

Vol. IV. No. 16.

May 1st, 1926.

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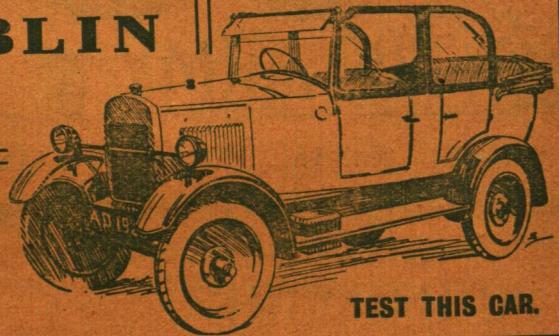
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An t-Ógláic

Vol. IV. No. 16

MAY 1, 1926.

Price TWOPENCE.



Officer : " I say, lad, do you know anything about an aeroplane that came down near here ? "

Nipper : " Er, n-no, sir, I was only shootin' at sparrers ! "

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AN T-ÓZLÁC

MAY 1, 1926.

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

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

COINNÁD AS AN EASARCIÓN.

Housing.

NO section of the community is suffering more from the lack of housing than the married officers. This is particularly so in the case of the married junior officer. The accommodation available in the military barracks is insufficient to cope with even a moiety of those in need of such accommodation. Had there been in existence such an organization as the "Officers' Association"—which we have advocated strongly in these columns—at the time when the Government passed their Housing Bill into law it would have been possible to grapple with this problem in an essentially practical manner. But whilst the officers are content to remain largely inarticulate they must be prepared to suffer the inconvenience of things which they could legitimately approach if they were sufficiently articulate.

We have before us as we write the prospectus of a new House Purchase Scheme issued by an Irish Insurance firm. This scheme seems to us to be eminently sound, and capable of relieving the present condition of things even for the individual officer, but it would be much more effective if it were approached by an accredited Association. We again urge upon our officers the desirability of the various suggestions for their betterment which we have from time to time put forward, and we should be glad to receive criticisms and suggestions as to their adaptability.

* * *

Savings.

WE have just received a circular from the Savings Certificates' Committee showing the great success of that movement. It appears that the total amount of

money invested in Saving Certificates up to the 28th February last amounted to the huge total of £1,925,209, representing an issue of 2,484,141 certificates made up as follows:—

Sales to persons living within the Free State	£1,881,420
---	------------

Sales to others	43,789
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making the grand total as set out above. When one considers that the Saving Certificate is essentially the poor man's form of investment this total must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

The point we wish to emphasise, however, is that the Savings Certificates form an ideal method of saving for the soldier. In the ordinary course it is out of the question for the soldier to save any of his pay, the rate is so low, and the demands on his pocket are so numerous that it is no exaggeration to say that individual saving is a financial impossibility, but it is possible to form clubs in every Company and Platoon throughout the Army, and then what is individually impossible becomes collectively possible—and easily possible at that.

We think that every Corporal in the Army, should with the help and sanction of his Officer, make it his ambition to form a Saving Club. He will be doing a great and good work, the splendid results of which will be steadily maturing as the months go by. We especially commend to all Commanding Officers the good that may be done to all rank and file under their command by the propagation of Saving Certificates Clubs. Full information on how to proceed, and the weekly methods of collection, etc., may be had from the Organizing Committee.

AI POINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF OFFICERS.

We understand that the following appointments and transfers of Officers in the Eastern Command have been made, and have become effective as from 23rd inst. :—

Capt. James A. McNulty, "C" Coy., 17th Infantry Battalion, to be second in command of that Unit.

Capt. John Power, Adjutant, 19th Inf. Battalion, to be Adjutant, 20th Battalion.

Capt. James F. O'Grady, "C" Coy., 20th Infantry Battalion, to be Adjutant, 19th Battalion.

Capt. Sean Cooney, Quartermaster, 19th Inf. Battalion, to be Quartermaster, 20th Infantry Battalion.

Capt. Joseph Flanagan, 20th Infantry Battalion, transferred to General Headquarters.

Lt. H. J. Kennedy, "A" Coy., 19th Batt., transferred to "D" Coy., 19th Infantry Battalion.

Lt. J. Mulqueen, "D" Coy., 19th Inf. Battalion, transferred to "A" Coy., 19th Inf. Battalion.

Capt. Patrick J. McDonagh, "B" Coy., 19th Infantry Battalion, transferred to "C" Coy., 20th Infantry Battalion.

Capt. Peter Duffy, "A" Coy., 21st Infantry Battalion, to be second in command of the Battalion.

Capt. Patrick Tuite, Adjutant, 22nd Inf. Battalion, to be second in command, 22nd Infantry Battalion.

Capt. Patrick McColgan, Q.M., 22nd Infantry Battalion, to be Assistant Quartermaster, No. 7 Brigade.

Capt. Joseph Brannigan, "C" Coy., 22nd Infantry Battalion, to be Adjutant, 22nd Infantry Battalion.

Lt. James Keenan, 13th Infantry Batt., Assistant-Adjutant, transferred to Command N.C.O.'s School.

A/Capt. David Smith, Q.M. 13th Inf. Battalion, to be Quartermaster, 22nd Inf. Battalion.

Capt. Joseph Fitzpatrick, "A" Coy., 13th Infantry Battalion, transferred to "B" Coy., 19th Infantry Battalion.

Lt. Patrick L. Kenny, "A" Coy., 13th Infantry Battalion, to be attached to "B" Coy., 22nd Infantry Battalion.

2nd-Lt. Michael Fox, 13th Infantry Battalion, transferred to "D" Coy., 17th Infantry Battalion.

Capt. Rory McNicholl, "B" Coy., 13th Infantry Battalion, transferred to "A" Coy., 21st Infantry Battalion.

Lt. Michael Kerrigan, "B" Coy., 13th Infantry Battalion, transferred to "B" Coy., 23rd Battalion, in room of Lt. Stapleton, who is attached to Army Air Corps.

2nd-Lt. Patrick Corrigan, "B" Coy., 13th Inf. Batt., transferred to Command N.C.O.'s School.

Capt. Syl. Duffy, "C" Coy., 13th Inf. Battalion, transferred to "C" Coy., 17th Infantry Battalion.

Lt. Daniel Holland, "C" Coy., 13th Infantry Battalion, transferred to 27th Infantry Battalion.

Capt. Nicholas Corrigan, "D" Coy., 13th Infantry Battalion, transferred to "C" Coy., 22nd Infantry Battalion.

Lieut. Michael P. McKenna, 13th Inf. Battalion, transferred to 20th Infantry Battalion.

2nd-Lt. Matthew O'Malley, "D" Coy., 13th Infantry Battalion, transferred to "B" Coy., 27th Infantry Battalion.

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THE KIMMAGE GARRISON IN 1916.

By CAPTAIN C. TURNER, Army Corps of Engineers.

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

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The History of Easter Week would not be complete without some reference to "The Kimmage Garrison," a body which played no unimportant part in the events leading up to and during that eventful week, though perhaps outside the members of the Volunteers in Dublin little or nothing was known of its existence.

This unit was formed towards the end of January, or the beginning of February, 1916, and was composed of Irishmen, or men of Irish descent, from all parts of Great Britain. I wish to specially emphasise the words "or men of Irish descent," for some of them had never been in the country before, and their knowledge of Ireland and its people was what they had learned in the various Irish Societies in Great Britain.

At the beginning the "Garrison" numbered about ten, but fresh drafts from cities like London, Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, etc., arrived weekly, and in addition Seamus Brennan and Peadar Bracken, Tullamore, who were "wanted" in connection with the shooting or attempted shooting (I forget which) of a District Inspector who had charge of a raid on the local Volunteer Hall, and one or two Dublin men who were "on the run," until finally the strength was in or about fifty.

We also had a few "attached" members, amongst them being the late General Collins, who was a daily visitor to the camp and often lent a hand at the work in progress. Little indeed did any of us then dream that this boy (for he was little more than a boy at that time) was destined to play such an important part in Irish history and to be Commander-in-Chief of Ireland's Army.

A mill adjoining Count Plunkett's residence at Kimmage, a short distance from Harold's Cross, was placed at our disposal and Capt. George Plunkett was appointed Officer Commanding. In the early days the time was chiefly devoted to training, as most of the men were, so to speak, raw recruits, not having had the same facilities in the enemy's country as the Volunteers at home, but later tools and equipment were provided for the manufacture of bombs, ammuni-

tion, pikes, bayonets, etc., and most of the day was spent on this work; in fact a large quantity of the "buckshot" used during Easter Week was manufactured in Kimmage. The place was indeed during the weeks preceding the Rising a regular hive of industry. Recruited as the "Garrison" was from the chief industrial centres of Britain it was only natural to expect that all classes of tradesmen should be found amongst them, and these were formed into squads according to trades, and each squad allotted a definite task, while the unskilled were employed on the moulding of lead into "buckshot" and filling cartridges. One or two men "on the strength" with a knowledge of smith's work were provided with an anvil and the necessary material to hammer out pikes and a special type of bayonet for affixing to shotguns. Bombs were manufactured out of old tins, etc., and a very efficient type was made out of G.B. tubing, cut in short lengths with a plate for each end. The plates were drilled in the centre to take a bolt, which secured both plates to the tube, a small hole being provided in one of the plates for the fuse. As all hands set to work with a will it was not long until the place became a veritable arsenal.

Seamus Robinson conceived the idea of making a gun and was given permission to go ahead with the task. He procured about twelve feet of rainwater piping, three to four inches in diameter. This he bound first with copper wire and then with a heavy chain. Most of us were not too sanguine as to the success of the scheme, but after many days of labour the gun was completed and arrangements were made to have it tested. It was taken to the fields at the back of Kimmage and a charge of gunpowder inserted in the breach, to which was connected a length of fuse. Down the muzzle was then rammed an assortment of "ammunition," consisting of pieces of metal of every description, including old razor blades, etc. We were all anxious to witness the demonstration, but the O.C. confined to quarters all those not actually required at the scene of operations. We were not to be denied our little bit of amusement, however, at the inventor's ex-

pense, for we proceeded to organise an impromptu ambulance brigade, equipping ourselves with water bottles, buckets and imitation stretchers. Immediately we heard the explosion we rushed out only to be met by Capt. Plunkett, who gave us a severe "telling off" and ordered us back. But to return to the gun. As soon as the charge was exploded it went to pieces, innumerable tiny fragments of metal flying in all directions. It was indeed miraculous that no one was hurt. One piece of metal came right over the building and went through the conservatory window. Miss Plunkett, who just then emerged from the house, casually inquired if I knew who had thrown the stone that broke the window. She was, however, as much amused as any of us when I told her that the missile was a piece of Seamus Robinson's gun. I must not be taken as criticising the invention, for Seamus had the idea all right, but unfortunately the material at his disposal was far from being up to the required standard.

The camp was, of course, run on strictly military lines, with perhaps one exception—we did not have a cook. Two men were told off daily in turn for this duty, and though none of us had any previous experience in this line the results on the whole were satisfactory. The chief difficulty was getting the cooks to start their labours. The men told off had to rise about an hour earlier than the remainder of the "Garrison," being called by one of the members of the Guard, who usually had to shout himself hoarse to rouse them from their slumbers.

Reveille was sounded at 7 a.m., and here again the same difficulty was experienced. The Guard had to remain on duty until the rest of the camp was astir, and as they (the Guard) were anxious to get to bed they continually invaded the sleeping quarters, endeavouring to induce us to rise. I remember on one occasion when Pat Caldwell who, by the way, filled the role of manager of "An t-Oglach" during the dark and stormy days of the "Black and Tan" regime, was on guard. He had paid a couple of visits to inform us that Reveille had been sounded, and coming back a third time to find everyone still abed, stood in the doorway

and in a dramatic manner recited the following from "The West's Awake":—

"Be sure the great God never planned
For slumbering slaves a home so
grand."

He beat a hasty retreat, however, for no sooner had he finished than about twenty boots were hurled in his direction.

On another occasion "Reveille" was sounded in two-part harmony by Joe Good and Sean O'Connor ("Blim-me") on a motor-horn and a melodeon. This state of affairs did not continue long, as the O.C. had his bed transferred to our sleeping quarters and henceforward the Guard reported to him at 7 a.m. On the sound of his whistle we all had to "jump to it." Breakfast was served at 8 a.m., followed by parade at 9 a.m., on which men were told off for the various tasks for the day. Dinner was

Good was fairly tall and well built, while "Blim-me" was rather small, so it may be imagined what Joe was like in what he termed his "outfit."

Whilst on the subject of camp routine I may mention that Pat King (now Major and Command Adjutant, Eastern Command) had an unenviable position in that of Quartermaster. He was obliged to listen to many complaints and much adverse criticism of catering, but perhaps what annoyed him most was the meal hour chorus, usually sung with gusto, which ran as follows:—

"There is a happy land not far away
Where we get bread and jam three
times a day."

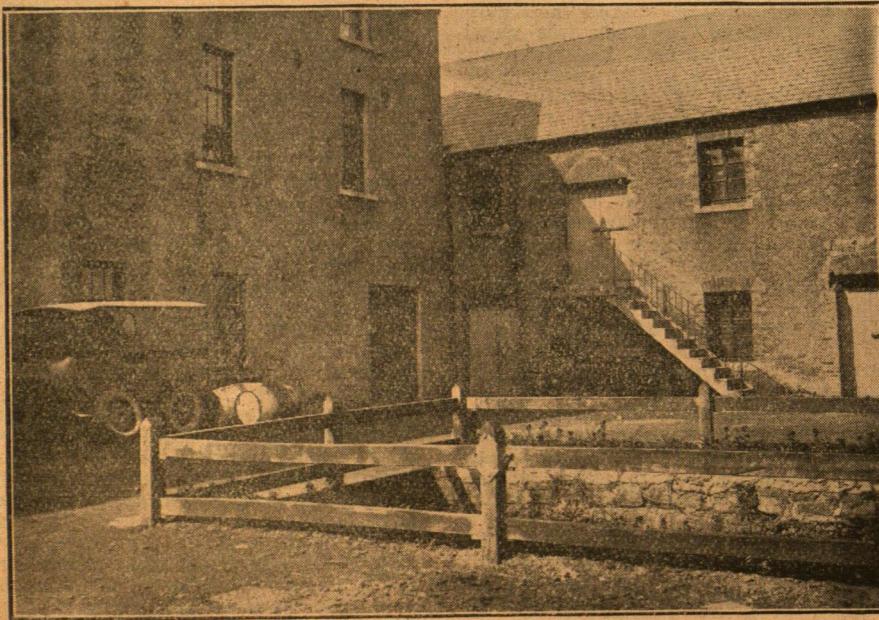
Certainly "bread and jam" did figure largely in the menu, but the food generally was ample and of good quality. The arrival of hampers of eatables from Cumann na mBan was a red-letter day

tions were being manufactured at Kimmage it was expected that they would make a descent in force on the place sooner or later, and elaborate precautions were therefore taken for the defence of the camp. Every man was allotted a post to be occupied by him in the event of an alarm being sounded. Alarms were sounded on more than one occasion, but the "boys in khaki" never put in an appearance, at least not during our occupation. I understand, however, that they did visit the place in force after Easter Week and actually dug up the fields adjoining for arms. A guard of four men was mounted at night; this number may seem small, but it was not considered advisable to increase its strength, as all available men were wanted for the all important work in hands each day, and, of course, a large guard would have meant less man power for munition-making. In the event of an alarm being given the whole Garrison, of course, took up the positions previously allotted, so that the arrangement worked satisfactorily.

Many amusing stories could be told of the "Garrison," but it is difficult to remember the many little incidents in the daily life of the camp after a lapse of ten years. I will relate a few that come to my mind just now:—

On one occasion when a visit of inspection was paid by Colonel O'Connell (now Chief Lecturer at the Army School of Instruction) he discovered two empty stout bottles in the Guard Room, and addressing us on parade he pointed out that when on Guard Duty was not the time to indulge in strong liquor. Personally I think the two bottles were there before our occupation commenced, and probably at the time of their discovery there was not the price of two bottles of stout amongst the whole Garrison. However, I hope this will reach the Colonel's eye and so help to remove the bad impression which was formed by the discovery.

One member, Larry Ryan, always liked an afternoon "nap" and would watch for an opportunity to slip away and lie on bed for an hour or so. The boys soon became aware of Larry's weakness in this respect and a jazz band, with tin cans supplying "the effects" was organised to disturb his slumbers. Larry in time became accustomed to this and slept in spite of the din of the march past. More drastic measures had to be resorted to, so one day a large flat case which was lying in the yard was carried into the room and sleepy Larry, together with the mattress and blankets was lifted clean into it. A few of the more stalwart members then hoisted the case and proceeded to carry it down the stairs, while the "jazz band" played the Dead March in Saul. When the procession was about half way down the stairs the O.C. was observed coming up to investigate the cause of all the commotion. The procession immediately dispersed, the "pall bearers" dropping their burden, which slid down to the next landing a few feet away and deposited itself at the feet of Capt. Plunkett. Larry



The Mill, near Harold's Cross, where the Kimmage Garrison was quartered. The building on the right was used as a Drill Hall, and that on the left as Sleeping Quarters.

provided at 12.30 and was usually followed by an hour's training, after which work was resumed until tea time (5.30 p.m.), the remainder of the evening being devoted either to training or the work of manufacturing munitions, which proceeded up to 10 p.m. The Garrison usually retired about 11 o'clock.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the "Garrison" had not much leisure time, but, of course, this programme was not always rigidly adhered to. Many a pleasant night was passed in song and music, for the "Garrison" could boast of a violin, piccolo, melodeon, a few good singers, and last but not least we had a versatile comedian in Joe Good. One "turn" of Joe's that always provoked laughter was his impersonation of George Robey, and for this he usually attired himself in a pair of breeches and "Blim-me's" jacket.

for the Quartermaster. On a few occasions sacks of potatoes were received from sympathisers in the country, and the Liverpool and Cork Branches of the Cumann na mBan deserve a special word of praise for their generosity.

A certain number of "the Garrison" were allowed out on pass if they so desired, but this privilege was not availed of to any great extent for two reasons. Firstly, as the greater portion of the men were liable to arrest, and therefore were always armed. It was the wish of G.H.Q. that they should venture out as little as possible lest any attempt to effect an arrest might precipitate a crisis; and secondly, as all were voluntary workers it was not long until their funds were too low to permit of indulging in amusements outside.

As the powers that then functioned were well aware of the fact that muni-

emerged from his improvised coffin with a deep yawn much to the amusement of the Captain.

We had what we would call nowadays a Barrack Foreman of Works in the person of Paddy Morrin, who was exceptionally handy with any class of tool. To him was allotted the task of keeping the place in repair and generally making the quarters "as comfortable as possible." The only thing that annoyed him was the O.C.'s whistle (Paddy called it the flute) which was blown to announce parades. Perhaps in the middle of his most important task and in fact all his jobs were most important according to himself, the whistle sounded. Immediately the tool which he happened to be using at the time was flung aside with the exclamation "There goes the d—d flute again." It might be inferred from this that Paddy was a crank—such was not the case. Indeed he was if anything the most light-hearted member of the Garrison. Those who afterwards made his acquaintance in Frongoch and heard of his wordy duel with Judge Sankey will bear me out in this.

The camp received the close attention of the police, a stalwart member of the force being always posted at the corner of Kimmage Road, where he had a clear view of the entrance gate and could see all who came in and went out. One Sunday evening, being perhaps a bit tired, the policeman on duty placed himself against the boundary wall of the camp, which was between five and six feet high. His helmet alone was visible above the wall on our side. Joe Good, ever ready for adventure, came forward with the suggestion that some tall member of the Garrison should advance silently behind the wall and lift the helmet off his head. The proposal was carried unanimously and was about to be put into effect when the O.C. came along, and hearing what was afoot promptly called it off and deprived us of the fun we were looking forward to.

Barney Friel is another character still fresh in my memory. He received his first lessons in soldiery in the Glasgow Company of the Fianna. Barney had a weakness for collecting swords, bayonets and daggers of every description, and when I saw him on parade with two or three of these weapons dangling from his equipment I was always tempted to shout "Gurka."

During the fighting in Easter Week Barney was sent from the G.P.O. with two or three others to occupy the upper part of a public house called "The Arch" in Henry Street. It was not long until a gang of looters broke into the place and proceeded to sample the stock. Barney in his efforts to evict them flourished one of his magic daggers, but the mob never flinched. He finally hit upon a brilliant idea which worked successfully. Above the shop was a kind of balcony and here Barney posted another member of the Garrison with a pail of water, and instructed him that on the word "ready" he was to let the mob have the contents of the pail. Simultaneously with the word "ready" Barney fired his revolver in the air. The sound of firearms coupled with the

cold water down their backs led the mob to believe that they were being fired upon, and they beat a hasty retreat. Some of them it appears went to the G.P.O. to report that a "Scottish Borderer" (Barney had a pronounced Scotch accent) in civies was in "The Arch" and was shooting the people.

After his release from internment Barney returned to Glasgow, but before long he found himself in the dock in company with Joe Robinson for his activities. Joe Robinson was on this occasion sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and Barney, being regarded as the junior partner in the conspiracy to export explosives to Ireland, received five years. This sentence he served in full in Perth Prison.

Shortly before Easter Week the camp developed into a sort of commune, it being a case of "first up best dressed." No one had any personal possessions; all belonged to the community, and when Larry Ryan required a cigarette he could be heard shouting frantically "Say, have *we* any cigarettes?"

The sleeping quarters were by no means ideal during the cold weather, with the result that each one tried to appropriate to himself as many blankets as possible. Every night three or four members complained of blankets being missing from their beds, and this usually meant a search by the O.C. to ascertain who the parties were who possessed a surplus supply. One night, however, some difficulty was experienced in tracing the missing articles, and Capt. Plunkett lost his patience. He accordingly ordered us all to parade in our night attire and then sent a fatigue party to collect all blankets in the building. These were then re-issued, each man receiving three. This drastic step had a good effect and complaints regarding the misappropriation of blankets ceased.

It was apparent to every member from the outset that a blow would be struck in the near future, and this was all the more impressed on us by the members of the G.H.Q. staff, who visited the camp from time to time urging us to redouble our efforts and increase the output of war material. The last such visitor we had was General Pearse, who accompanied by his brother visited us on the Wednesday prior to the Rising. I well remember his address on that occasion, and the pride we felt when he made known to us the fact that we were to share the honour with two other units of being the G.H.Q. guard. From that day onwards there could be no doubt that something were being carted away daily, and later one of the Garrison—Con Keating—was taken away for a special mission. We did not know what it was at the time, but afterwards we learned that he had been sent off to meet Casement and was drowned when the motor car ran into the river. We were indeed sadly disappointed on Easter Sunday morning to discover that the Mobilization Order had been countermanded, and the next development was our chief topic of conversation throughout the day.

Our fears that the rising was definitely "off" were practically confirmed

on that night when Seamas Brennan and Peadar Bracken, who had left us the previous day to rejoin their own unit in Tuillamore returned.

On Easter Monday morning an unexpected order was given us about 10 a.m. to be ready to move off in full marching order in an hour's time. We set to work immediately to prepare for the road and later when we fell in on parade any doubts we had as to the reason for the sudden call were dispelled by the issue of field dressing. We then moved off carrying with us all kinds of weapons and warlike stores. At Harold's Cross a tram proceeding in the direction of the city was commandeered, and as we passed through the streets singing stirring airs we attracted a good deal of attention, though I'm sure none realised whither we were bound. At O'Connell Bridge we dismounted and proceeded to Liberty Hall, from whence we marched to the G.P.O. and other posts in the O'Connell Street area. Seamus Robinson, a member of the Citizen Army named Fitzpatrick, and I were detailed to occupy Hopkins and Hopkins' establishment at O'Connell Bridge, and Peadar Bracken, Paddy Morrin and another whose name I cannot recall, were posted to Kelly's on the opposite corner (now Kapp & Peterson's). The occupation of Hopkins and Hopkins is, however, the subject of another article at some future date.

I would like to take this opportunity of correcting an error which I am sure was unwittingly made by Comdt. Whitmore in his first article. Comdt. Whitmore stated in describing the scenes at Liberty Hall that "less than one hundred members of the Citizen Army were drawn up outside." Without wishing in any way to rob the Citizen Army of the credit due to them for the part they played in that memorable week it is but just to remark that few members of the Citizen Army were present at this place as they had taken up posts in other areas. The majority of those drawn up outside belonged to the Kimmage Garrison.

I am unable to give further details of the part played by the "Garrison" as a unit, being detached, as I was, from the main body. Three members, viz., Capt. Plunkett, Frank Thornton (otherwise Drennan) and Sean McGilloghly (then known as Doherty) were sentenced to long periods of penal servitude, and one member—Charlie Carrigan—made the supreme sacrifice during that eventful week. However, I am sure the remainder played their part nobly in the great drama which has been so well and impartially recorded by those who have already unfolded the tale of the fighting in the O'Connell Street area during the week that saw the last of the "Kimmage Garrison" as a unit.

CLANWILLIAM HOUSE GARRISON.

A slight error crept into my account of the garrison of Clanwilliam House. There were not two Volunteers named Paddy Doyle. Paddy Doyle, of Milltown, was killed, the surviving Doyle was named James, or "Young Shelmaliel," as he was known to his companions.

Mise le meas, SEORISE A. O'LYNTHAIN.

(George A. Lyons)

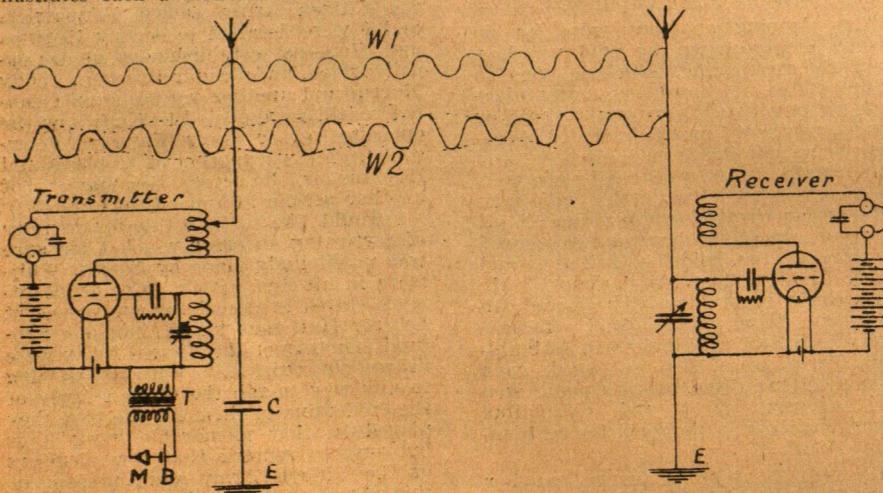
WIRELESS NOTES

CONDUCTED BY
Commandant J. SMYTH
ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

WIRELESS TRANSMISSION.

In order to understand the functioning of the receiving apparatus, the amateur should possess some little knowledge of transmission. He will then be in a position, when dealing with his receiver, to picture in his mind's eye the propagation or building up of the wireless waves which he is endeavouring to detect and amplify.

A very simple type of telephony transmitter (with, of course, a limited range) may be improvised from the one-valve receiving set with reaction. The diagram illustrates such a modification.



At the transmitting end the aerial is transferred to the reaction coil in order to take full advantage of the relatively higher voltages across this coil. A microphone M, with dry-cell in series is coupled by a low-frequency transformer to the grid circuit.

A fixed condenser of any capacity above .001 is connected in the earth lead in order to introduce a disconnection between the plate and earth.

A similar condenser is joined across the secondary of the low frequency trans-

former as a bye-pass for the oscillations in the grid circuit.

The telephone receiver is still retained in order to indicate in the ordinary way when the set is oscillating.

OPERATION OF TRANSMISSION.

(1) Bring the plate and grid coils towards one another until you hear a muffled click in the telephone receiver. The transmitting set is now oscillating, and will usually oscillate with the coils in any intermediate position between this and the closest coupling.

We are now ready to transmit.

The set is normally radiating waves of a frequency depending on the capacity and inductance in the grid or tuned circuit. These waves are represented diagrammatically in curve W1, covering the space in aether between the transmitter and receiver.

This conventional representation of waves is not to be taken as correct either in number, shape, or amplitude. It is, however, the usual text-book method of representation. Wireless waves are a succession of electric pressures in the aether

which follow one another in all directions in very rapid succession. Their speed is that of light, and their number in any given period depends on the wave-length. The longer the wave-length or the greater the space occupied by each wave, the smaller will be their number in a given time, say, in one second. The number of waves in one second is known as the periodicity or frequency, and is usually referred to in terms of thousands or kilocycles. For instance, a wave-length of 300 metres has a frequency of one million per second, or one thousand kilocycles (one thousand thousand).

HOW THE TRANSMITTER WORKS.

The microphone M, consists of a diaphragm or disc which acts as a lid to a receptacle filled with grains of carbon. These grains of carbon are portion of an electrical circuit, and if we pack or squeeze them closely together they make better contact with one another and lower the resistance of the circuit, thus allowing more current to flow. The disc when pressed on to the granules, reduces the resistance of the circuit, and when it is released the resistance goes up proportionately.

The voice or other sound waves impinging on the disc of the microphone, varies the resistance of that piece of apparatus. The amount of current flowing in the microphone circuit varies proportionately. The primary coil of the transformer T, is included in the microphone circuit; therefore the magnetic field surrounding this coil also varies.

These variations which are the electrical counterpart of the original sounds, are transmitted through the transformer to the grid circuit of the transmitting valve. Varying voltages, proportional to the transmitted sounds, are thrown on to the grid of the valve. These voltages, according to sign and value will increase or decrease the volume of electrons which are attracted by the plate from the filament.

The amount of current flowing in the plate circuit is proportional to the amount of electrons which pass through the valve. The latter are proportional (electrically) to the original sounds, therefore the variations in plate current and plate voltage are also in like proportion.

The aerial is a capacity associated with the plate circuit, and the varying voltages will be apparent in this capacity as varying charges of positive or negative electricity which will superimpose themselves on the carrier-wave, which is being radiated.

The carrier-wave W1, is thus modulated or forced into the shape represented conventionally in the curve W2. The wavy lines at the top and bottom of this latter curve are both counterparts of the original transmitted sounds.

The modulated carrier-wave cuts the receiving aerial, introducing in it varying voltages which are thrown on to the grid of the receiving valve.

The receiver has already been dealt with in previous articles. Briefly, it functions in rectifying the high frequency modulated current in the grid circuit to uni-

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directional modulated current in the plate circuit which includes the telephone receiver.

Summarising the above in association with the diagram we have:—

At the Transmitting Station.

The voice waves impinging on the microphone M, vary the resistance of the microphone circuit.

Variation in resistance varies the amount of current.

Variation in current varies the magnetic field in the transformer T.

Resultant varying voltages are thrown on the grid of the transmitting valve.

The carrier-wave WI is modulated as in W2.

In Aether.

The modulated carrier wave is forced on the aether as a series of modulated pressures which travel in space in all directions.

In the Receiver.

The modulated carrier-wave cuts the receiving aerial.

Resultant modulated high frequency current flows in the aerial circuit, which includes the ATI coil.

The high-frequency current is rectified by the valve and passed on through the phones as modulated direct current.

This varying current exercises a varying electro-magnetic pull on the diaphragm of the receiver, which reproduces the movements of the microphone disc M, at the transmitting station.

The original sound is re-transmitted through the air to the ear, as in a gramophone reproducer.

EASTER WEEK, 1916.

A CORRECTION.

In a recent article, Mrs. O'Daly stated that Eamonn Ceannt's hands were handcuffed behind him while he was receiving Holy Communion in Kilmainham Jail on 7th May, 1916 (the day before his execution). In ordinary fairness, a correspondent who was kneeling behind Eamonn Ceannt at the time, wishes us to state that this was not a fact. Eamonn Ceannt was not handcuffed on the occasion.

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THE STUDENT'S PAGE.

UNDER SUPERVISION OF CAPTAIN S. O'SULLIVAN.

GRAMMAR.

Lesson No. 4.

CASE of NOUNS (and Pronouns).

1. (a) By the case of a noun (or pronoun) is meant the relationship which exists between the noun (or pronoun) and some other word in the sentence.

(b) The form of a noun (or pronoun) is sometimes changed to show case. Certain forms of nouns (or pronouns) are generally referred to by the name of the case which such forms indicate.

2. (a) There are three cases in English, viz., the **Nominative** case, the **Possessive** case, and the **Objective** case.

(b) Take, for example, the sentence—**John lost Patrick's rifle.** Here we have three nouns, viz., John, Patrick, and rifle.

(i) "John" is the name of the agent or doer of the action, and is related to the verb or action word "lost" in that capacity. "John" is said to be in the **Nominative** (or Naming) case and is nominative to the verb "lost."

(ii) The noun "**Patrick's**" shows the owner or possessor of the rifle. The ordinary form of the noun is departed from, i.e., "**Patrick**" becomes "**Patrick's**." Nouns denoting ownership in this way are said to be in the **Possessive** case. The addition of the apostrophe (') and the letter "s" is known as **Inflection** (see previous lesson). The apostrophe is **always** used to denote the **Possessive** case of nouns. The use of the apostrophe and the "s" will be explained in greater detail in the next lesson.

(iii) The noun "rifle" is the name of the thing that suffered the action. It is, therefore the object of the action and is said to be in the **Objective** case, and is **governed** by the verb "lost." Nouns following prepositions are also said to be in the Objective case, as **He sat on the wall.** Here "**wall**" is objective case governed by the preposition "**on**." This is sometimes referred to as the **Dative** case.

(c) Almost without exception Pronouns are inflected to show both the Possessive and Objective cases. For example, in the sentence, **I saw him,** "I" is in the **Nominative** and "**him**" is in the **Objective** case. In the sentence, **He saw me,** "He" is Nominative and "me" Objective. The possessive case of pronouns is generally used alone, e.g., That book is **mine.** When used with the noun the possessive objective pronoun is used, e.g., That book is **my** book.

3. Inflection of nouns or pronouns to show case is called **Declension.** The Nominative and Objective forms of nouns are always the same. Pronouns, however, generally have the Nominative and Objective forms different. Compare "She called the dog" with "The dog bit her." The noun "dog" is Objective case in first sentence and Nominative in the second. The pronoun "She" is Nominative, but becomes "her" in the Objective case.

4. When two nouns come together signifying the same person or thing they agree in case, and the second noun is said to be in **Apposition** to the first. In the sentence

"James, the tailor, was injured," both "James" and "tailor" refer to the same person. "James" is Nominative to the verb "was injured" and "tailor" is **Nominative in Apposition** to "James."

5. The parts of the verb "to be," viz., am, is, are, was, were, be, been and being, are followed by nouns in the Nominative case, e.g., It is **I.** They were **friends.** In these sentences "I" and "friends" are both in the Nominative case after the verbs "is" and "were" respectively.

SCALE DRAWING AND MAP READING.

1. Commencing with the next issue of AN T-OGLAIC, a concise and simple lesson on this very important subject will be given each week.

2. Students wishing to gain a good elementary knowledge of the subject should start **with the first lesson** and should carefully work **every** exercise given in that and all succeeding lessons. Reading over the lessons as they appear will not help the student. The work is essentially of a practical nature, and a knowledge of it can only be gained by **practice.**

3. A list of mathematical instruments and requisites which will be required is given hereunder. These may be purchased locally at any educational book store for the prices quoted.

Article.	Price (Approximate).
1 pr. Drawing Compasses (Brass)	6d.
1 pr. Dividers	2d.
1 45° Set Square (Boxwood)	2d.
1 60° do.	2d.
1 Protractor (Boxwood, 6" x 2")	6d.
1 Drawing Copy Book (10" x 8")	4d.
1 "H.B." and 1 "H" Pencil	2d. each
1 Ruler (showing inches and centimetres)	2d.

8½ squares may be had in celluloid at a cost of 1/3 or 1/6 each.

The "Service Protractor," at a cost of 3/-, is well worth the outlay to those desirous of becoming proficient in the subject. It may be ordered through the local book store.

Cheap boxes of Mathematical Instruments should not be bought.

Aluminium set squares and protractors are unsuitable.

4. In the first lessons certain Geometrical definitions and practical exercises will be dealt with. The definitions should be committed to memory and the exercises practised until they are thoroughly mastered and facility in the use of the instruments attained.

5. Intending students are advised to keep in mind the following suggestions:—

Keep all your work as **clean** as possible. If you cannot be absolutely **accurate**, be as accurate as you can.

Never resort to guess work.

Do not use your mathematical instruments for purposes for which they were not intended.

If at first you don't succeed **try** again.

A point has **position** but not size.
 A line has **length** but not **breadth**.
 In joining points **join** them—do not draw the joining line **somewhere near them**.
 In using the compass do not force the steel point **through** the paper. Press it lightly and firmly **on** it.
 In measuring lines, angles, etc., do not be satisfied with approximate results. A slight error in the commencement is repeated and increased as you proceed. Pencils should **always** be well pointed. The best type of point for your compass pencil is a "chisel" point, keeping the flat side towards the steel point. All construction lines should be drawn with the "H" pencil. This will give a fine but clearly defined line. A habit once acquired is difficult to lose. Acquire the habit of working **properly**.

ARITHMETIC.

Lesson No. 16.

FRACTIONS—Multiplication and Division—continued.

1. In previous lessons multiplication of fractions has been expressed by one of the following terms:—

- Find the **product** of — and —.
- By the sign "×".
- Multiply — **by** —.
- The word "**by**" alone.

1A. Multiplication of fractions may also be expressed by the word "**of**."

Example— $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{3}$ = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$ Answer.

Example— $\frac{1}{8}$ of $2\frac{1}{2}$ of $3\frac{1}{3}$ = $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{10}{3}$

$$= \frac{1 \times 5 \times 5}{8 \times 1 \times 3} = \frac{25}{24} = 1\frac{1}{24} \text{ Answer.}$$

1B. Multiplication denoted by **brackets** without any sign.

Example— $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3})(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5}) = (\frac{5}{6})(\frac{3+8}{12})$
 $= (\frac{5}{6})(\frac{11}{12}) = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{11}{12} = \frac{55}{72}$ Answer.

Explanation:—

The work included in the brackets is carried out first, and then the results are multiplied.

Example— $(\frac{1}{2}$ of $3\frac{1}{2}$) ($\frac{2}{3}$ of $8\frac{1}{2}$)

$$= (\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{2}) (\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{17}{2})$$

$$= (\frac{7}{4})(\frac{10}{3}) = \frac{7}{4} \times \frac{10}{3} = \frac{35}{12} = 2\frac{11}{12} \text{ Answer.}$$

2. **Precedence of Signs.**—The student should **specially** note that in the simplification of expressions containing two or more arithmetical signs the work should be taken in the following order:—

(a) All within a bracket must be regarded as one expression and reduced to such.

Thus $6 \div (4 \times 3) + 8 = 6 \div 12 + 8$.

(b) Where a portion of an expression is bracketed within a larger portion which is also bracketed, or where several brackets occur one within the other, the value of the expression within the **innermost** bracket will be found first, and so on, working from the centre.

Thus in the expression

$$2[(6 \times 2) - \{(5 \times 4) \div 10\}]$$

we must first multiply 5 by 4, thus reducing the expression to $2[(6 \times 2) - \{20 \div 10\}]$.

Dealing similarly with the remaining two inner brackets, we get $2[12 - 2]$ or $2[10]$. Removing the final bracket, we have $2 \times 10 = 20$.

(c) Multiplications and divisions must be worked before additions and subtractions.

Thus $6 \times 2 - 20 \div 10 + 5$ becomes $12 - 2 + 5$.

(d) Where the signs \times and \div follow without having the sign $+$ or $-$ in between, the expression must be simplified from left to right.

Thus $16 \div 4 \times 3 = 4 \times 3 = 12$. It would be wrong to first multiply 4 by 3 and thus reduce the expression to $16 \div 12 = 1\frac{1}{3}$.

(e) In expressions containing a number of addition and subtraction signs only, find the sum of the plus quantities and subtract the sum of the minus quantities.

Thus $16 - 4 + 5 - 9 = 21 - 13 = 8$.

($21 = 16 + 5$; $13 = 4 + 9$).

NOTE.—A line over two or more quantities means that they are bracketed.

Thus $2\{4 - (3 \div \frac{1}{2}) + 6\}$ is the same as $2(4 - 3 \div \frac{1}{2} + 6)$.

The order of brackets is as shown.

$$[\{(\quad)\}]$$

Exercises.

- $12 - 6 \div 2 + 5 \times 3 - 2\frac{1}{2}$.
- $\frac{2}{3}$ of $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{13} - \frac{1}{5} \div 1\frac{1}{4}$.
- $\frac{1}{3}$ of $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}) + \frac{1}{6}$ of $(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{10})$.
- $\frac{2}{3} [10 - \{4\frac{1}{2} + (2\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{3}{4})\}] + 2$.

BOXING IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor, "An tOglach."

A Chara,—I was delighted to see by your paper that you have given the lead in the matter of asking for adjustments in the boxing within our Army. There is a good deal to be said, and done. At the I.A.B. Championships, of a few weeks past, the Gardai won the Heavy, Cruiser, Middle, and Welter titles, and with due credit to Doyle and McDonagh, if they had men at lower weights, it is doubtful if we would have got two.

It must be admitted that the authorities are not playing square with ouristic representatives. They are not given sufficient encouragement by our Officers; instead of that they (the boxers) are compelled to do guard or fatigues some days, and sometimes a day preceding a fight. Is it fair to the lads themselves, and to the Army in general, who always look forward with a certain amount of pride to the doings of our men? I am not aware of the opportunities afforded our boys in Cork, but I know that "Boy" Murphy can always defeat Flanagan when in proper condition, and when given a fair crack of the whip. Even the verdict, following their encounter of a few weeks past, is still questioned, but let that lie. There was a time in 1924 when "Boy" Murphy, and our Middle and Welter representatives need not worry about anyone. Can they say that now, and why? Because the Gardai representatives can get bunks to sleep in, and special diet, and everything special, but our boys get nothing only discouragement. I also hear that "Mossy" Doyle—incomparable Mossy, when in condition—is nursing a grievance. I don't blame him, and if I were "Mossy" I'd reserve my ringcraft for a time and place where I'd get a fair show.

It must be said that the arrangements of 1924, of having the boxers together, was a successful scheme; and to follow up our successes in the I.A.B. Championships of that year by winning 6 out of 8 Championships, we must get our lads back in like condition again. The authorities can show their appreciation, at least, by having, say, the winners and runners-up of this year's Army Championship sent to a Unit at Dublin, or the Curragh, to train, and do light duty occasionally. I am personally aware of the fact that Con. Leslie, our coming Bantam Champion, to get an insight into boxing, did go to the Gym. at Portobello early last year, every night, and with the light of a candle do a few exercises. It's men with a love of the game, like Leslie, that our Army has, but they are not given a chance. As regards a trainer for our lads, I don't think you'll get Paddy Dwyer's peer at the game. I have made a suggestion—let us hope it will find a remedy. "FAIR PLAY."

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

To Editor, "An tOglach."

A Chara,—Reference par. 3 of your Editorial Notes appearing in last week's edition of our Journal:

You ask what is wrong with the G.A.A., and you submit comparisons relative to attendance at recent Soccer and Rugger matches, culled, no doubt from the local Press. In the estimated attendance you have been correctly informed.

May I endeavour to submit my views as to your query, which, to summarise, are based on a sportsman's theory governing sport in this, my country.

Seventy-five per cent. of my countrymen are born with a temporary sentiment, and the remaining 25 per cent. are born with a permanent sentiment—the latter per cent. explains the ban.

It is no doubt, clear in your mind, the sports organised by the Eastern Command, staged in Croke Park by way of entertaining the American sailors visiting here, when on that particular date admission was *free*, and despite the fact that the all-star performers, i.e., the Army Select and the all-conquering G.H.Q. teams figured, besides numerous other attractions, there were no more than 1,000 present. The major portion of the rank and file of the Army attended merely to *pass the time*, the day in question being the recognised half-holiday for recreation, and were it not for the fact of the Army Band leading the troops (who, I may state, were *paraded* in order to *attend*) I doubt very much if we should have had any civilian visitors attending. You will again note this was on a Wednesday.

A soccer match played recently on a Wednesday attracted some thousands, and there was no admission free, there certainly was a band.

Give the soldier his freedom in electing to play or indulge in the game he really cares for, and I am afraid the Commissioners of Public Works will be compelled to erect some 20 Soccer posts in the Phoenix Park supplementary to those existing at present, and again, don't forget to remember: with a little help we would be in a position to battle for international honours with a certain amount of optimism.

Thanking you

A.A.A. CRITICISED.

To the Editor, "An tOglach."

A Chara,—During the past few weeks, according to Dame Rumour, attempts are being made to organise Rugby and Soccer teams among certain Units stationed in the Curragh Camp. I refused to give credence to those rumours until on Saturday last, to my amazement, on taking a walk round the Camp and on visiting a sports pitch, I found a "most interesting" Rugby match in progress between two Units of the Camp Garrison, and each team was encouraged and supported by a number of Officers of its respective Unit.

Why is this allowed to take place in spite of the fact that the G.A.A. has decided on retaining the ban on foreign games, and according to the constitution of the A.A.A., its rules are governed by those of the G.A.A.? Besides, when a certain section attempted to introduce foreign games into the Army a few months ago its action was condemned and turned down by at least two Commands. Is the Army now going to allow this form of anglicisation to creep into it without even a protest?

Has the Executive Council of the A.A.A. ceased to function? Practically nothing has been heard from it since it held the alleged All-Army Championships last year, with the athletes of two Commands conveniently, and apparently deliberately, debarred from competing.

I would suggest the immediate holding of a convention, representative of all Units in the Army, for the purpose of electing an energetic Council with a Gaelic outlook. This Convention should be conducted on the same lines as that of the G.A.A., which was held on Easter Sunday. It is now well into the hurling and football season, and so far no arrangements have been made for running off the usual championships.

Mise le meas,

"INTERESTED."

PROPOSED COLLINS MEMORIAL STADIUM.

The Editor, "An tOglach."

A Chara,—I read with interest your leader on the proposed Collins Memorial Stadium in last week's issue.

When putting forward the suggestion some months ago, I felt it was only necessary to bring the matter to the notice of the Army to have the suggestion accepted in some form and given effect to.

I suggested at the time that a small committee should be formed to consider the suggestions. With a couple of exceptions, the matter remained unnoticed. It is a thing that cannot be rushed, and conclusions arrived at immediately. Perhaps the various Units have now considered the project fully, and are in a position to make known their views.

It ought surely be possible for our Army to do in memory of its first Commander-in-Chief what a section of the American Army did in memory of its rankers.

To make clear the position, I desire to state that the Army Athletic Association Executive Council did not put forward the original suggestions, and consequently cannot be blamed for inaction.

I made the suggestion whilst I was Secretary to the Association, without consultation with the Athletic Executive Council.



McKEE HURLING AND FOOTBALL CLUB.

To the Editor, "An tOglach."

A Chara,—I have watched with interest the progress of the McKee Club (hurling and football) since its inception, and, being a wholehearted supporter, I trust the few remarks I desire to make will be taken in the spirit in which they are meant by the players.

I will deal with the hurling team first.

In this combination we have some of the finest players in the country, and as a team ought be first in Dublin County.

Instead of being a high-class combination, we have seen it go down rather softly in the Dublin Championship against a force which, no doubt, is good, but should not be expected to have a "dog's" chance against a team with the resources of the McKee men.

My viewing of the hurling team is, that as a team it lacks the club spirit—that pride which often turns defeat into victory. That spirit which adds the touch of devilry into a game.

Many of our hurlers leaves one with the impression that they enter the field to show their opponents just how little the other fellow knows about the game. I have seen the McKee hurlers attempting to raise the ball from amongst a crowd of opponents, when a "draw" would have meant a score. Perhaps the care with which Aylward manipulated the ball in similar circumstances encouraged the practice, the practisers forgetting that they are not Aylwards.

Of this silly habit the following McKee players are immune:—O'Neill, McGrath, Bannon, Sullivan, and Lanigan.

I would suggest to the committee the dropping of several of the players who have developed this habit, for their future games.

The football team, like the hurlers, is made up of "star Inter-County players," yet the success attained has been nothing like what one would expect. Their latest game against the Geraldines, in the Dublin League, was won more by luck than good play.

The team spirit is not lacking here, but the individual spirit is so far developed that it is hard to find the team at times.

For Inter-County players to be guilty of the crude happenings in this match, is beyond understanding. During several periods of the game, I saw five or six McKee players chasing the ball, whilst their opponents retained their positions and naturally came out best of such melees.

I would suggest to the committee that a talk with the players might have the desired result. The team is not a two-

man show, and a fair distribution of the ball during a game would prove more beneficial to the team.

I believe Phil Sullivan is not utilised sufficiently. There is little sense in a forward coming back to deliver a free kick behind the half-way line when there is such a fine place kicker available as Sullivan.

Higgins is essentially a centre half-back, and I believe it is a mistake to make him a forward. Murphy as an inside left or right, is not giving his great speed a chance. I suggest he be tried in a wing position, but my position for Murphy would be on the 40 yards mark, where his speed and strength could be utilised.

In conclusion I would further suggest to the committee the advisability of taking disciplinary action against those players who have made a practice of being late for important games.

"WELL-WISHER."



SERVICE DECORATIONS.

To the Editor of "An tOglach."

A Chara,—Through the medium of your valuable and widely-read paper may I express my appreciation of "Citizen's" letter in your issue of the 17th inst. on the question of insignia or recognition for service rendered in the Anglo-Irish War and recent civil strife. As, however, all who served in the Army and had pre-Truce service are not favourably considered by the Military Service Pensions Board, I would suggest they at least be supplied with their certificate of service, together with—if our Government thinks "Citizen's" proposition feasible—the insignia referred to.

Like "Citizen," I am keenly interested in the serial story or history of the Anglo-Irish War, and look forward to each week's issue of your journal, and perhaps more so now as your Editorial Notes in Vol. iv, No. 14, promises us a larger journal with greater diversity of the contents.

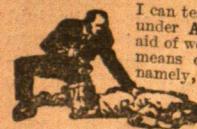
Is mise le meas,

"EX-CAPTAIN."

He had been looking over the Christmas cards on the counter for some time when the saleswoman suggested: "Here's a lovely sentiment, 'To the only girl I ever loved.'"

"That's fine," he said, brightening. "I'll take five—no, six of those, please."
—*Western Christian Advocate.*

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Clementina

BY

A.E.W. Mason

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CHAPTER XVIII.—continued.

"Ah, but you will come," said she with a smile. "I have no fears but that you will come;" and she added, "else would you never persuade me to go."

"Well, then, I will come. At all events Captain Misset and his wife will surely come down the road to-morrow. If I rap twice upon your door you will take that for my signal. But it is very likely I shall not rap at all."

Wogan shivered as he spoke. It was not for the first time during that conversation; and a little later as they stood together in the passage by the stair-head Clementina twice remarked that he shivered again. There was an oil lamp burning against the passage wall, and by its light she could see that on that warm night of spring his face was pinched with cold. He was in truth chilled to the bone through lack of sleep; his eyes had the strained look of a man worn to the breaking point, and at the sight of him the mother in her woke.

"What if I watched to-night?" she said. "What if you slept?"

Wogan laughed the suggestion aside.

"I shall sleep very well," said he, "upon the top stair. I can count upon waking, though only the lower step tremble beneath a foot." This he said meaning not to sleep at all, as Clementina very well understood. She leaned over the balustrade by Wogan's side and looked upwards to the sky. The night was about them like a perfume of flowers. A stream bubbled and sang over stones behind the inn. The courtyard below was very silent. She laid a hand upon his sleeve, and said again in a pleading voice, "Let me watch to-night. There is no danger. You are racked by sleeplessness, and phantoms born of it wear the face of truth to you. We are safe; we are in Italy. The stars tell me so. Let me watch to-night." And at once she was startled. He withdrew his arm so roughly that it seemed he flung off her hand; he spoke in a voice so hoarse and stern, she did not know it for his. And indeed it was a different man who now confronted her—a man different from the dutiful servant who had rescued her, different

even from the man who had held her so tenderly in his arms on the road to Ala.

"Go to your room," said he. "You must not stay here."

She stepped back in her surprise and faced him.

"Every minute," he cried in a sort of exasperation, "I bid myself remember the great gulf between you and me; every minute you forget it. I make a curtain of your rank, your title, and—let us be frank—your destiny; I hang the curtain up between us, and with a gentle hand you tear it down. At the end of it all I am flesh and blood. Why did I sit the whole long dreary day out on the bank by the roadside there? To watch? I could not describe to you one traveller out of them all who passed. Why then? Ask yourself! It was not that I might stand by your side afterwards in the glamour of an Italian night, with the stars pulsing overhead like a smile upon your lips, and all the world whispering! You must not stay here!"

His eyes burned upon her, his hands shook, from head to foot he was hot and fierce with passion, and in spite of herself she kindled to it. That he loved she knew before, but his description of his city of dreams had given to him in her thoughts a touch of fancifulness, had led her to conceive of his love as something dream-like, had somehow spiritualized him to the hindrance of her grasp of him as flesh and blood. Thus, he understood, she might well have seemed to be trifling with him, though nothing was further from her thoughts. But now he was dangerous; love had made him dangerous, and to her. She knew it, and in spite of herself she gloried in the knowledge. Her heart leaped into her eyes and shone there responsive, unafraid. The next moment she lowered her head. But he had seen the unmistakable look in her eyes. Even as she stood with her bowed head he could not but feel that every fibre in her body thrilled, he could not but know the transfigured expression of her face.

"I had no thought to hurt you," she said, and her voice trembled, and it was not with fear or any pain. Wogan took a step towards her and checked himself. He spoke sharply and between clenched teeth.

"Lock your door," said he.

The curtain between them was down. Wogan had patched and patched it before, but it was torn down now, and they had seen each other without so much as that patched semblance of a screen to delude their eyes. Clementina did not answer him or raise her head. She went quietly into her room. Wogan did not move until she had locked the door.

Then he disposed himself for the night. He sat down across the top step of the stairs with his back propped against the passage wall. Facing him was the door of Clementina's room; on his left hand the passage with the oil lamp burning on a bracket stretched to the house wall; on his right the stairs descended straight for some steps, then turned to the left and ran down, still within view, to a point where again they turned outwards into the courtyard. Wogan saw to the priming of his pistols, and laid them beside him. He looked out to his right over the low-roofed buildings opposite and saw the black mountains with their glimmering crests, and just above one spur a star which flashed with a particular brightness. He was very tired and very cold; he drew his cloak about him; he leaned back against the wall and watched that star. So long as he saw that, he was awake, and therefore he watched it. At what time sleep overtook him he could never discover. It seemed to him always that he did not even for a second lose sight of that star. Only it dilated, it grew brighter, it dropped towards earth, and he was not in any way surprised. He was merely pleased with it for behaving in so attractive and charming a way. Then, however, the strange thing happened. When the star was hung in the air between earth and sky, and nearer to the earth, it opened like a flower, and disclosed in its bright heart the face of a girl which was yet brighter. And that girl's face with the broad low brows, and the dark eyes, and the smile which held all earth and much of heaven, stooped and stooped out of fire through the cool dark towards him until her lips touched his. It was then that he woke, quietly as was his wont, without any start, without opening his eyes, and at once he was aware of some one breathing.

(To be Continued.)
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No. 4 GROUP, G.H.Q. COMMAND, A.A.A.

A meeting of No. 4 Group, G.H.Q. Command, A.A.A., was held on 20th inst., Capt. P. J. Kelly presiding.

Letters were read from Major T. McGrath and Sergt. Flood intimating that when last year's Committee had held a meeting and checked and passed the accounts the present Committee would be informed of the result and a formal handing over take place.

In this connection Lieut. Kavanagh stated that he had attended a meeting at G.H.Q. and that in the course of a few days the present Group would be informed as to how matters stood. The Chairman informed the meeting that G.H.Q. Command Council had acceded to their request for a grant of £30 (Thirty Pounds).

Handball.

The Hon. Sec. reported that he had, as yet, received no names of players from units. It was decided to leave the question of Handball in the hands of Sergt.-Major Cork, School of Music. It was stated that the champions, who are members of the Group, are keeping fit and in continual practice. With reference to Pte. Keavney's medal for last year's Championship, Captain Kelly said that the Secretary, A.A.A., was sending him the medal.

Hurling.

The question as to whether the Group can field a team was fully discussed. Many notable members of last year's team have since been transferred to other Groups (Major McGrath, Lieut. Phelan), etc., and Pte. M. J. Dillon, Officers' Pay was entrusted with the task of completing a team if possible.

Tennis.

The Hon. Sec. read a communication received from Comdt. Saurin, Adjutant, 7th Brigade Area, which conveyed the information that two tennis courts on that part of the grass square north of the Clock Tower and east of the road to Canal gate are available to be put in play immediately.

This was considered extremely satisfactory and C.S.M. Kennedy volunteered to have them put in order as soon as possible.

Report of Sub-Committee on Sports.

The meeting was informed that owing to various reasons the Sub-Committee was unable to submit a report, but it was hoped to do so before next meeting.

General—The Ban.

A long discussion took place on the status in Army Sport of officers and other ranks who played Rugby or Association Football. It was eventually decided that further discussion be deferred until after this year's A.A.A. Convention which is to be held on 30th inst.

Novices' Boxing.

The Chairman said that the Command Council was arranging a Novices' Box-

ing Competition at all weights which will be held in the near future. It was an effort to find new talent and therefore only such as were absolute novices and beginners would be allowed to enter. Names were to be forwarded to Captain J. P. Hawe.

It was also stated that No. 4 Group entrants may train at Beggar's Bush under the able direction of Bandsman Cullen.

Recreational Training Grounds.

Lieut. J. J. Walsh, A.C.E., proposed "That the Secretary, A.A.A., be asked to approach the Army Finance Officer in regard to the provision of a recreational training ground for officers, N.C.O.'s and men stationed in Griffith Barracks."

He spoke very strongly in support of his proposition. There was not another barracks in the Dublin area he said so badly off in this respect as was Griffith's. It was all very well to say that on Wednesday afternoon the men could be marched to Portobello, Phoenix Park, or to the new field acquired for McKee Barracks, but that was only one afternoon in the whole week. The men had an hour daily for dinner. For three-quarters of an hour or so, therefore, there was no place they could kick a ball about in or indulge in any other form of outdoor athletics or amusements. In the evenings they had individually to seek accommodation for participation in these pastimes at other venues. There was an excellent plot of suitable ground situated near their barracks and close to the Tobacco Factory which he was sure could be procured at a very reasonable rental. It should not be forgotten that physical fitness can only be attained by training and there was no scope for such in Griffith Barracks.

Lieut. Sean Kavanagh seconded and same was unanimously agreed to by the delegates present. The Hon. Sec. was instructed to draw the attention of the Command Secretary to the proposition when forwarding a copy of the minutes.

Bandsmen and Sports.

A recommendation by Rev. Fr. McLoughlin, Beggar's Bush, in connection with the inability of bandsmen to compete in Sports was discussed, but no definite action was taken in the absence of a representative from the Army School of Music.

ARMY SWIMMING CLUB.

With the advent of "summer time," and, we hope, corresponding summer weather, we are glad to report the resumption of activities by the Army Swimming Club.

The first Annual General Meeting was held at General Headquarters on the 29th March, 1926.

The following members of the Committee were present:—Major M. A. O'Connor (in the chair), Lieut. Carroll, Sergt. Lewis (Curragh), Sergt. Flood and Lieut. Mulrooney, Hon. Sec. Capt. L. O'Brien, A/Secretary, A.A.A., was also in attendance.

The minutes of the meeting of the Swimming and Water-Polo Sub-Committee A.A.A., held at G.H.Q. on the 23rd June, 1925, at which the Club was formed were read and adopted.

The Hon. Sec. then read the Annual General Report for the Club's first season, 1925-26.

In discussing the report the Chairman stated that the interest taken in swimming by the troops of the Dublin centre was well evinced by the fact that there were 2,126 entries to Tara Street Baths during the reserved periods on recreational training afternoons throughout the season. The Curragh centre was complimented on the progress made there in face of difficulties regarding swimming facilities. The report was unanimously adopted.

The financial statements were then presented—the "Army Athletic Association Grant Fund," as administered by the Club Captain, Major O'Connor, and the "Members' Subscription Fund," as administered by Sergt. Flood, Hon. Treasurer. The Grant Account showed a Dr. balance of 13/4, representing the amount by which the grant of £20, given by the A.A.A., fell short of covering running expenses, and the Subscription Account showed £4 in hands after paying for all prizes distributed at the Wednesday afternoon competitions during the season, and other incidental expenditure.

The statements were considered very satisfactory and Lieut. Mulrooney proposed that they be adopted and that copies of both Balance Sheets be furnished to the Secretary, Army Athletic Association. The proposal was seconded by Sergt. Lewis and passed unanimously.

The election of officers for the coming season was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

Hon. President, Major-Gen. F. Cronin, Quartermaster-General, re-elected unanimously on the motion of Major O'Connor, seconded by Sergt. Flood.

Captain, Lieut. J. Carroll, Army Air Corps, proposed by Major O'Connor, seconded by Lieut. Mulrooney. Elected unanimously.

Hon. Secretary, Lieut. T. Mulrooney, G.H.Q., re-elected unanimously on the motion of Major O'Connor, seconded by Sergt. Flood.

Hon. Treasurer, Sergt. F. Flood, G.H.Q., re-elected unanimously on the motion of Major O'Connor, seconded by Lieut. Carroll.

Delegate to Leinster Branch, I.A.S.A.—The Chairman explained that, as mentioned in the Annual Report, the Leinster Branch, I.A.S.A., had now very kindly made provision for the representation of the Army Club on their Executive Committee. Pending the general meeting, Lieut. Mulrooney had been nominated to represent the Club at the meetings of the Leinster Branch and the Club would now have to nominate a delegate.

Lieut. Carroll proposed that the nomination of Lieut. Mulrooney be confirmed. The motion was seconded by Sergt. Flood and was passed unanimously.

In connection with the election of



members of the Committee it was decided to postpone nominations pending efforts being made in the various barracks to obtain the assistance of officers interested in aquatic sports. It was also decided that a meeting of the newly-elected officers and the remaining members of the old Committee would be empowered to elect the Committee for this season.

The Hon. Sec. was instructed to apply to the Sec. A.A.A., for a grant of £30 to cover expenses for the coming season.

A meeting of the Special Committee was held subsequently at General Headquarters on the 16th inst.

Present:—Major M. A. O'Connor (in the chair), Sergt. F. Flood, Sergt. J. E. Lewis, and Lieut. Mulrooney, Hon. Sec.

The following officers were also in attendance:—Capt. A. X. Lawlor, 21st Battn., Collins Barracks; Lieut. M. Quigley, Army Signal Corps, G.H.Q.; Lieut. J. F. Flynn, Army School of Music, Beggar's Bush, and Lieut. P. J. McNally, Camp Staff, McKee Barracks.

The Chairman, in announcing the first item on the agenda, the election of the Club Committee for the season 1926-27, welcomed the officers in attendance who had kindly consented to act on the Committee and expressed appreciation on behalf of the members of the Club.

On the motion of Sergt. Flood, seconded by Sergt. Lewis (Curragh) the following were elected to the Committee:—Major M. A. O'Connor, A.C.E., Griffith Barracks; Capt. A. X. Lawlor, Collins Barracks; Lieut. M. Quigley, Army Signal Corps; Lieut. P. J. McNally, McKee Barracks; Lieut. J. Fitzgerald, Islandbridge Barracks; Lieut. J. F. Flynn, Army School of Music.

The Chairman, for the benefit of the newly-elected members of the Committee, outlined the procedure adopted by the Club during last season and gave a summary of its activities.

The programme for the coming season was then discussed. Lieut. Quigley proposed and Capt. Lawlor seconded that the same procedure be adopted this season relative to the hireage of Tara Street Baths, the collection of Club subscriptions, and the disbursement of same in prizes. It was decided, however, to reduce the Club subscription in the case of boys of the School of Music to 3d., 6d. and 1/- according to grade, to enable them to become eligible for Club competitions.

It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the Baths should be hired for one evening per week in addition to the recreational training afternoon. The Chairman undertook to arrange accordingly—the Baths to be hired for Tuesday evenings if possible.

It was decided to open the Club season on Wednesday, 5th May, 1926, at Tara Street Baths.

The following events, commencing at 3 o'clock, were provisionally arranged for that afternoon:—

- One Length Race (scratch)—confined to boys of Army School of Music.
- One Length Novices Race (scratch).
- Two Lengths Race (handicap)—for members of the Club during season 1925-26.

The Committee were furnished by the Chairman with all information regarding collection of Club subscriptions and entries for these events in the barracks and corps which they represented.

The Hon. Sec. was directed to arrange with the Chairman for the printing and issuing of Club membership cards similar to those of last season.

In connection with the position as regards swimming at the Curragh, Capt. Lawlor promised to discuss the matter with officers stationed there who would probably be interested in the Club. Sergt. Lewis informed the meeting that he had already received much assistance and encouragement from Capt. Carmichael, the Command Hon. Sec., A.A.A., and he felt sure that this season would be even better than last at the Curragh.

The nominations of Committee members to the Portobello Barracks and the Hibernian Schools were postponed until the next meeting.

It is noted in the foregoing report that the Club starts operations on Wednesday next, and we advise all officers, N.C.O.'s and men who wish to become members and adopt this healthy form of sport for the summer months to get into touch immediately with the Committee member representing their barracks. The annual subscription, 2/6, is, to say the least, very nominal.

Next week we hope to publish a summary of the First Annual Report covering last season's activities.

KEEP YOUR COPIES OF "An t-Óscláir."

McKEE PLAYERS BRING OFF A DOUBLE.

Collegians and Geraldines the victims.

By "FOAM."

McKee hurlers defeated University College, and McKee footballers snatched the laurels from the Geraldines, at Croke Park, on Sunday last. Both were Senior League matches. At no time since the formation of the clubs, have their representatives given such splendid exhibitions. There was not a weak spot on either team. There was a miserable attendance to witness two stern struggles. Had the hurlers given anything approaching Sunday's display when they met Kevins in the semi-final of the Championship, they would probably be champions to-day. McKee beat University in the Championship semi-final; University have a victory over the Gardai; Kevins beat McKee, and Gardai won the Championship, at the expense of Kevins, on Sunday last. Such is hurling form. As to football, without detracting from O'Toole's football powers, those who saw Geraldines' display against them recently, considered the "Gers." unlucky not to win. McKee now gain a great victory over Geraldines. Again O'Toole had an easy victory over McKee in the semi-final. So that "form" goes for nothing.

As to Sunday's games they revealed a

great improvement in the McKee Clubs, and their performances should inspire confidence in their supporters and command respect from their opponents in future games.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE TROUNCED.

The hurling match provided a thrill at the start. After Leeson forced a "70" which Walden cleared, Lanigan (R) scored a great point when the game was only a minute old. O'Neill next spoiled a Collegian rush, and securing, had hard luck in not scoring. Leeson, in the next minute, scored a minor, and Finn skimmed the post with a good shot. So far McKee were the better. A shot from Henrick was saved by Daly, the Collegian keeper, at the expense of a "70" which went wide. The College now broke away, but O'Neill proved a stumbling block to all-comers. After robbing Darcy, he sent over the bar from mid-field, giving McKee a good lead. Leeson received the puck-out and, using good judgment, sent over for another. Roche and Darcy were now prominent in a Collegian rush, and the latter missed by inches. There was now a period of great hurling, and the game was contested in a sportsmanlike manner. Mick Darcy reduced the lead, and in a flash Walden scored another point. Another attack which made the game lively ended in Mahoney scoring from well out. McGrath forced a "70" for McKee, and Kelly only missed by a few inches. Kelly was now playing a great game for McKee, as were O'Neill, Leeson, and Stapleton. From a pass by O'Neill, McGrath struck the upright. The College improved, and Power saved a great low shot from Finn (Collegians). McKee forwards peppered the Collegians defence and, following a free taken by Lanigan (R), Major McGrath scored a splendid goal. Another attack by the Collegians was only stopped by Power in the goal mouth. Playing with confidence, McKee forwards were doing well, and a cross from Kenneally was finished by Howe with a point, leaving the half-time score:—

McKee H.C. ... 1 goal 5 points.
University College ... 3 points.

The second half had a sensational opening. Kelly sent well up, and Howe receiving, went through for a goal, beating Daly all out. Daly was then called on to save from a rut of players in the goal-mouth. Collegians now put on a spurt, and Stapleton, Kenneally and Hayes (S) were kept busy. Power was proving the best of the Collegians back division—clearing several times from Doyle, Henrick, Leeson, and Bannon. The McKee team was better now, and a great puck by Dinny O'Neill gave them another point. From the puck-out Bannon transferred to Lanigan who, with a stinging ground-shot, put McKee further ahead with a goal. Collegians now pressed, and were rewarded with a point per Mahony. McKee now controlled the game, and their stamina was a great asset to them. Howe and Leeson added points, and Doyle a goal. Near the end Leeson scored another point, leaving McKee deserved winners on the score:—

McKee ... 4 goals 9 points.
University College ... 4 points.

GERALDINES GO UNDER.

Like the hurling, the football match opened with a thrill. After a quick at-

PORTOBELLO BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Bantam Championship Fought over Again.

By "FOAM."

tack, Shevlin, aided by Hendrick, opened the account for Geraldines with a minor. There was scarcely breathing space until Brennan added another. In return, a free enabled McKee to make headway, and Doyle narrowly missed. J. P. Murphy was soon prominent, and a good shot was turned round the post by Lanigan, who conceded a "50." From the kick, Jack Higgins scored a point. McKee now kept up the pressure, and Doyle, when within shooting range, was brought down. Taking the kick himself, he left McAlister in a good position, and the latter sent over for the equaliser.

Bates now shone in the McKee back division. There was plenty of exciting football now, both struggling hard for the lead. Geraldines gave of their best, and a free taken by Gerald Doyle put his side ahead. This had the effect of livening up McKee. There were plenty of thrills, each goal being visited in turn. The "Gers." however, held on to their lead at half-time, when the score stood:—

Geraldines	3 points.
McKee F.C.	2 points.

There was a spirited attack by McKee at the beginning of the second half, culminating in Doyle scoring off a free and making matters level again. Once more did the teams battle for the lead, and the football served up was excellent. A great shot by J. P. Murphy was saved by Lanigan at the corner of the net. A few rushes by the "Gers." gave trouble to McKee defence, and a close finish was expected. Doyle was the star footballer on the field, and was consequently well matched. Keogh had a good chance of scoring when fouled, and the free by J. P. Murphy went inches wide. Play quickly changed, and for some time the Geraldines shaped like winners. Bad shooting, however, did not help them. Kennedy had a glorious chance of scoring. He received when outside the 21 yards line and drove straight for goal. Conlon saved when the game seemed lost.

There were now many exciting incidents. The game became robust, yet clean. Collegians broke away, and Conlon threw himself prone on the ground to bring off a marvellous save from close in. McKee now did all the pressing, and a well-taken point by Murphy gave them the lead. Keogh then netted, but the goal was disallowed for an infringement. Returning again, Doyle scored from a free, and in the last minute put the issue beyond doubt with a shot from 40 yards out, leaving the full-time score:—

McKee F.C.	6 points.
Geraldines	3 points.

ANY DIFFICULTY

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ALL

newsagents can supply copies if ordered, or the paper will be sent direct from G.H.Q., post free, at 3d. per copy.

BACK NUMBERS can be obtained at same rates.

On Wednesday, 21st inst., the tournament postponed from 31st March was held at the Gymnasium, Portobello, before a fair attendance. Following a feast of boxing during the intervening period, the public did not turn up in the numbers expected, considering that the programme included a return contest of the Amateur Bantam Championship. A fine programme was witnessed by those present, and some excellent bouts took place.

Details:—
Bantam-weights—F. Trainor (St. Pauls) beat P. O'Brien (St. Andrews), on points.

In the initial round the champion had little advantage. O'Brien, in the next, forced Trainor to his own territory. A useful left helped Trainor to gather points in the succeeding round, and although O'Brien proved a crafty and scientific boxer, Trainor wore him down steadily, to repeat his victory of a week before.

Pte. Murphy (15th Batt.) beat Pte. Hennessy (Do.).

The fight opened at a rare bat. Hennessy dropping Murphy for a short count in the second round. As the fight progressed Murphy improved and used both hands with effect. The fourth round saw a rare mill, both mixing freely. Murphy sought an ending by the K.O. route, but Hennessy cornered well. After a rare set-to in the fifth round, Hennessy retired.

Fly-weights—Cpl. McDonagh, present champion, fought a draw with W. McDermott (Phoenix B.C.).

The opening rounds favoured the champion, who showed plenty of ringcraft. McDermott, however, proved a plucky opponent, and at the end of the fourth round was little behind. A fast fifth round saw a ding-dong battle, both exchanging blow for blow. In the closing round there was plenty of hard-hitting, and the judges were unable to separate the boys at the finish.

G. Kelly (North City B.C.) beat Pte. Harte (25th Batt.).

Harte was cautioned in the first round, and Kelly had a slight advantage in the next. The third saw both box toe to toe, and provided plenty of thrills. A snappy left in the succeeding rounds enabled Kelly to gain the verdict.

J. Donnelly (St. Andrews) beat Pte. Joynt (15th Batt.).

There was little between the lads in the earlier rounds, Joynt having a very slight advantage. Joynt was cautioned for holding in the fourth round. In the fifth Joynt scored freely at the start, carrying a good punch in the right hand. The St. Andrews boy forced matters early in the sixth, whilst Joynt appeared slow. Donnelly used every opportunity with advantage, and gained a popular decision.

Welter-weights—Pte. Phelan (A.S.I.) beat Pte. Byrne (Artillery Corps). A hard-hitting bout in which each showed good knowledge of the game. Phelan forced his opponent to the ropes on several occasions half-way through the fight. In the 4th round Byrne boxed better, and at the end of the fifth there was no-

thing between them. Phelan carried the fight in the concluding round and won by a narrow margin.

Pte. Morgan (23rd Batt.) drew with T. Finn (St. Pauls).

Morgan, who lost the championship to Garda Cooper, was expected to gain the victory. He gained the majority of points in the earlier stages, but Finn boxed strongly, and at the end of the fifth matters were even. The sixth round provided a stern struggle for honours. Finn used both hands well, but in in-fighting Morgan recovered sufficiently to earn a draw.

Light-weights—J. Whelan (North City) drew with Pte. Downey (26th Batt.).

Whelan opened well, but Downey improved, causing his opponent to box wildly in the third round. Blows were evenly exchanged in the next, and in the concluding rounds both showed plenty of skill, with little advantage to either. A draw was a fitting verdict.

W. Wright (Phoenix) beat W. O'Keefe (St. Andrews). The St. Andrews boy made the ex-champion go all out in the initial rounds. Wright, however, gave his opponent plenty to do, using a straight left well. O'Keefe recovered well as the fight progressed, but at in-fighting Wright was superior. O'Keefe finished strongly, and proved the best loser of the night.

Pte. Burns (G.H.Q.) beat Pte. Morris (15th Batt.).

Morris had the better of the opening exchanges, and appeared the heavier boxer. Burns changed his tactics in the fourth and, playing at once on his opponents ribs in the concluding rounds, gained the verdict.

Feather-weights—Pte. Leslie (Signals) beat Pte. Danagher (15th Batt.).

Leslie (one of the coming Army boxers) had Danagher down for a count of 4 in the first minute. On rising, the towel came from Danagher's corner.

Pte. O'Donnell (23rd Batt.) beat Pte. Walshe (Signals).

There was good in-fighting in the first round, with Walsh slightly the better. He had again the better of the exchanges in the second. There was plenty of give and take in the next, with O'Donnell using both hands well. In the closing rounds Walshe fought gamely, but was unable to make up arrears, and O'Donnell gained the decision.

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

BERESFORD BARRACKS, CURRAGH.

Ptes. O'Leary and Herbert contested the final of the Billiards Open Handicap on Beresford table on Wednesday evening, 14th ult. The former played -130, the latter +40. Result:— O'Leary, 200; Herbert, 140.

Ptes. Kelly and Gillegan, representing the Pay Office, and Ptes. Mulally and Byrne the Camp Bakery, an exciting four-hand billiards match of an hour's duration was witnessed in the Men's Recreation Hall, Beresford, on Sunday afternoon, 18th ult. The Bakery representatives played with an advantage of 40 points from the Pay Office, and won by 36. Play ran as follows:—1st Quarter, Bakery, 55; Pay Office, 37. 2nd Quarter, Bakery, 93; Pay Office, 74. 3rd Quarter, Bakery, 157; Pay Office, 99. Last Quarter, Bakery, 189; Pay Office, 153. A break of 25 by Gillegan was the biggest of the game.

The losers challenged the winners, and on the following night in a game of 200 up, won by 42 points, having given their opponents 40.

Pte. Dolan acted as marker on both occasions.

The heartiest congratulations of all who know him go out to Capt. Sean O'Donovan, Camp Legal Officer, on the occasion of his recent marriage. Likewise to Capt. Devine, Adjutant, Reception and Training Depot, whose marriage took place on the 21st ult. Both Officers are extremely and deservedly popular, and in their new state are wished many years of happiness.

There are signs of the wireless set, which has been on "detachment" to the Sergeants' Mess being restored to the Men's Recreation Hall. If it materialises, the restoration will be attributable to the V.P.'s (Captain Harpur's) thoughtfulness and action.

K. P. K.

"AHOY" AND THE WORK.

To the Editor, "An tOglach."

A Chara,—I trust you will spare me a little of your valuable space in order that a few facts be brought home to "Ahoi," Islandbridge, who apparently wishes to "collar" all the honour for the Corps

who do not boast collar badges. I refer to the unloading of the s.s. "Sir Evelyn Wood," on April 6th and 7th.

To the observant onlooker, collar badges were very much in evidence on above dates, and more especially where the work was hardest. For "Ahoi's" information, I would like to point out that the mystic symbol "23" was inscribed on quite a few of them.

I give the official figures of Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the 23rd Battalion who were engaged on the work:—Officers, 5; other ranks, 150.

It may be of interest to know that the boys of the 23rd were, by special request of Comdt. McEvoy, granted 24 hours excused duty, in recognition of the excellent manner in which the work was carried out. In my own humble opinion, this is quite a nice way of saying "Well done, 23rd."

Is mise le meas,
"COLLAR BADGE."

ARTILLERY CORPS, KILDARE.

"Curragh Dramatic Class Visit The Gunners."

The thanks of the Artillery Corps are due to the Curragh Dramatic Class, which, by kind permission of Comdt. Green Foley, gave us an excellent few hours' enjoyment on Friday, 16th April.

Though there were a couple of vacant seats, the attendance was very good. The large audience present left no doubt as to their appreciation of the different items, and each turn was received with prolonged applause.

It would be difficult, in a short space, to pay due tribute to the different artistes. Special mention must, however, be made of Capt. O'Carroll, whose singing so delighted the audience that they were not contented until he had appeared five times.

Mr. O'Toole, the well-known champion step-dancer, favoured us with a magnificent exhibition of Irish step-dancing.

The sketch, "The Workhouse Ward," was very enjoyable, while "One Round O'Brien" kept the house in roars of laughter.

One of the principal attractions of the evening was the orchestra from No. 3 Band, which, under the baton of S.M. Flahive captured us with a few beautiful selections.

A most enjoyable entertainment concluded with the playing of "A Soldier's Song."

We trust to have another visit soon from the dramatic class, and we assure them that the Artillery Corps wish them the support and success which they richly deserve.

5th BATTALION, CURRAGH.

Shortly after "An tOglach" No. 14 was issued (the 17th inst.), a most awful commotion was heard in the lines of "C" Coy., and on investigation it was found that "C" Coy. were evidently enjoying the joke in pages 8 and 9.

It has been reported that even the boys of "A" Coy. laughed at the jokes—at other people's expense though.

We are glad to welcome the following new arrivals amongst our N.C.O.'s:—Coy.-Sergt. O'Brien, Cpls. Hennessy, Murphy, Cannon, Canavan, Brien, and Ahearn. Coy.-Sergt. O'Brien has been attached to "B" Coy. vice Coy.-Sergt. Cox, transferred to "A" Coy., at Kildare.

I trust, now that Sammy is in Kildare, the demand for "An tOglach" will be considerably increased in the Coy. Don't let us down, Sammy.

To settle the many disputes presently raging regarding the sales of "An tOglach" in the Battalion, I give hereunder, and in the order of merit:—

- 1st, "B" Coy.
- 2nd, "C" Coy.
- 3rd, "D" Coy.
- 4th, H.Q. Coy.
- Last, "A" Coy.

On Saturday night, the 17th inst., we witnessed a very imposing military ceremony, to wit, the pushing onwards of our Battalion clock (which, for the information of all, is the private property of the Bugler, and cost 7s. 6d.).

During the week "C" Coy. were on range practice, and very good shooting they made too.

I am in a position to state that a prominent and popular Officer of the Brigade Staff has signified his willingness to play with our Battalion football team this year. With his abilities, added to our present store, we confidently expect to give the best in the Camp a run for their money.

The telephone in "A" Coy.'s Office does not function properly, when names of men required for a match at

Mention "An t-Óglác" when
dealing with our Advertisers.

Headquarters are being called over it. This is the only reason I can put forward to the Sports Committee excusing this Coy. for their failure to have the players in attendance as directed.

Wheels, lad: wheels.

(Ned.—“Calling names” over the telephone is taboo in the best circles).

Who was that individual, who, when marking out the football pitch, gave the command to the corner flags, “Markers, Steady!” and why?

The origin of drill, according to our oracle, is in the movements of porpoises.

May we offer our congrats.—in advance—to Sergt. Bill Norris, H.Q. Coy.

A wee bird whispers that a certain N.C.O. in “D” Coy. is also taking a step in this direction.

Is the bird right, Corporal?

A requisition was received from “D” Coy. to raise the square one foot—this after one week’s training. It is startling to imagine their requisition, when they complete their month’s training.

A colleague in “D” Coy. has indignantly complained of my remarks in the issue of 17th inst. with reference to our inability to catch their hurling team on the field. He has placed the situation very concisely before me, and I have passed the matter on to the Sports Committee.

Summarised, his complaint is: That there are 75 per cent. of the Company eager to take up Sport, while the remaining 25 per cent. wish to be captains, officials, and the like. I trust that these remarks will catch the eye of those few, although from information to hand it is hardly probable, except from a read of a comrade’s copy.

Owing to the huge demand for “An tÓglach,” it will now be necessary to have one hundred extra copies forwarded weekly, i.e., 20 copies weekly.

(Ned.—Congratulations to the good old fifth. Your record will take some beating).

“JAY.”

15th BATTALION, CURRAGH.

Looking over the last report from the Command A.A.A., I see that we are to be blessed with a 7-aside tournament (football), and the game is to be played under the G.A.A. rules, but no score will count unless under the cross bar. I would like to know why the goals must be “soccer.”

On the 17/4/26 the N.C.O.’s and men of H.Q. Coy. made a presentation of a wallet of Treasury notes to Pte. Galvin on his departure from the Army to join the sister service. We wish him the best of good luck and success in the service of the Garda.

Some of our Company correspondents may be anxious to know why “Premier” is not having their notes published. The reason is obvious, the Coy. notes are of no interest. This should not be so, because in the 15th there are everyday items of interest which should get publication, and in the interest of the journal, and the Companies, I would suggest that if a correspondent is not giving satisfaction, drop him and get a better worker.

We are glad to announce that “C” Coy. topped the sales for week-ending the 24/4/26, what have “A,” “B,” “D” and H.Q. to say to this? We are looking forward to a larger demand next week.

“PREMIER.”

4th BATTALION, CASTLEBAR.

The first round of the Mayo County Junior Championship, between Charlestown and the 4th Batt., was played at Kiltimagh on Sunday last, 18/4/26. Though not a really brilliant game, it was a dour struggle from start to finish between two well-matched teams. The recent heavy rain made the sod slippery, and this militated against the play, which, making all due allowance, was of a high standard. The game was always fast, while close tackling, vigour, and dash were marked features of a fine exhibition. The defences were exceptionally sound, and no faults could be attributed to the goalkeepers. The military forwards used their chances in the first half better than their opponents.

There was some thrilling duels at mid-field, where play was fairly balanced for the greater part of the hour. A heavy shower cleared off before the start. After a few evenly-distributed passages, Connor held up a forward move by Charlestown, but later, through a misunderstanding on the part of the military backs, Henery opened the score for them by a well-placed goal. A “50” by Linskey, for Charlestown, was beaten off, but the military were still kept going, Connor doing very effective service in defence. Charlestown backs showed to advantage, but the military forwards kept up the pressure till Harney shot over the bar for a minor. So far the military were having the best of a well-contested game. O’Donnell cleared at a critical moment for Charlestown. Lieut. Grier gave the military an opening, and Harney, making use of the pass, registered a goal. Henery and Harrington sent wide for Charlestown, who pressed with vigour. Neat play by the military forwards gave Lewin an opening, and he made no mistake in beating the Charlestown goalie with a hard ground shot. At half time the scores were:—

4th Batt. ...	2 goals 1 point.
Charlestown ...	1 goal.

On resuming, Charlestown went away, but shot wide. The military took up the running, but were checked by O’Donnell, who was an outstanding figure in the Charlestown defence. A few minutes later Caulfield, in goal for the military, was called on to save a hard shot from Henery, which he did at the expense of a point. From now on play was mostly midfield, both defences getting in great work. A “50” to the military gave them an opening for a score, but the forwards were slow, and it went for nought. A free for Charlestown was taken by Linskey, who succeeded in hoisting the white flag. When the long whistle sounded, the scores stood:—

4th Batt. ...	2 goals 1 point.
Charlestown ...	1 goal 2 points.

In addition to the players already mentioned, others who did excellent work for their teams were: Charlestown—Plover, in goal; Durkins (2) and Gallagher; and for

the military—Lt. Galvin, Ptes. Lawless, Donaghy, and Fox.

Mr. J. Lyden, Kiltimagh, had charge of the whistle.

The Battalion hurling team were keenly disappointed to learn that Swinford were unable to field a team owing to some of their members being ill. They hope to have the pleasure of meeting a Swinford combination in the near future.

On Sunday next, the 25/4/26, the Battalion Senior football team travels to Ballina to meet that town team (Stephenites) in the County Championship. They maintain high hopes of snatching victory.

“MAYO OBSERVER.”

FINNER CAMP, BALLYSHANNON.

All ranks at Finner Camp were sorry when they heard that Colonel Seamus Conway was returning to civilian life again. We wish both Colonel and Mrs. Conway the best of luck in their future.

Another Senior Officer, with whom we are sorry to part, is Commandant T. Crean, the Brigade Quartermaster. He was responsible for the great success of the Brigade athletic meeting last season, and his great organising abilities will be greatly missed by all. We wish him every success in his new sphere.

Incidentally we wish to welcome the following Senior Officers who have taken up their different duties—Colonel James Shiels, as Officer Commanding the Brigade; Major Patrick Dalton, as Brigade Major, and Commandant Sean O’Neill, as Brigade Quartermaster.

The Officers, N.C.O.’s and men of the garrison wish every success and happiness to Lieut. Anthony Swan (Assistant Q.M., 2nd Battalion) and his bride, who were married in Dublin on the 12th inst.

A golf tournament is being arranged (10 aside) between a team from Rosses Point (Sligo) and the Finner team.

On Sunday, 18th inst., the Finner Camp team of footballers met the pick of Donegal County at St. Joseph’s Park, Ballyshannon. The County players were no match for the unbeaten Finner team, who ran out winners, after scores had been obtained by Laffan, Flynn, J. Wilson, Murphy, and Warnock (from mid-field).

The Finner backs were as usual the stumbling block to their opponents. Some players go stale, but Captain Whelan, Ptes. McDonald and Drum, appear to go one better in every match they play.

The Camp team are still unbeaten. They have quite recently put up heavy scores against the two counties—Cavan and Donegal.

The annual Retreat, which began on 11/4/26, and finished on 18th inst., was a great success, being attended by practically every Officer, N.C.O. and man of the Garrison. Rev. Father Hunt and Rev. Father Russell, of the Redemptorist Order spared no effort in their endeavours to bring home to all in Camp their religious duty, and were, I am sure rewarded by the numbers who attended at the Altar each morning.

The Rev. Father O’Harte, C.F. (No. 1 Brigade) spent a very busy week, and at the close of the Mission, offered to travel

to the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the choir, who gave their services so wholeheartedly each day, and to C.Q.M.S. Anderson, who officiated at the organ. He also specially thanked Ptes. Gleeson, O'Connor, and Whelan, who had spent so much time at the stall for the sale of objects of piety.

The Retreat closed on Sunday evening with the renewal of Baptismal Vows.

The 2nd Battalion Annual Sports Meeting was held at Finner on 19/4/26. Comdt. P. P. Hyde, O.C. Battalion, congratulated the football and hurling teams on their success during the past year. He hoped they meet with the same amount of success during the coming season, and so win the Command Championship for the third time in succession.

The Camp football and hurling teams have been affiliated with the Donegal County, and have great hopes of winning the County Championships.

The following officials were elected for the coming season:—Commandant P. P. Hyde, President; Captain B. Whelan, Vice-President; Captain M. Doyle, Treasurer; Lieut. M. Higgins, Hon. Secretary. Company delegates will be elected at their Company Committee meetings.

“FINN.”



16th BATTALION, CORK.

The disbandment of the 11th Battalion is now an accomplished fact, and we take this opportunity of recording our appreciation of the friendly spirit which animated Officers, N.C.O.'s and men alike, both as soldiers and sportsmen, and of the warm sympathy and comradeship which always existed between the 11th and 16th. We have been fortunate in getting quite a number of both Officers, N.C.O.'s and men from the 11th Battalion, and to them we extend a hearty welcome. We very much regret the loss of our Commanding Officer, Comdt. Sean Gallagher, who is going to a new appointment. Comdt. Gallagher has been our Commanding Officer for the past two years, during which time he has been a father to us all.

At a parade in the Gymnasium on Wednesday, the 21st, the O.C. presented medals to the boxers who distinguished themselves in the recent tournament, and afterwards in a few touching words he made known to us the fact that he was leaving the Battalion.

We all join in extending to Commandant Gallagher our very best wishes for continued success in his new sphere of activity.

Comdt. J. P. Aherne takes the place of Comdt. Gallagher, and as we already know Comdt. Aherne to be a lover of sport, and no small opponent in the hurling field, he is assured of loyalty and co-operation from all ranks in the Battalion.

We are somewhat disappointed with the results of the boxing championships at Dublin so far as our team is concerned, but we are not downhearted. The team was labouring under a great disadvantage, as only a few days previously they travelled to Limerick and won all their fights with knock-outs. Proceeding to Dublin immediately, and with the fatigue of the journey following on the fights of the previous night, was a very heavy demand on

energy, and we venture to say that had a few days elapsed between the fights, the result would have been very different. We now assure our boxers that we have not yet misplaced our faith in them.

No. 2 Band has arrived at Brigade Headquarters, and although we have not had the pleasure of hearing them perform, we heartily welcome it to the 3rd Brigade. I might say that the Band is welcomed not only by the military, but also by the citizens of Cork, who have a very high opinion of the Army bands.

To Lieut. M. Kearney all ranks extend congratulations on his recent marriage.

Sergt. J. Murray, “A” Coy., is to be congratulated on the energy he is putting into his educational classes.

We are still progressing! Big Ben is now showing a beautifully illuminated dial over the Brigade Offices. A large bell is attached and the hours are tolled out so loud that Shandon is now unheeded so far as we are concerned.

“SOUTHERN CROSS.”



14th BATTALION, LIMERICK.

The New Barracks hurling team met Claughaun in the first round of Limerick Senior Championship on Sunday, the 18th inst. The pitch was in good condition, and a thrilling game was witnessed. The toss was won by Claughaun, who elected to play against a stiff breeze. The Barracks was first away, and an over resulted. After five minutes' play New Barracks scored a goal which was disallowed. Some brilliant play followed, and the short whistle sounded with the Barracks leading. The scores stood:—

New Barracks	... 1 goal 2 points.
Claughaun	... 1 point.

The second half was stubbornly contested throughout, and for about 15 minutes Claughaun were pinned to their own territory. An attack by Claughaun saw the green flag raised. Soon after they got through for a minor. A fierce attack on the Barracks' goal by Claughaun resulted in another goal. From the puck-out the Barracks attacked, but could not break through. The final whistle showed Claughaun leading. The scores being:—

Claughaun	... 2 goals 2 points.
New Barracks	... 1 goal 3 points.

The hurling match between the 12th and 14th Battalions was fast and exciting. The game was punctuated by a large amount of scores. The 12th Batt. were the favourites, yet the issue was always in doubt. The final whistle sounded with the scores:—

12th Batt.	... 6 goals 3 points.
14th Batt.	... 5 goals.

The football match between the 10th and 12th Batt. was marked by some brilliant passages of play. The 10th Batt. were favourites here. Yet the 12th were confident of victory. The contest was closely knit throughout, as in the hurling match the issue could not be foretold.

The final scores were:—

10th Batt.	... 2 goals 3 points.
12th Batt.	... 1 goal 1 point.

The finals on Thursday attracted con-

siderable interest. The first match was the hurling final between the 10th and 12th Battalions. The 10th Battalion were the favourites. They are undoubtedly the premier team in the Brigade, still the 12th Batt. made a bold effort for the Brigade honours. At several times it looked as if they would wrestle the spoils from the favourites.

A brilliant save by the custodian of the 10th Battalion's goal in the last minute saved the honours for his team.

The scores were:—

10th Batt.	... 2 goals 2 points.
12th Batt.	... 2 goals 2 points.

The football match between the 14th and 10th Battalions was exciting from start to finish. The 14th Battalion played with the breeze to their advantage for the first half. They were the superior team, but they were the victims of circumstances throughout. Like the hurling final, the issue was cloaked with doubt right to the end. The final whistle saw the 10th Battalion winning, the scores being:—

10th Batt.	... 2 goals 3 points.
14th Batt.	... 2 goals 2 points.

“TRUMPETER.”



ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (Griffith Barracks, Dublin).

Despite the fact that the “Ref.” has not yet recovered from the shock sustained as a result of the overwhelming victory of the “Bats” in the recent handball contest, I understand he is anxious for a return match. The result will be awaited with keen interest by the supporters of these old rivals, and the game is sure to draw a large crowd of spectators.

The Sports Committee is preparing to capture quite a number of trophies in the near future.

Some of our exponents in the “noble art” are shortly to make their appearance in the “ring,” and I hear a good deal of talk lately about weight-throwing (not to be confused with “lead swinging”), running, and throwing the discus, etc.

While on the subject of sport, may I ask why the doings of the Committee are kept secret. The scribe would like to hear from them occasionally.

Why did a certain aerial disappear so quickly on Monday, the 19th instant?

Had the visit of a stalwart member of the Garda Síochána, engaged on the collection of Census Forms, anything to do with it?

OVERHEARD IN BARRACKS.

Wireless Expert: “Radio sounds travel at the rate of 182,000 miles per second.”

Doubting Thomas: “Impossible! Light is the fastest-moving thing known. How could radio sounds travel faster than it?”

Wireless Expert: “It's the ether, of course, that does it.”

Inquisitive One: “What is the ether?”

Wireless Expert: “Stuff like chloroform.”

The latest report to hand states that “Doubting Thomas” and the “Inquisitive One” are “doing as well as can be expected.”

“CAT'S WHISKER.”

No. 4. BRIGADE.

After a lapse of one week, due to a feeling very "un-Kruschen," here commenceth the second chapter:—

The Hurling and Football Championships of No. 4 Brigade, after two days' splendid play, have fallen in each instance to the 10th Battalion. The final results were as follows:—

HURLING.

10th Batt.	... 2 goals 2 points.
12th Batt.	... 2 goals.

FOOTBALL.

10th Batt. 1 goal 3 points.
14th Batt. 1 goal 2 points.

The number of spectators who accompanied their teams from Tralee and Templemore speaks volumes for the spirit of the Battalions in this Brigade area. To the bass of "Come on the 12th!"—the tenor of "Up the 10th!"—the air of "Good old 14th!"—were added the obligato effects by the Brigade H.Q. and Special Services, who cheered every sound piece of play and strategic move.

Though the football result came as a great surprise, it was fitting. One player of the 10th Batt. had been delayed in Kerry by a funeral, and left the Kingdom in a motor-car. The car broke down outside Limerick, and the player ran the last mile to the ground, arriving there just 5 minutes before the match commenced. Truly one could wish for a facile pen to properly record, in an epic, this match so full of incident.

The arrivals from the old 11th Batt. are extended a welcome, more especially as their arrival will aid, because of their distribution, the cementing of new friendship.

Arising out of the Editorial Notes in No. 14. Can I ask a question, Ned? (Ask on, Francis, for our encyclopaedic knowledge is ever at thy disposal). Is the Roll of Honour (circulation), to be based on sales, irrespective of strength of Units? For example: a Brigade H.Q. personnel numbers 7 Officers, 6 N.C.O.'s, 11 men—total 24. If that Unit sells 24 copies is it to be compared with a Battalion 400 strong, which only sells 100 copies? (Ned.—Certainly not. We shall well and truly try and true deliverance make without fear, favour, or affection).

"The military tent, where boys sleep side by side, will rank next to the public school among the great agents of democracy."—Roosevelt.

No. 4 COY. ARMOURED CAR CORPS (Western Command).

The Company football team, having been successful in their first match, are now hard at practice with a view to a rather strenuous match in the near future.

It has been reported that rather queer noises are heard issuing forth from the sheds adjoining our billets, fears are held for the safety of Frank and Bill, going up and stopping up.

Who won the sprint on Thursday night, in the double tap stakes?

We would like to know if "Pecky" went over or through the 'bus, at any rate it was a tall fall.

Is it a fact that a No. 1 stoppage can be remedied by oiling the spare parts?

What do the boys think of the new issue of "chassis," and the smile of the Q.M. when issuing same—eh?

Has "Paddy" issued any more confidential advice *re* the noble art?

When is Jonah giving the Exhibition?

Has John learned another tune?

We would be pleased to know if an Inter-Company Football Tournament can be arranged in the near future, as we fancy our chance as a money on shot.



SIGNAL COMPANY, ATHLONE.

There is no need for a light in our billet since Paddy, the mascot, started to use Naval Dressing. Such a "blem."

Who was the bloke in H.Q. Coy. that applied for a pass from Tattoo, Monday morning, to Reveille, Monday night?

What on earth has happened "Me Larkie"? Surely he is not dead.

Stan's stay at "Foreign Affairs" was very short indeed. But he is going strong at—no need to say.

"GUNNER."



12th BATT., TEMPLEMORE.

Great Hurling.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22nd inst., the three Battalions in No. 4 Brigade, met at the Markets Field, Limerick, to dispute hurling and football honours.

On Wednesday, the 12th and 14th Battalions met in hurling. The opening ten minutes' play was very poor, but after a

while both sides settled down, and for the remainder of the hour the play was so even that all were on tip-toe with excitement. The 14th have improved much in hurling since last year. If any one man may be said to have won the match for us (we won by a small score) it was Pte. Meehan. He played with an injured ankle, but was not long finding his footing, and the net too.

Immediately following the hurling was a football contest in which the 10th and 12th Battalions met. For three-quarters of an hour the match was well-contested, but after that our goalie forgot to mind the house. The backs of the 10th were unbeatable, and we congratulate that team on its victory. Pte. Joe Harrison was our best man in this match.

On Thursday, the 10th and 12th met in hurling at the same venue, and the contest is described as a thrilling one.

We were beaten by only two points.

By degrees we are making greater sales of copies of our Army Journal, although I doubt that our Battalion will figure in "An tOglach" in that respect.

"ROS CAIBRE."



PORTOBELLO BARRACKS, DUBLIN.

A good crowd witnessed a fine football game on Wednesday afternoon, 21st inst., between teams from and representing Eastern Command H.Q. and the 23rd Battalion.

The game opened up lively, both goalies being called upon to save in the first few minutes. From a "free" awarded the Command team, "Cocker" Daly registered a minor. From the kick-out, 23rd Battalion pressed, and Higgins had hard lines in not scoring a goal, the ball striking the foot of the post and going wide. Much strenuous endeavour now resulted in both sides scoring a point. The Command team, however, by better co-operation, succeeded in holding a substantial lead at half-time, when the scores were:—

Eastern Command H.Q. ...	6 points.
23rd Batt. ...	1 point.

On the resumption play became very brisk, and the 23rd were pressing. A pass by "Cockney" Keogh was received by McAllister, who scored a goal. The excitement was now intense, and the spectators were giving "tongue" in rare style. The play became rough, and free kicks were frequent. Matt Gough, of

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Command team, scored a point from the 30 yards mark. The 23rd soon replied by adding another point to their score, and a few minutes later the Command again registered a minor. With only a few minutes to go, the pace was fast, the ball seldom touching the ground, and within a minute to time, Higgins, 23rd Batt., picked up a pass from Lieut. Tummon, closed in, and scored a point by tipping it over the bar, when a goal seemed inevitable. That ended the scoring, and the whistle blew, terminating one of the finest and fastest matches seen in Portobello for a long time. Final scores:—

Eastern Comd. H.Q. 8 points.
23rd Batt. ... 1 goal 3 points.

Captain Brannigan, 22nd Batt., handled a great game to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The usual weekly dance for N.C.O.'s and men took place in the Gymnasium on Thursday evening, 22nd inst. The attendance was not up to the usual mark, perhaps the rain was to blame. However, we hope to see the seating capacity taxed to its utmost on next Thursday evening.

We notice "John" Kennedy very busy these times, and wagers that by this time he knows the exact number of blades of grass, and the various numbers in every grade on those two new tennis courts he is taking such a fatherly interest in. Was that a clinometer he was using the other evening? We hear that there is likely to be some newcomers, and real "hot stuff" this year. Let us hope so.

B.S.M. Phelan's baseball team has some hefty "hitters" and very fine catchers. What seems to be wanted, however, is a "pitcher" who can put some "ginger" in it. Lobbing the ball on to the other fellow's bat seems to be far short of the correct idea.

It is rumoured that the 27th Batt. contains some very good boxers. Why are they being kept under cover? Perhaps when our old friend Metcalfe's hand is better we shall have the pleasure of seeing them in action.

In the Brigade Billiard Tournament, Cpl. Quinn, Brigade Staff, beat B.Q.M.S. Munster, and Sergt. Morrissey, 22nd Battalion, beat Sergt. Rochford, 27th Battalion, on Friday, 23rd inst.; Capt. O'Byrne, Brigade Pay Officer, beat C.S.M. Daly, A.C.E.

Pte. Tracey, 22nd Batt., is leaving the Army, his time having expired. I have been told he intends to become a professional boxer. All his friends in the Barracks wish him the best of good luck. He certainly is always a "trier," and his strength and boxing ability should be assets in bringing home the winning end of the "dough."

"Georgie" Collins, son of C.S.M. Collins, A.S.C., has joined St. Andrew's Boxing Club, and we hear he will soon be making a reappearance in the squared circle. He is the makings of a good lad.



**No. 2 COMMAND COMPANY
A.T.C., ATHLONE.**

Since the last contribution from the above Company, many of the "old guard" have left us to become civilians once more. When we remember the many little in-

cidents, the pleasures and ordeals, the hardships of the road or the gaieties of the barrack-room, their loss is felt very much by the lads who have remained. Many of them, too, were piloted by the scribe during the "dark days," when by-roads were the direct routes, and planks spanned the gap in almost every bridge. Sergt. William Butler, Cpl. M. Mathews, Cpl. F. Gallagher, J. C. Doherty, Jack Davidson, Frank Smith, William (Bubbles) Mooney, Tom McGuire, Bertie Redmond, Mick Bannon, Larry Quinn, "Lou" McAuliffe, Jim Loftus, and "Lofty" Hickson. Four of the above drivers are steering due West with a passport in lieu of the familiar Duty Order. Our Technical Store Sergeant (Barney McGrath) and the Machinist (Joe Byrne) are also struck off strength. But whether at home or abroad, we wish them every success and prosperity. Since the departure of so many of our N.C.O.'s and men, the Commissioned rank has also been affected. Lieut. M. Fleming, Officer i/c No. 6 Brigade Coy., has been transferred as Officer i/c No. 3 Brigade Coy., A.T.C., Eastern Command. This change is regretted by the N.C.O.'s and men of No. 6 Brigade Coy., and every one who has served under Lt. Fleming unite in wishing him good luck and similar popularity in his new appointment. Lieut. Coughlan, formerly Officer i/c No. 3 Brigade Coy., A.T.C., replaces Lieut. Fleming.

Lieutenant P. Ratcliffe, from G.H.Q., who is now Adjutant to No. 2 Command Coy., A.T.C., has signalled his advent to Athlone by a determined effort to better the lot of the men, capably aided by the C.O., whose time previously was "lionised" by his many imposing duties. The Adjutant's new meal regulation has met with spontaneous success.

The wireless set is still going strong. Brady created a world record by getting 3 days' C.B. on a short-wave set of coils. Perhaps the hour he selected to "tune-in" at (11.30 a.m.) may have something to do with this unusual "reception."

Lieutenant C. J. Hueston's pet wish has been realised inasmuch as all the members of No. 2 Comd. Coy., have been enrolled as members of the G.A.A.

Even some professed Soccer players have accepted membership.

Our football team has lost some of its best players. Paddy Hickson (the reliable half-back), Cpl. Mathews (of the forwards), "Bubbles" Mooney (goalie), and "Lou" McAuliffe have left the team weaker by their absence. With the depletion of our team we regret to state that we cannot repeat our challenge to No. 1 Comd. Coy. However, we hope to soon put another team on to the field, which, by dint of hard practice, under the coaching of Lieut. Hueston, will at least keep our opponents "on the run."

"F. A. T."

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NOCTÁÍ Ó'N LAO CHÁC.

"Oe bríúí go raib' veipir mór le nóctáí na seachtáinne seo caite, bíodar beagán meascuigte—ac táimís aς tosnú i n-am an tseachtáin seo."

"Zac lá agus i nZac slíge táimís aς uil i bpeabas agus i bpeabas." (Coubé-Orton).

"Oo éur fear eile é péin i n-óúil aς an mbunáit seo 7 mé aς sgríob na nóctáí seo. Fáilte nómat, a cómráio, pé ainm atá ort. Tá súil leór earcáic tar éis teacé go tó' n Cháta freisin 7 méarúigeann sé sin líon an Cháta go h-aitmaicisúil."

Tá an Coirnéal Uasal O'Concubáir tar éis teacé go tó' n 2ao Briogáio, agus a beic ceapáite mar Oiriseac i ZCeannas na Briogáioe. Tá súil aςam go tcaite-neócaio an "Zaoé Amiar" leat, a Úinne Uasal.

TRAÉNÁIL.—Tá an "Compláct Speisialta" aς seasam go sám fós. Címio Compláct "b" aς "Úréapáil" an Cearnós na Laeáannta seo,—agus is iao atá i n-ann é a óéanam. Caitepmio "Cléireac na h-aimsire" a feiceál mar Zéall ar an aimsir "Drocaé" atá aca, pé létair.

SPÓIRT.—Cé'n uair a bainpíó Coisoe Cleasa-luta an Cháta seo, na Sreamáí o'á súil, nó bpuil siao iméigte ar an "Seacrán" le ""

Táimís aς panaéct fós le ais-eiriúé an ZCumann Oramatóioécta a fuair bás cúpla mí ó sóin.

Tá tózáil na Deairice aς uil ar aZáio (i ZColamán Uóéar) 7 oo réir ceallraim ní beio sé i bpaio go mbéio leabarlann aZáinn 7 annsoin beio sé ar ar Zcumas sinn péin oo éur éun cinn i noioeacas, san am céanna aς caiteam na h-aimsire go spóirteaáil. Nuair a héas na billéioi tóZta súas, an mbéioimíó i bpaio as bealaé aς ceapaó ar Rinnce mío i hálla na ZCleasa-luta, ó's ruo é go bpuil sé óéanta i Zsóir ruo óe'n tsaZas sin.

Tá sé ráioíte:—
Go bpuil "Píopa Rípeac" aς uil éart na Deairice na Laeáannta seo agus go bpuil O.N.C. sínséaraé i Zcómmuioé 'na diaio. (Cá bpuil tú aς uil, a Píopa, leis an Ceátró. Sáirt. sin?).

Go mbíonn Coirneal lasta aς "neo" agus "maoao fáireacáin" in a séómra oioéanna, ó cúala sé Scéalta an "Cabáin"—ac veireann neo péin nac píor é sin SCOR ar bit.

Go bpuil Sáirt. na bpóilín 7 a Clann mác aς córuigeacé na teine sin fós, go noéanpaio siao córtoon éart timpeall air, agus go bpuil ceann aca iméigte go Co. múigeó, ar an cuaroacé (béio síneao paioa nómat, a Sáirt. le Zreim a breic ar láim an mhic seo).

Go noéarna aon stoca amám an Zno oo seisear O.N.C. ar Cigireacé éicinné oia márt an 20/4/26. (Píor-Coigiltis!!!).

Go raib' Compl. "Dunáit" ar an ZCéao bpaáio.

Go bpuil Zac Saigtoúir Singil Singil-eo.
Rosc éata na seachtáinne seo:—"Dún an bíac sin." "ní feaoraím."

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

Contributions to be sent to our Editorial Offices: General Headquarters, Parkgate.

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

Wife: "My dear, the doctor found two spade terminals and four washers in baby's stomach."

Hubby (tuning radio): "Yes, 'tis wonderful what some small receiving sets can pick up."

Peter: "Well you're O.C. in your own home anyway."

Paul: "No, my wife is the corporal, and I'm the sergeant. She looks after the bills, the children, the dog, and the cat, and I look after the canary."

Amy: "No woman ever takes another woman's advice about frocks."

Gertie: "You don't ask the enemy how to win a war."

An electric chair has been invented on which a person can sit and lose six pounds an hour. This is an improvement upon the chairs in the park, on which you can sit for several hours and only lose twopence.

Mrs. Brown: "I wonder where on earth the alarm clock has gone?"

Mr. Brown: "It was on the mantelpiece yesterday, and I heard it going off this morning."

Mrs. Brown: "Well, I hope to goodness it hasn't gone where you told it to go."

Father: "My son, keep away from actresses."

Son: "Did you when you were young, Dad?"

Father: "No—but these are the same ones."

Piano-Tuner: "Good morning, Miss. I've come to do the grand."

Maid: "Oh, you have, have you? Well, not with me, thank you."

A machine has been invented into which a man can sing and be heard by nobody except himself. If some artistes we know were to adopt this device, concerts would lose half their terrors.

Our Prize of 2s. 6d. is awarded this week to Sergt. J. E. Lewis, A.C.E., Curragh Training Camp, for the following:—

The Major had decided to dispense with the services of his groom. Hearing of this, a Lieutenant approached the Major with a view to the re-instatement of the unsatisfactory servant.

Lieut.: "There is a text in the Scriptures which says that when a man steals your coat you must give him your cloak also."

Major: "Strange how I should think of exactly the same precept, my man stole my oats, and now I am giving him the sack!"

Sergt.: "Fix—Bayonets!"

Recruit: "There's nothing wrong wi' mine, Sergeant."

Private returning off leave: "When I came away there were dozens of chappies at the station to see me off."

"Really? Did you pay any of them?"

Miranda: "Oh, mother, I met Sergt. Dykes at the dance last night, and he told me he thinks I'm the nicest girl in the town. Shall I ask him to call?"

Mother: "No, dear; I should let him keep on thinking so."

He: "Women are much more beautiful than men."

She: "Well, naturally."

He (gently): "No. Artificially."

Jack: "Is your engagement a secret?"

Dick: "No. The girl knows it."

Complaining Tenant: "And the house is so very damp, too."

Landlord: "Yes, that's because there's so much due on it."

Professor (showing guest round garden): "Now, this plant belongs to the Begonia family."

Guest: "Oh, yes, and you're keeping it for them while they're away, I suppose?"

Chairman (at village meeting): "Gentlemen, I regret to say that our President, the Vicar, is sick at home instead of at this meeting!"

Officer instructing new Orderly how to use the telephone: "When the bell rings, you take off the receiver, place it to your ear, and you will hear a voice saying 'Hullo! Hullo! Are you there?' Then you will answer 'Yes' or 'No,' as the case may be."

"No," said the mistress of the house. "I don't want no bootlaces, and I don't want no matches."

"Then 'ere's something you do want, mum," replied the tramp. "'Grammar for Beginners,' fer threepence."

Valet: "What shall I do with these old suits and shoes, sir?"

Philanthropist: "Oh, give them to the Salvation Army."

Valet: "Yes, sir. And these books and old magazines?"

Philanthropist: "Oh, send them to the hospital."

Valet: "Dear me, sir—just look at all these old pen-nibs! They must be thrown away."

Philanthropist: "No, don't do that. Send them to the Post Office."

"I say, didn't old Bunkum write a novel before the War? Did he ever get it published?"

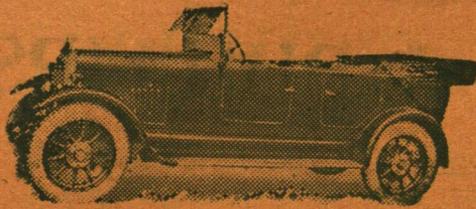
"Oh, no. You see, before the War the publishers were afraid it would be suppressed, and now they're afraid it wouldn't be."

Kind Lady: "You should brace up, my man. Think of what you owe society."

Tramp: "I don't owe nothing to Society, lady. What d'you think I've been doing? Playin' bridge?"

It is a curious fact that many of our shorthand typists resent being dictated to.

Some men put their soul into everything, others merely put their foot in.



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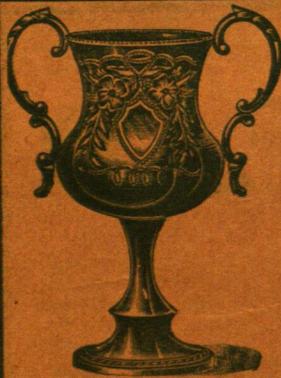
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