstances of crime, and that it shall provide for the infliction of penalties in cases in which false declarations are in any case made for the purpose of unlawfully securing any such pension or allowance; and shall provide for the exclusion of cases otherwise compensated for under the Criminal Injuries Act.

These, generally, are the provisions which it is proposed should be contained in this Bill for the relief of those who have suffered in limb, and for the relief of the dependants of those who have suffered in life, while giving military service in the protection of our country and of the liberties of our country. It is with a pleasure which is tempered by a realisation of what has been suffered by those men and what has been suffered by their dependants, and tempered by an appreciation of the fact that we cannot, perhaps, do everything for them that we would wish to do—it is with pleasure tempered by feelings like that that I ask permission for the First Reading of this Bill in the Dáil.

Mr. DAVIN: May I ask a question?

AN CEANN COMHAIRLE: Yes.

Mr. DAVIN: Is it the intention of the Minister, under the terms of this Bill, to make provision for the dependants of those members of the Army and others who have died in prison on hunger-strike or whose deaths could be attributed to that cause after they had left prison?

General MULCAHY: The Bill, as it stands at present, provides for death as a result of wounds received on military service only.

Motion put and agreed to.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE SERVICE.

On page 21 of this issue will be found a notice regarding the forthcoming examination, confined to officers and men of the Army, for about fifty posts in the Customs and Excise service of the State. Considerable interest has been manifested in this examination since it was first mooted, and the details which are now published will answer a large number of queries which we have received from soldier correspondents.

It will be noticed that the minimum salary is £120. This, with the usual Civil Service Bonus, amounts to £214. The salary rises by yearly increments to £250, which, with bonus, totals £392/17/6.

The positions afford a splendid opening for soldiers with good service, and there is nothing to prevent such men from attaining the highest grade in the Customs and Excise Service in time.

“Anyone who has read the little organ, ‘An t-Oglach,’” said Deputy Sears in the Dáil the other day, “will see that the Army to-day derives its inspiration and guidance from the very same sources as inspired the I.R.A. in its best days.”

ON FAR FOREIGN FIELDS.

Mountcashel's Brigade in the Service of France.

IRISHMEN OF ACTION—No VI.

One of the most notable Irishmen in the service of France during the dawning days of the eighteenth century was Justin MacCarthy, Lord Mountcashel, a scion of the ancient Kings of Munster.

MacCarthy, one of the bravest and most remarkable Irishmen of his generation was the son of that MacCarthy who played such a prominent part in the Confederation of Killenny. His early days were spent on the Continent where he learned the use of arms, and when James II. succeeded to the throne, young Justin MacCarthy was appointed to the post of Lord President of Munster, and by all accounts he proved himself a gallant, honest and kindly man.

In the City and County of Cork all Catholics were invited, under his auspices, to return to their homes, but on the other hand persons who professed other religious beliefs were allowed



LORD MOUNTCASHEL.

(From a contemporary painting.)

to remain undisturbed. Catholics were admitted to the franchise, but no Protestant was deprived of the right to vote. Arms and horses were seized by MacCarthy for the use of his troops, but the owners were always compensated. Plunder and outrage by the men under his command were punished mercilessly, and stories are told of the terrible vengeance exacted by the Lord President on those who disgraced the soldier's calling.

A HUMANE COMMANDER.

When a garrison was put to death by the people of Bandon MacCarthy marched on the town, and the townspeople immediately craved pardon, and threw open their gates. Beyond imposing a fine of £1,000 and throwing down their walls MacCarthy exacted no further reprisal. How little this action gained approval from the heads of the Government in Ireland at that time may be gleaned from the fact Justin MacCarthy was summoned to Dublin and was severely censured by the red-robed Justices in Dublin Castle.

The outbreak of the Williamite war saw Justin MacCarthy at the head of a regiment of dragoons who rendered military service to the cause of James until one fateful day at the

village of Newtownbutler, where they were, through an unfortunate miscarrying of an order, literally cut to pieces.

MacCarthy, who was severely wounded, was taken prisoner and, to the credit of his enemies, was treated kindly. After some months he managed to effect his escape to Cork, where he was joyfully received by his friends.

In the month of May, 1690, MacCarthy crossed the sea to France with a number of Irish troops whom James II. had given to Louis XIV. in exchange for the French veterans the latter monarch had sent to aid the hapless Stuart in his struggle for the Crown. No sooner had MacCarthy presented himself at the French Court, than a commission was issued naming him Lieutenant-General of all the Irish troops in the Service of France. It may be recalled here that these soldiers formed that celebrated corps which was destined to write its name with a no uncertain hand on the pages of Europe's history—the Irish Brigade.

IN ARMS FOR FRANCE.

That those hardy Irish exiles were no carpet courtiers is apparent from the fact that the ink had scarcely dried upon the document which made MacCarthy a Lieutenant-General, than stern work in the tented field was found for him.

In July 1690 he distinguished himself in Savoy, and at the defeat of the Piedmontese in September he rendered conspicuous service. In June 1691, we find him with the Army of Rousillon under the command of the Duc de Noailles. MacCarthy, or as he was generally called, Lord Mountcashel, was present at the capture of the Castle of Valence, and again the despatches speak highly of his soldier-like qualities. In the following year he was transferred to the Army operating against the German States, and French records testify how well Mountcashel and the Irish legion under his command contributed to the success of French Arms during that strenuous campaign.

The following year he was again ordered to proceed to the scene of conflict, but, worn by fatigue and the hardship of three years continued fighting he was reluctantly compelled to seek rest at Barrege, where he succumbed on July 1st, 1694.

A FAMOUS REGIMENT.

The story of Mountcashel's famous Regiment is not lacking in interest. After the death of their gallant commander the command was given to Colonel Andrew Lee, who bore a distinguished record as a soldier. In 1694 the Regiment was ordered to join the Army of Italy, and during that campaign those devoted exiles added fresh laurels to their name. In 1697, at the taking of Ath by Marshal de Catinat the Irish soldiers played a heroic part, and when Louis reviewed his Army at Cordun, near Compiègne, in August, 1698, he singled out the regiment of Mountcashel and bestowed much honour upon its commander.

Again the tocsin of war resound through the plains and valleys of Europe, and again we meet those glorious Irishmen at every turn, and always where the fighting is the hardest. The Siege of Kehl, the taking of Stolhoffen, the bloody day at Munderkingen, the defence of Lisle—but to even name half the engagements in which this regiment bore a gallant part would outrun our allotted space.

At Dettingen and "famed Fontenoy" they nobly upheld the traditions of their race, and when, in 1779, by a reorganisation of the Army of France, the Regiment of Mountcashel was incorporated with the famous Regiment of Dillon, their colours bore the names of practically all the great battles that had been fought by France for close on one hundred years.

In later days when certain French politicians desired to disband the Irish troops in the service, the last Colonel of Dillon's Regiment made, in the National Assembly, a powerful plea for their retention, and told in an eloquent and convincing address the story of that devoted Irish exiles.

THE LAST OF MOUNTCASHEL.

By his will, dated May 8th, 1693, Mountcashel bequeathed his name and titles to his third cousin, Florence MacCarthy, of the Carrignavar branch of the MacCarthy Sept. This legatee died in the year 1715, and his titles and property descended to his son Callaghan MacCarthy, who fought and died in the ranks of the "Brigade" at Fontenoy.

The fourth Lord Mountcashel served in the French Navy, and married, in 1775, Magdalen, the sister of that splendid Irish patriot, Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He died at Sea, and was succeeded by his son Florence, who died in 1803. His surviving son fought as a Lieutenant of Artillery in the Franco-German war of 1870.

X.

"CIR NA N-OS" (COMLUICHT OIBHEADAIS NA HEIREANN).

PAIRÉIRÍN DEAR RINGINE A TASHAN AMAIC I N-AGAIR NA REACTHIANE IR EAD "CIR NA N-OS." BÍON SHIANN I RSEALTA, PEICTIÚRÍ, ASUR COMPARÓ LE PÁSAIL IRIOIS ANN. IN A STEANNTA RAN TUSCAR AMHÁN RÍMPLÍ IOIRI FOCAIL ASUR CEOL ASUR SIOTA REAIRIE I STAOB ÁICEANA CÁILÍÚLA AR PURO NA H-ÉIRIANN. NÍL OIRIÉAD IR DON FOCAL AMHÁN I MBÉAIRLE LE PÁSAIL RA PAIRÉAR RO.

IR MÓR AN ÉADAIR I SO'N TEANGSAIN ASUR DO DÁOINE, IOIRI OS ASUR AOROA, ATÁ AS ZABÁIL SO'N ZALUINN. DÁ MBEAD A ÉUILLE DÁ LEITÉRO LE PÁSAIL NÍOR DÁOSAL NÁ ZO MBEAD AN TEANGA AS TUL CUN CINN ZO TAPARÓ IMEARS NA N-OS.

"LUICIAN MHAOL."

IRISH-ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY. Compiled by Seamus O'Duinn and Pdraig O'Dalaigh. (Educational Company of Ireland, Ltd. 2/6 nett.)

Numerous attempts have been made since the Language Revival to introduce satisfactory methods to indicate the pronunciation of Irish by using the sound equivalents in English. In no case have these attempts proved a success, for the reason that articulation in English and Irish bear no phonetic relation to one another. Efforts of this kind are inclined to destroy in place of assisting the retention of Irish sounds. English as spoken to-day tends, in articulation, to laxity. Irish pronunciation, on the other hand, is tense and definite. However, let it be believed that these efforts were all made with good intentions if not altogether a success. The Educational Company's Pocket Pronouncing Dictionary introduces a phonetic system of the kind treated above, but the authors have the good sense to remind us that, with the help of a native speaker the use of this system will result only in "a good working approximation," and indeed these systems will never progress further than that, unless we conform to the Continental phonetic system which has proved a success in the teaching of modern languages.

The book in itself, by its compactness, conciseness and practical scope is worthy of praise and will, without a doubt, be of great help to those who are endeavouring to master the language. The need for a proper and exhaustive dictionary is very keenly felt, and, as every little helps, one may feel certain that the edition of books of this type will leave material for future intellects to work upon, ultimately satisfying our needs.

"INCHINN MHAOL."

During the debate on the Army Estimates in Dáil Eireann, Deputy Dan McCarthy was reminded of the story of the Bank Manager and his client. The manager rang up to tell the client that his account was overdrawn. "Was I in credit twelve months ago?" asked the client. "You were." "And was I in credit six months ago?" "You were." "Well," said the client, "you did not ring me up to tell me that."

Deputy William Sears, in the Dáil, during the debate on the Army Estimates, recalled the English Chancellor of the Exchequer who could not understand the meaning of the decimal point. They tried to explain it to the Chancellor, but when they had finished he merely remarked: "But what is thatdamn dot doing there?"

NOTICE.

1. Preliminary Notice is given of an Examination, which will be confined to Officers and Men of the Army, for about fifty posts in the Customs and Excise service. The posts in question will carry the scale of salary of £120 rising by annual increments of £10 to £250 per annum, plus the usual Civil Service Bonus, and will be pensionable under the Superannuation Acts.

2. Candidates for this Examination must be between 19 and 30 years of age on the 1st June, 1923, and must have served in the Army either for a period of nine months subsequent to 1st June, 1922, or continuously from a date prior to 1st January, 1923, to the date of Examination.

3. The Examination will be an Educational Examination in the following subjects:—

- Irish
- English
- Arithmetic
- Handwriting and
- General Knowledge

and in addition to the marks allotted to each of these subjects, service marks will be given in respect of meritorious Army service.

4. It is anticipated that the Examination will be held before the end of July. A further announcement will be made in due course giving particulars of the syllabus and regulations for the Examination, and officers and men of the Army should await this further announcement for any further information regarding the Examination which they may desire.

5. The Examination will be conducted by the Civil Service Commission.

EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE).

(a) GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The subjects of Examination shall be Irish, English, Arithmetic, General Knowledge, Precise Writing (in Irish or English).
2. The marks allotted to each subject shall be 400, except in the case of Precise, for which the maximum shall be 200.
3. The minimum number of marks which a candidate must obtain on the examination (*i.e.*, exclusive of Service Marks) to qualify for appointment shall be 50 per cent. of the total marks allotted.
4. The list of qualified candidates shall be sent to the C. in C., who shall assign to each candidate "Service Marks," such service marks not to exceed in the case of any candidate a total of 400.
5. All Examination Papers (except in English) will be set in Irish and English, and candidates may answer in either language.

(1) GAEDHILG.

Ceisteanna ar chuid de sna nithe seo leanas:—Beannachts aimsir, slainte, galair, airgead, uimhreacha, diol is ceannach an clog, etc., tart, ocras, fearg, etc.

Piosa Gaedhíge:—Curfar ceisteanna i dtaobh brigh na bhfocal, no iarrfar ortha an chaint d'atharu ar chuma eigin, aithgearra a dheanamh uirthi, etc.

Translation of a passage or passages of simple Irish into English.

(2) English (2).

The aim of the examination in this subject shall be chiefly to test a candidate's ability to write a brief report accurately; they shall be expected to write two or more short essays or reports, one of them of a descriptive nature. Handwriting and Spelling to be judged from the candidate's answers to the English paper.

(3) ARITHMETIC.

The simple and Compound Rules; Reduction; Averages and Approximations; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Practice; Percentages; Metric System; Currency System of the United States and of the Chief European Countries.

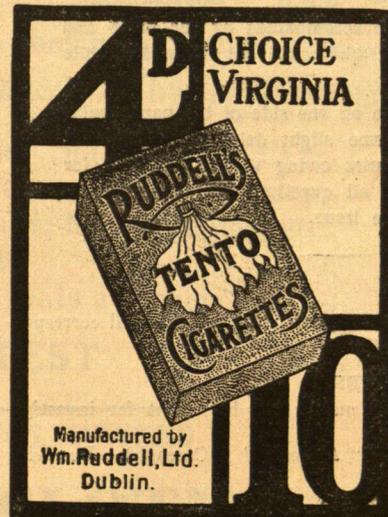
The questions set will be of such a nature as are to be found in ordinary business or commerce.

(4) GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

The examination paper will include easy questions on Geography and Irish History, of which candidates will be expected to answer at least one question on Geography. A choice of questions will be given.

(5) PRECISE WRITING.

Candidates will be expected to write a summary of one or more passages of Irish or English. (Papers will be set in Irish and English, and candidates may select either).



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OUR INFORMATION BUREAU.

When in Doubt write to "ΑΝ Τ-ΟΞΛΑΔ."

Soldiers are cordially invited to make use of this column. All queries should be addressed to the Editor of "An t-Oglach," G.H.Q., Parkgate Street, Dublin, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, which will not be made public unless desired.

Readers should write on one side of the paper only. It is possible that some slight delay may occur in answering certain queries owing to the necessity for making inquiries, but all questions will be answered in the earliest possible issue.

ANONYMITY.

"Curious."—You do not comply with the rule that all correspondents must give their full name and address.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCES.

"American Mother."—This matter has been sent for investigation.

"S.O.S." (Dublin) and "Agricola" (Curragh).—Receiving attention.

COMMAND CHEMIST.

"Chemist."—Is a Command Chemist, ranking as 2nd Lieut., entitled to proficiency pay prior to his name appearing in G.R.O.? The answer is in the negative.

DESPATCH RIDER.

"J. C."—Are Despatch Riders entitled to extra pay?—No; unless classified by O/C as Master Drivers.

SUNDAY PAY.

"M. H." (Grange).—Apply to Captain Coleman, Railway Repair, Protection and Maintenance Corps, Griffith Barracks, Dublin.

MOTOR TRANSPORT.

"Bugler, W. C." (Killarney).—Unless the Transport Officer certifies proficiency, Grade pay will not be issued.

"EXTRA DUTY PAY."

"J. T." (Drogheda).—(1) See answer to M. H. above. (2) Apply through your O/C.

TRADESMAN'S PAY.

"Chat" (Kildare).—If your particular trade is classified for Grade Pay you should apply to your O/C.

BATTALION SHOP SERGEANT.

"Shop Sergeant."—Apply to your O/C. Unless a tradesman Grade pay does not apply.

BATTALION STOREMEN.

"Overworked."—You are not entitled to the 2/- per day extra duty pay.

SPECIAL DUTY.

"R. D. G." and "S. C. B."—You are not entitled to extra pay.

RATION MONEY.

"P. J. C." (Galway).—No; 2/- is the only rate now sanctioned. P. McA. (Curragh).—You are entitled to 2/- per day on production of pass.

DRIVERS OF ARMoured LANCIAS.

"Hooded Terror" (Ballyhack).—(1) You are not entitled to more pay. (2) You are not entitled to extra rations.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

"Pensions" are being dealt with by the A/G's Department. See statement by General Mulcahy in this issue.

TRANSFER.

"Cpl. Harry D." S.I.C., Portobello.—Apply to your O/C giving him full particulars.

"Pte. P. K."—If you wish to get a transfer from the Railway Corps to the Coastal Defence, you should apply to your immediate O/C giving reasons for wanting transfer.

"Vol. John S." (Baldonnel).—Apply to your O/C for the transfer you require.

"Vol. W. M." (Gorey).—You should have given a non-de-plume. Apply through your O/C, and if unsuccessful write us again.

"Flying Column" (Curragh).—We are not aware that such a unit exists. Application for transfer should be made through your O/C.

TO CIVIL FORCE.

"Kerry, No. 1" (Askeaton).—If you have the standard requirements we have no doubt that your O/C would consider an application from you. Let us know how far you succeed.

BADGE ON UNIFORM.

"An Old Volunteer" (Baldonnel).—The present Army regulations do not permit the wearing of any kind of decoration on the uniform, but we understand that questions of this kind are under discussion. The points raised in your letter are appreciated.

LOSS OF KIT.

"Ted" (Macroom).—(1) We are not sure that you are. (2) Apply to Officer I/C Claims at G.H.Q., giving full particulars and circumstances of your loss.

RE-EMPLOYMENT.

"Orderly Unit, G.H.Q."—We would wish you, if you are considering applying for discharge, to give us your name and full particulars of your previous employment, when we would be in a better position to answer your query.

FREE TRAVELLING VOUCHERS.

"Anxious."—General Routine Orders No. 8, 16/12/22, paragraph 26 (Adjt.-General's Dept.) deals with issue of Railway Travelling Vouchers, and states that they may be issued at the public expense. "To Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men proceeding home on leave to any part of Ireland, England, or Scotland, provided that not more than one Free Railway Travelling Voucher is granted to any Officer, N.C.O. or man in any six months."

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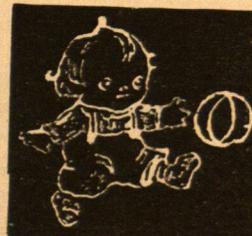
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ḠAOLUINN DO'N ARM.

GAELIC.	PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.	ENGLISH TRANSLATION.
ΔΙΝΜΕΔΑ ΔΙΤΕΑΝΝΑ.	ANNIMUCKA AUTUNA.	PLACE NAMES.
ḠΑΟΙΡΕΔΕḠ ḠÚN 'NA NḠALL.	Thee shuckth Doon nungoul.	Donegal Command.
CONNḠAE ḠOIME, CONNḠAE ḠÚN 'NA NḠALL.	Coundhay Dherra, Coundhay Dhoon nung owl	County Derry, County Donegal.
ḠÍM ḠONAILL, ḠÍM EOHIN.	Teer Kunnill, Teer Own.	Tyreconnell, Tyrone.
ḠUN ḠHANNAIḠE, ḠHOM BÓ, NA CEALLA DEḠSÓ,	Bun kronnee, drum boe, nuk kalla begga.	Buncrana, Drumboe, Killybegs.
NA ḠLEANNTA, ḠÚN NA NḠALL.	Nug lounta, Doon nung owl.	The Glenties, Donegal.
ḠÚN CONḠAILE, CÚIL MḠAOILE.	Doon kunneella, kool oona.	Dunkineely, Colooney.
AN CLUANÍN, CO. LIḠEORUIM.	A kloon neen, coundhay lee drum.	Manorhamilton, County Leitrim.
MUINE ḠUBALḠAIḠ, SḠIḠEAD	Mwinna gooltha, shliguck.	Moneygold, County Sligo.
ḠAMḠHUIḠ, ḠHUIIM CAORḠAINN	Doura, Drim keerin	Dowra, Drumkeerin.
ḠÚN CONḠAILE, LEITIM CEANAINN.	Doon kun neela, letter kannin.	Dunkineely, Letterkenny.
ḠAOTÉ ḠÓIM, LEITḠEARIM, AN SḠAÉ ḠÁN.	Ghee-door, Liffor, a sraw bawn.	Gweedore, Lifford, Strabane.
MÁLAINN, CARN ḠOIMNAIḠ.	Maulin, Korn Downig	Malinn, Carndonagh.
ḠAILE EAPA ḠAMA, CḠAOPḠOC.	Boll assa dhora, Crease luck.	Ballisodare, Cresslough.
ḠIḠHLEÍOTÍ AN ḠSAIḠOÍMIA.	Gyure laid deen thigh dure.	The soldiers "traps."
ḠÓIM FUAḠÁLA, AN MḠEALBÓḠ, CNAIPE,	Koar foo awla, a malla vogue, kun noppa.	Housewife, kit bag, a button.
CNAIPÍ, FḠUAIBÍN NA ḠCNAIPE,	Kun nop pee, Sgoo been nug gun nopee.	Buttons, button brush.
FḠUAIBÍN NA BḠIACAL, FḠUAB NA MBḠÓḠ.	Sgoo been nuv veeuckul, Sgoo num rogue.	Tooth brush, boot brush.
FḠUAB NA NḠEADAC, IALL, IALLACÁ.	Sgoob nun naiduck, eeull, eelucka	Clothes brush, a lace, laces.
IALL BHÍRTE, IALL BHÍRIGE.	Euull breešta, eeull broaga.	A breeches lace, a shoe lace.
RÁRÍM EOPANTA, ḠABALÓḠ NA ḠCNAIPE.	Raw soor kusuntha, gowl loag nug gnoppa.	A safety razor, a button stick.
RACA, CÍM, FḠUAB ḠHUAIḠE.	Rocka, keer, sgoob grooga	Comb, comb, hair brush.
SPUNÓḠ, FORC, FḠIAN, PLÁḠA	Spun noag, furk, sgeean, plawtha	A spoon, fork, knife, plate.
MUIḠÍN, LÁMÁNÁI, ḠALLAPAOI.	Muig geen, loun nee, golla see.	Mug, gloves, braces.
ḠUÁILLE, CḠIOP, FḠEPAPAI.	Thoo olla, kriss, stroppa.	Towel, belt, straps.

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