



AN T-OGLÁC

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24th May, 1924.

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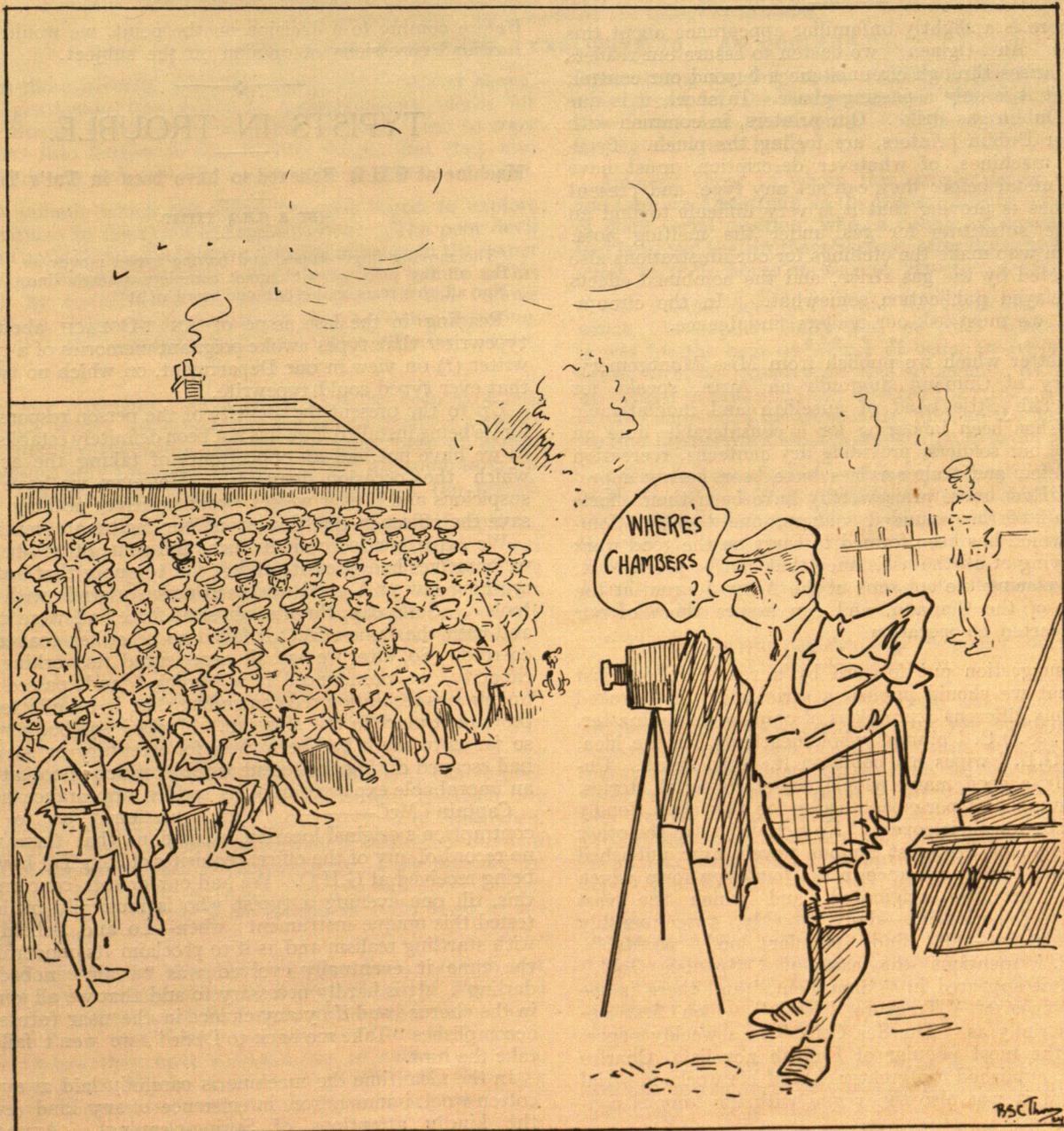


An t-Ógláic

Vol. II. No. 8. (New Series.) (Registered as a Newspaper).

MAY 24, 1924.

Price TWOPENCE.



At 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 13th, the Students of the Army School of Instruction had their photographs taken—the remainder of the day passed off quietly.

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An t-Oglach

MAY 24, 1924.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

If there is a slightly unfamiliar appearance about this issue of "An t-Oglach" we hasten to assure our readers that it arises through circumstances beyond our control, and that it is only a passing phase. In short, it is due to the Dublin gas strike. Our printers, in common with all other Dublin printers, are feeling the pinch. Typesetting machines, of whatever description, must have molten metal before they can set any type, and present experience is proving that it is very difficult to find an adequate substitute for gas under the melting pots. The firm who make the etchings for our illustrations also are affected by the gas strike, and the combined effects have delayed publication somewhat. In the circumstances, we must ask our readers' indulgence.

* * * *

The letter which we publish from Miss Montgomery, Secretary of Cumann Sugraidh an Airm, speaks for itself. This little band of unselfish and indefatigable workers has been labouring for a considerable time on behalf of our soldiers, providing dry canteens, recreation rooms, etc., and their services have been keenly appreciated. Even more praiseworthy have been their efforts on behalf of the wounded soldiers, and the Sub-Committee which has been formed to carry on the good work is deserving of all the assistance that can be given to it. We are placing the columns of the Army Journal at the disposal of the Cumann, and can assure them of our whole-hearted co-operation.

* * * *

The suggestion put forward by a reader in our last issue that we should publish a serial story has evoked two widely different expressions of opinion on the matter. Whilst "S.O.C." plumps whole-heartedly for the idea, "H.M.G.L." wipes his boots on it, so to speak. Undoubtedly a good many people object to serial stories, and a number of periodicals cater for this class, loudly proclaiming on their covers "No Serials." On the other hand, some of the most famous novels ever published made their first appearance in the *feuilleton* form which French journalism originated, and which the vast majority of periodicals—daily, weekly, twice-monthly and monthly—still find popular and profitable. "S.O.C." mentions the case of "Spanish Gold," which first appeared in "Sinn Fein," and there is the parallel case of "Treasure Island," which first appeared serially as "The Sea Cook" in a weekly paper. One of the most popular of English novelists, Charles Dickens, published the greater part of his works in serial form, and it was also the vogue with his famous contemporaries.

* * * *

The effort to institute a parallel with the sister art of painting will not bear scrutiny, whilst as regards what

"H.M.G.L." describes as "serial pictures" we would point out that in filmdom these always break off at the most thrilling point. We can assure our readers, however, that if we do publish a novel in serial form it will not be sawed into chunks to ensure that each instalment ends with a thrill. Neither will we inflict upon them such endings as:

In a voice hoarse with emotion our hero cried:

(To be continued.)

Before coming to a decision on the point, we would like further expressions of opinion on the subject.

TYPISTS IN TROUBLE.

Machine at G.H.Q. Believed to have been in Tut's Tomb.

(BY A G.H.Q. TYPIST)

"The moving finger types, and having typed moves on,
But all thy piety or wit cannot complete a single line,
Nor all thy tears make out one word of it".

Reading in the last issue of AN T-OGLACH about a typewriter that types awoke poignant memories of a typewriter (?) on view in our Department, on which no typist that ever typed could typewrite.

Up to the present the identity of the person responsible for its being installed here has not been definitely established so we have not had an opportunity of taking the action which the occasion demands. However we have our suspicions and if ever we get proof positive, nothing will save the officer in question from our legitimate revenge.

We experimented on it in turn, and some of us—before we ourselves had tried it—didn't fail to quote that rather crushing saw: "A good workman never quarrels with his tools". Soft soap, threats, physical force, all were used and with the same effect; it failed to be either coaxed or coerced. So, after we had all experienced its working incapacity, we pronounced it a "crock" and passed an unanimous resolution recommending that it be allotted a prominent place in the Museum. Indeed somebody went so far as to say it had been there for a century or so and had escaped during the recent trouble, which is not at all an improbable explanation of its sudden appearance here.

Captain McC——, when questioned as to the contraption's original location, assured us that there was no record of any of the office requisites of King Tut having being received at G.H.Q. We had our doubts concerning this, till one evening a typist who is musically inclined tested this unique instrument; when—Lo and Behold!—with startling realism and as if to proclaim its modernity, the tune it eventually evolved was "I ain't nobody's darling". It is hardly necessary to add that we all joined in the chorus; and if by any chance in the near future, it accomplishes "Take me back to Dixie", we won't fail to take the hint.

In the meantime the machine is carefully laid away in cotton wool, immune from interference of any kind (even the kindly attentions of Spring-cleaning). Anybody desirous of seeing or testing this marvel of ancient engineering before its removal can do so on applying to

Em D. V.

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BRITISH RECRUITING IN 1798.

Buying Men out of Gaol—The Case of Christopher Duffy—Severe Warning from Dublin Castle to Officers—Including the Betrayer of the Brothers Sheares—Recruiting at the Point of the Rifle.

Extracts from recently discovered Correspondence Books of the British Army, dealing with the Operations of those Forces in 1798. The first instalment of these extracts appeared in Vol. I, No. 20, of "An t-Oglach" (New Series), and regularly since. Back numbers can always be obtained.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED. EXCLUSIVE TO "AN T-OGLACH."

In those leisurely days, a century and a quarter ago, the gentlemen who acted as correspondence clerks for the British Forces in Ireland, had not only time to copy letters into ledgers in fine flowing script, but they also had time to embellish the volumes if they were so minded.

A volume which the writer has just begun to explore is witness to the truth of this assertion. The poor devil of a Castle clerk—long since a handful of bones in the corner of some churchyard—has whiled away the tedium of his task by embellishing the calfskin cover of the volume with an elaborate inscription in pseudo-Gothic lettering, to wit:—"Commander in Chief's Office. Infantry Letters, 1798."

It is a promising volume so far as it has been explored, though largely concerned with the appointment of Officers to Infantry regiments and all the small beer of details affecting only those regiments. There are some interesting sidelights on the recruiting methods of the period.

On the 5th July, 1798, the Honble. Colonel Stapleton, of the York Fencibles, stationed at Downpatrick, was informed by the Lord Lieutenant that his Excellency had no objection to the Colonel "sending such Officers to England on the recruiting service as can be conveniently spared from the more essential duties of the regiment."

They had other hunting grounds than England, however, as witness the following, under date of August 1st to Lieutenant Calder, Lieutenant Colonel Ogle's Levy, No. 27 Ushers' Street, Dublin:—

"Sir;—In consequence of your report that Christopher Duffy, one of the men inlisted by Ensign Harrison out of Naas Goal (sic) refuses to take the Oath of Allegiance, and that James Dooney, also inlisted by that Gentleman out of the same Goal, is subject to fits, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to desire that you will order Ensign Harrison to see them again lodged in Naas Goal at his own expense.

"I am further directed to desire that you will not upon any account receive men inlisted out of Jails, and that you will acquaint all persons recruiting for Lieut.-Col. Ogle's Levy that if they presume in future to disregard the Orders they have received not to enlist such men, their conduct will be represented to His R.H. the Duke of York, in order that a stop may be put to their promotion."

It is evident that the practice was by no means confined to Ogle's Levy, for on the following day we find a circular letter being sent out to all the principal Officers

Commanding holding them strictly responsible for the enforcement of the Order against enlisting men from the Gaols, and threatening "very strong measures" if they show any laxity.

Amongst those to whom this circular letter was sent was Captain Armstrong, of the Kildare Militia, a landowner of good social position, who, a couple of months earlier had betrayed the Brothers Sheares, after being an honoured guest at their house in Baggot Street.

The volume does not reveal the particular crime for which Christopher Duffy was in Naas Gaol—possibly it was for the heinous offence of being an Irishman who sided with his country in the struggle. At any rate his refusal to take the Oath directed the strong searchlight of the Castle upon his personality, and, on the 3rd August, we find Lieutenant Calder being written to again as follows:

"Sir—In consequence of a representation from the High Sheriff, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to desire that Christopher Duffy, whom you were yesterday directed to send back to Naas, may be immediately delivered to the bearer, Mr. McDonnell, and it is His Excellency's positive Order that not a sixpence shall be paid for his release.

"The Officer who dared to give the goaler (sic) a Guinea for the man must suffer the loss of it.

"Having being further informed that you received 19 men from Naas Goal, whereas you thought proper to send me the names of only five men, and, having also learnt that you oblige these men to be attested by threatening to shoot them, I am directed to acquaint you that if you do not immediately put a stop to such proceeding, His Excellency will order an end to be put to all recruiting for Lieutenant-Colonel Ogle's Levy and report your conduct to H.R.H. the Duke of York."

Ogle's Levy must have been a bright collection before the stopper was put upon their recruiting activities.

A few days later Lieutenant Calder was ordered to produce one Patrick Burke for inspection "together with the remainder of the recruits brought from Naas when such inspection shall be ordered."

From this period we lose sight of Recruiter Calder and his merry men, so far as the present volume is concerned. It is rather a pity for he was an interesting scoundrel typical of the period and the service.

(To be continued).

Fillead an Deóraidhe.

GIOTA AS ÚRSGEAL NÁR FOILLSIGEAD PÓS.

PÁDRAIC Ó CONAIRE DO SGRÍOB.

Chait Brian Óg na neacht agus an Cairtín Ó Neachtam an oíche sin i tteallach ósta i nDúnsgarbháin, ag ól agus ag ite agus ag molaó a céile, agus ag molaó a muinntire, ar an dá taobh, siar go dtí an pícead glúin; áct ve réir mar bí an Cairtín ag ól an fíona, is mó an tsuim bí gá cur aige sna riictí ná n-a éinneas féin. Agus ní suim ar a leas é, áct a malairt: a sheacht mallacht eus sé do Séamus, agus a ocht mallacht eus sé do Liam—agus sin a raib ve tuisceall aige eatorra.

“Agus tá an beirt aca annseo agaim i neirim le troir eúr ar a céile, agus gac uime aca ar maite linne mardead,” ars an Cairtín Ó Neachtam, ag brisead istead ar an bpoitirdeacht, “ar maite linne, mar gniocas an cat crónán!” ar seisean go ponóidead, “ar maite linne! ar maite leó féin doirim—” agus buail sé aghós ar an mbóro—“ag iarraid ar gcuio a baint óinn, ag iarraid cíos agus cáim eúr oraim—”

“Cíos Ríog, cíos tíre, cíos cléire,
Cíos Snóime, cíos tóna, cíos téigte,
Aigsead ceann i gceann gac féile,
Aigsead teallais is beallais is réitíge.”

“Agus nac doirtear go bfuil Rí Séamus i bpus agaim anois,” ars Brian Óg na neacht nár taitníge smaointe an cairtín leis ar cor ar bit, “agus nár táimic sé anall eugaim, le n-ár gcas a réitígead, agus le troir uéanam ar ár son?”

Tós an cairtín corn mór fíona n-a glaic, chait siar a ceann, do slus a raib sa gcorn, agus o’fás ar an gclár é, tóim i n-áirde. Leas sé lám ar gualaim ar Brian Óg na neacht agus o’féad istead go gheanamail tuigsionntac n-a súilb, agus túbairt—

“Táir an-ós pós, a Brian óis uí d’álais,” ar seisean go h-ádaró.

Ní taitnígeann sé le aon óganac, atá ag tarrainn ar píce bliadán, go n-abrócairde leis go raib sé ós, mór mór agus é ag cur síos ar cúrsaí poitirdeachta, agus níor taitníge sé le Brian. Dá mbéad sé i ngar do’n leitígead—

“Nuair a bí mé féin ós,” ars an cairtín ag líonad amac corn eile fíona do féin, agus ag cur góta sgealaideachta air féin.

Áct níor túbairt sé níos mó, i láthair Brian óis na neacht ar éaoi ar bit. Bí fias aige-sean go raib an cairtín le sgeal fada uéanam de, gac sé a leitígead leis agus eus an leabard air féin.

* * *

Bí Brian Óg na neacht n-a súrde roim an ngrém, agus é ag imteacht leis istead prío an tír. Bí mála beag lóm bóthair páisgte aniar ar a druim, agus pallainn fáirrsing éavrom ve síoda túb na fainne, ve’n éimeál éleachtígead maca léigim ó éirimn sna Coláistíob Diaóachta i Roimn na heórpa an tráé sin, ar gualaim leis. Síltead uime ó’n bfeistecas sin, gur ádhar sazáirt ó’n bprainne a bí ann; áct níor réitíge an claitheam cinn-airgto bí ar sílead leis, ná an dá píostal ve uéanam na Spáinne leis an tuairim sin: ádhar sazáirt nó ádhar saigoiúra—béad an té ba éríonna i mbreiteamnas roir an dá baramail faoi.

An luét scáire do sgríobad, iad síud do rinne cur síos air féin, agus ar a heactraib rinne sé n-a óiaró seo, veir siad go raib sé suas agus anuas le sé tróige ar doirde, roir caol agus leactán sa gualaim, é éasgair bog-éavrom ar a éois ar nós fir sléibe (bíod is nac sa slíad tógad é), agus mórdáil oúteacas ag sgeitígead uairó. Doirpíde preism go raib sé le beit n-a

ságart, go nveaca sé n-a saigoiúir—an tsagíoiúraact agus an tsagartaact—bí an dá tréit sin le tabairt faoi deara san uile órolac dá corp, agus n-a ioméur preism.

Agus anois ó tá aithe níos fearr agaim air a pearsain, tuig linn bótar a síubal, leis áct gan a eúr istead air, ar aon éaoi.

Tar éis suim laete a chaitheam ar a distir, agus na bailte móra agus prío na srátoibailte sheactam, táimic sé ar abaim móir narb’ fíos do a h-aimm, agus ó bí an troicead a bí san áit briste, b’éisim do a súaimneas a glacad ar bhuac na haibne. Ag chaitheam gnáimne ve mincoirce do féin, b’factas do go mb’ áit an ruo é nár labair uime ná veóraidhe leis ar fead an lae, áct go glanparois leó nuair o’feicíois ag teact é. I ttabairne cois slíge, áit a nveaca sé istead ó brotall an lae, do chait sé corn ve’n leann ba measa oár chait sé ariam; agus, nuair síl sé cainnt a eúr ar fear a’ leanna, ní raib le págáil uairó áct ganncuio pocal. Níor ba mar sin a bí luét leanna oíol a bí n-a tóitíge féin!

Sead, agus nuair o’fíapruis sé ve seanfear, táimic amac as boctán a bí ag tuicim ó céile, cé’n t-aimm a bí ar an áit a raib sé ann, is beag nár tuic an té sin dá éois, leis an eagla táimic air. Agus oream páisoi a bí ag súgrad agus ag uéanam spóirt oóib féin ar an bportac, eosuigeasdar ag béiciú, agus o’iméige leó uile go léir sna b’páisgib, istead faoi’n gcnoc nuair éonnaiceasdar ag teact é.

Cé’n eagla bí ar na daoime ar cor ar bit?

Ar bhuac na haibne bí sé, agus bí an bhuac an-áro san áit sin. Bí báo beag feistíge faoi’n mbuac, agus beirt fear istigim mnti. Má’s anuas leis an srut i nghan fíos do, gan torann, táimiceasdar, nó iad beit ann sul má táimic sé féin san áit, ní féadad Brian Óg na neacht a ráo. Má bíodar ag cainnt i nghan fíos do ar fead an áthair, nó má bíodar gan an áct a beit ag tosnú ar an gcainnt, ní raib fíos aige áct oiread. Táimic cuio dá gcuio cainnte aníos eúise ó’n mbáto a bí faoi’n mbuac:

“Cat milltead mór bí ann,” arsa uime.

“Agus nar marbúigead an Rí?” ars an uime.

“An beirt aca do marbúigead, más fíor an sgeal,” ars an éao uime; “áct nac mór an moill atá sé ag cur oraimn a doinnéad? Uime ní veaca an bealach seo le do uair. . .”

Síltead go mba cuma leis an mbátoir eile cé’n moill do cuirpíde orra, dá bfuigead sé sgeal fíor an cáta.

“Áct túbard liomsa, agus dá uéar maite agam, túbard liom nár marbúigead áct liam”

“A leibtoe! éreitead ruo ar bit. Doirimse gur marbúigead an beirt”

“Dó éuis mar sin gur factas Séamus agus slus marcac n-a fíocair i gcinntoroma ácrú aréir?”

“An té éonnaic is ar meisse bí sé?”

O’éirige Brian Óg na neacht n-a seasam, go b’paca an beirt fear a bí sa mbáto é, ar an mbuac áro ós a gcinne. Geiteasdar i otosac. Labair Brian Óg na neacht:

“A’ gcuirpíro síb anonn tar abaim mé?”

“Dén’ éuis nac gcuirpíro? Nac le n-agairó sin éanamar?” arsa uime.

“An le Seamus nó le Liam eú?” ars an dara uime.

“Ní factas ceactar aca ariam,” arsa Brian Óg na neacht.

“An anveas nó dothair éán’ is?” ars an éao uime.

“Anveas,” ars Brian Óg na neacht.

O’féad an beirt bátoir ar a céile go fíorasac.

“Sé atá ann,” arsa uime i gcozar.

“Sé gail amras,” ars an tuime eile.

“Tá fáilte mór agaim-ne róinat a uime uasail,” arsa uime ve na bátoirí, “áct is mó an fáilte beas róinat san áit a mberó tó anocht,” agus éao sé súil go rógairead ar Brian Óg na neacht.

NUAIR BÍODAR TAOB' ÉALL DE'N A'BAMN, AGUS BRIAN ÓS AS
 IMÉAÉC UADA, TUBAIRT TUINE ACA
 "Cúis míle soir úireac, gan féad' cur leis gan féad' baint
 óe"

"Uroiceao dómuio tar an srután," ars an tuine eile.
 "Agus feicfir sé an teme sa scoill ann faoi imeáon oróche,"
 ars an céao tuine.

Níor tuis Brian ós na neac' briú na cainte seo ó tús veire,
 acé an oiread is dá mba san eabrac' labraó í. Acé is soir tuis
 sé a a'garó. Rinne sé gáiriró faoi péim gur soir bí sé as toul.
 Agus nuair éamic sé ar úroiceao dómuio, agus coill mhór
 giumáise le n-a ais, agus nuair a éuaró sé isteaó sa scoill sin,
 agus nuair a leis sé a s'gite ann, rinne sé dá gáiriró eile faoi n-a
 amioeaéc péim. Acé cá b'puil an fear nac' b'puil tar píce
 bliadóan go aois nac' úreanápaó é, dá n-abruig'í leis iméaéc
 roime soir úireac go b'feicfeao sé úroiceao dómuio, agus
 coill le n-a ais, agus panaéc sa scoill go b'feicfeao sé teme
 paóa imeáon oróche? Agus mórimóir dá mba beirt a bí as
 panaéc i mbáó le n-a cur tar a'bamn tuis an cómairle óó?
 Seaó, agus claióeam' cinn airgto agus dá p'iostal auge le é péim
 a cósaime?

Dá aosta é, úeanápaó an s'géalairóe seo an ruo céaona sa
 scás céaona! * * *

Bí sé n-a úboróche nuair a tuis Brian ós na neac' istig i
 lár na coille. Ar nás gac' tuine úisigeann faoi spéir 'óé, ní
 raib' don roir coolaó agus úiseaéc ann, acé bí sé 'n-a úiseaéc
 ve g'eit, agus a imeabair iomlán aige. Cúimig' sé ar an lácair
 ar an mbeirt báóirí cur tar an a'bamn é, agus an éaimt
 úiamair 'o'ra bí aca faoi teme i scoill faoi imeáon oróche.
 Rinne sé magao' faoi n-a amioeaéc péim, agus áiró éabairt
 orra; mar sin péim, 'e'irig' sé, agus g'luais leis as féacaimt
 suas uairó ar na spéiréib' réalógaóa as iarrairó úeanáim amaó
 cé'n tráé ve'n oróche bí ann.

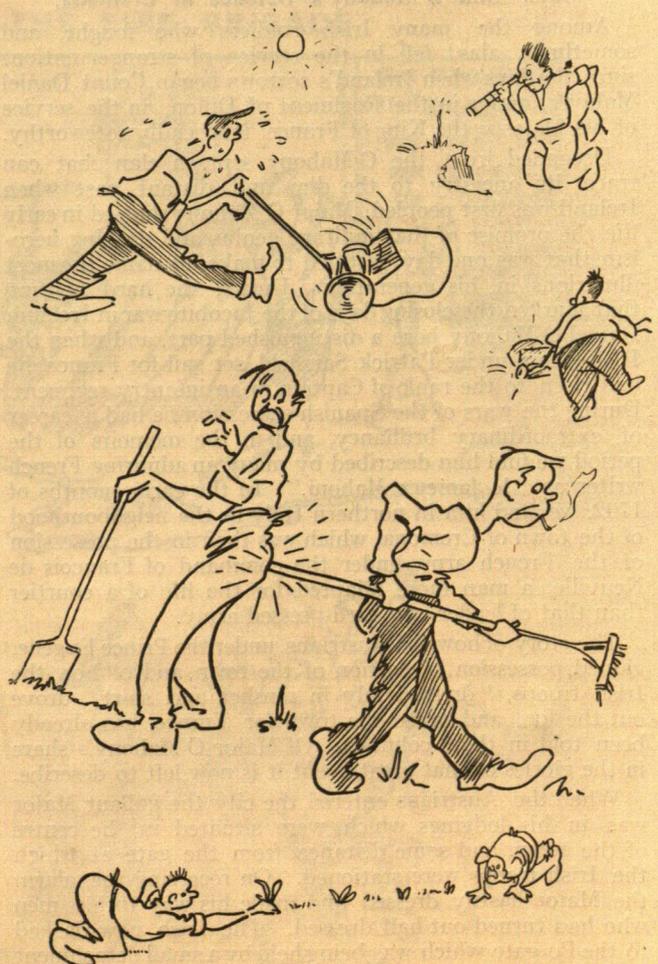
Éamic sé go tobann ar 'óire beas, agus srután as iméaéc
 ério, agus céaro a b'eaó le peiceál aige, ar b'ruac' an tsrutáim,
 acé teme maie' dómuio!

"Ní as magao' p'ím bí na báóirí sin," arsa Brian ós na
 neac' leis péim; bí an úroiceao dómuio róimam, agus an coill
 san áit a'ubraó' liom go mbeiróis, agus seo í anois i an teme.
 . . . Is 'óca go b'puil sé 'n-a imeáon-oróche," agus úruio sé
 leis an teme go h-aireac'.

Ní raib' sé i b'paó 'n-a súrde gur airig' sé neal beas coala
 as tuicim air—teas na teme agus túirse bócair is 'óca, acé
 dá méio 'óar oibriúg' sé, níor féao sé an coolaó cóimeál ó n-a
 súilí. Bí sé roir dá neal nuair a úisigeao' ve p'reib' é. Cúir
 sé lám' le 'n-a érios go beó—bí leis; bí an dá p'iostal, agus an
 claióeam' cinn-óir i gceart. Má's namáro bí 'n-a f'ocaair, ní
 éailfeao sé a anam gan troio maie'. Ansin éuala sé an gáiriró
 ba b'ime agus ba céólmáire 'óar cúir a'ibneas ar éluais tuine
 ariam'; na céaota cloáan beas airgeaóa a bí as baint na
 meabrac' óe. Na síóeóga céap sé beie' ann, agus rinne sé
 cómaréa na croise ar a bátais. Teiceao' ar a anam, nó p'ó a
 séasaím—ní raib' p'ios aige cé aca ve'n dá ruo ab' f'earr 'óó
 úeanáim. Toir an dá cómairle sin a bí an fear ós nuair a
 éamic ruo éigin ve cóis éaotrom ar a cúl, agus cúir dá lám'
 beasa taíse éart ar a éloigeann go veas lágaó munn'tearóa,
 níor síl Brian ós na neac' ariam', go mbíó' cleasairóeaéc ve'n
 esórt sin as mnáib' síóe le fearaib' óga saógaóa; istig i lár
 na coille craobaiúe faoi imeáon oróche! Dá síleaó—

"Nac' tusa an gaisg'íreac' agus an r'oire gan éalann," arsa
 glór banda, "agus tuicim 'ó coolaó agus óig'hean as teacé
 éugaó 'n-a h-aonar faoi imeáon oróche i scoill?" agus bí magao'
 agus ponóro sa nglór; bí agus croiúe ós éaotrom geal'gáimeac'.
 (A érioc' sin.)

"BACK TO THE LAND" MOVEMENT.



It is rumoured that there is great activity in the gardens around Claremorris.

SERGEANTS' MESS DANCE AT KILDARE.

We have received the following from the Dance Committee, Sergeants' Mess, Army School of Instruction, Kildare:—

We are very proud to announce that the inaugural dance held at the School on 25th ult. proved an unqualified success from every point of view. The A.P.M. during his infrequent visits found everything quite satisfactory from his point of view. The decorations, and lighting of the dance hall were excellent, and the whole proceedings were marked, not only by an absence of anything approaching a breach of 'sociality', but with such a spirit of *Joie de Vivre* as made you want to bear the expense of the next dance from your own purse. To quote the "Volunteer Organist" "And just to see it o'er again all earthly wealth I'd give". Clarke-Barry's Band contributed splendidly to the success which marked this opening function at the A.S.I.

A NOTABLE CORK SOLDIER.

Major Dan O'Mahony's Defence of Cremona.

Among the many Irish soldiers who fought, and sometimes, alas! fell in the service of stranger nations since the days when Ireland's sorrows began, Count Daniel Mahony, major in the Regiment of Dillon, in the service of his Majesty the King of France, is specially noteworthy.

Decended from the O'Mahony sept, a clan that can trace its ancestry to the dim and distant past when Ireland was first peopled, Major O'Mahony showed in early life the promise of that military genius and dashing heroism that was one day destined to make his name the most illustrious in his generation. During the hard fighting that marked the closing days of the Jacobite war in Ireland, Daniel O'Mahony bore a distinguished part, and when the Irish army, under Patrick Sarsfield, set sail for France, he had risen to the rank of Captain in an infantry regiment. During the wars of the Spanish succession he had a career of extraordinary brilliancy, and in the memoirs of the period we find him described by many an admiring French writer as "le fameux Mahoni." In the early months of 1702, we find him in northern Italy in the neighbourhood of the town of Cremona, which was then in the possession of the French army under the command of Francois de Neuville, a man more adapted for the life of a courtier than that of leader of a hard-pressed army.

The story of how the Austrians, under the Prince Eugene, gained possession of portion of the town, and of how the Irish troops, "dressed only in musket and shirt" drove out the foe, and saved the town for France, has already been told in these columns. Of Major O'Mahony's share in the glories of that great event it is now left to describe.

When the Austrians entered the city the gallant Major was in his lodgings which were situated in the centre of the town, and some distance from the gate at which the Irish troops were stationed. On receiving the alarm the Major hastily dressed and made his way to his men who had turned out half dressed. The Irish now dashed to the Po gate which was being held by a small detachment of their countrymen. Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope was in command but when after several hours fierce firing he received several wounds, the command devolved upon the gallant Corkman. He received orders from Count Revel to proceed to the Mantua gate, and it was while proceeding thither that the great exploit, which for ever connects his name with Cremona, occurred. The Austrian commander, Baron Frieburg intercepted the Irish troops on their way, and attacked them in front, flanks and rear. It was a critical moment, and hesitation would have proved fatal. O'Mahony threw his men into a square so as to face their assailants on every side, and astonished them by the intrepid manner in which they received the onslaught. The first charge was beaten back, and then a body of heavy cavalry led by Frieburg himself hurled themselves upon the immovable Irish column. After a short and desperate struggle these too were hurled back, and the leader was killed.

When the Austrians were driven out, and when the noise of conflict had subsided Count Revel sat down to write his dispatch to his King, and right nobly did the gallant Frenchman bear generous witness to the powers of the Irish and the military acumen of their leader. O'Mahony

was chosen to bear the news of the victory to Louis, and when he had delivered his account of the battle that monarch is reported to have said. "But the Irish troops, Major, how did they carry themselves?" "As they always do, your Majesty" was the modest answer.

In 1705 O'Mahony entered the service of Spain, and in the following year he was made governor of the town of Cartagena. At Almanzawe catch a glimpse of O'Mahony, now Lieutenant-General, riding at the head of a regiment of cavalry in that last great charge which gave the victory to Spain. O'Mahony saw further service in the Spanish army, and at last in 1714, we find his contemporary de Bellerive, a noted historian, recording his death, with the pregnant words. "His whole life has been a continual chain of dangerous combats, bold attacks, and honourable retreats." O'Mahony was interred at Madrid amid scenes of general public sorrow.

He married a lady named Weld, by whom he had two sons, James Joseph, who died in 1757 with the rank of Colonel in the Spanish army, and Diermod or Demetris, who rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the Spanish service, and who died in 1766 when ambassador for Spain in the court of Vienna.

J.

GORMANSTON CAMP BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT.

A very interesting tournament arranged by Capt. J. Harpur, 13th Inf. Btn., Capt. M. F. Foley, and Reg. Sergt. Major Ward, M.T. Depot Co., took place at Gormanston Camp on 5th and 6th inst. The players consisted of six a side, picked from the 13th Inf. Btn., and the M.T. Depot Co. The matches, which were witnessed by a large audience, were played with a fine sense of sportsmanship, and further exemplified the sense of camaraderie existing between the Officers and men of the Camp. The results were as follows:—

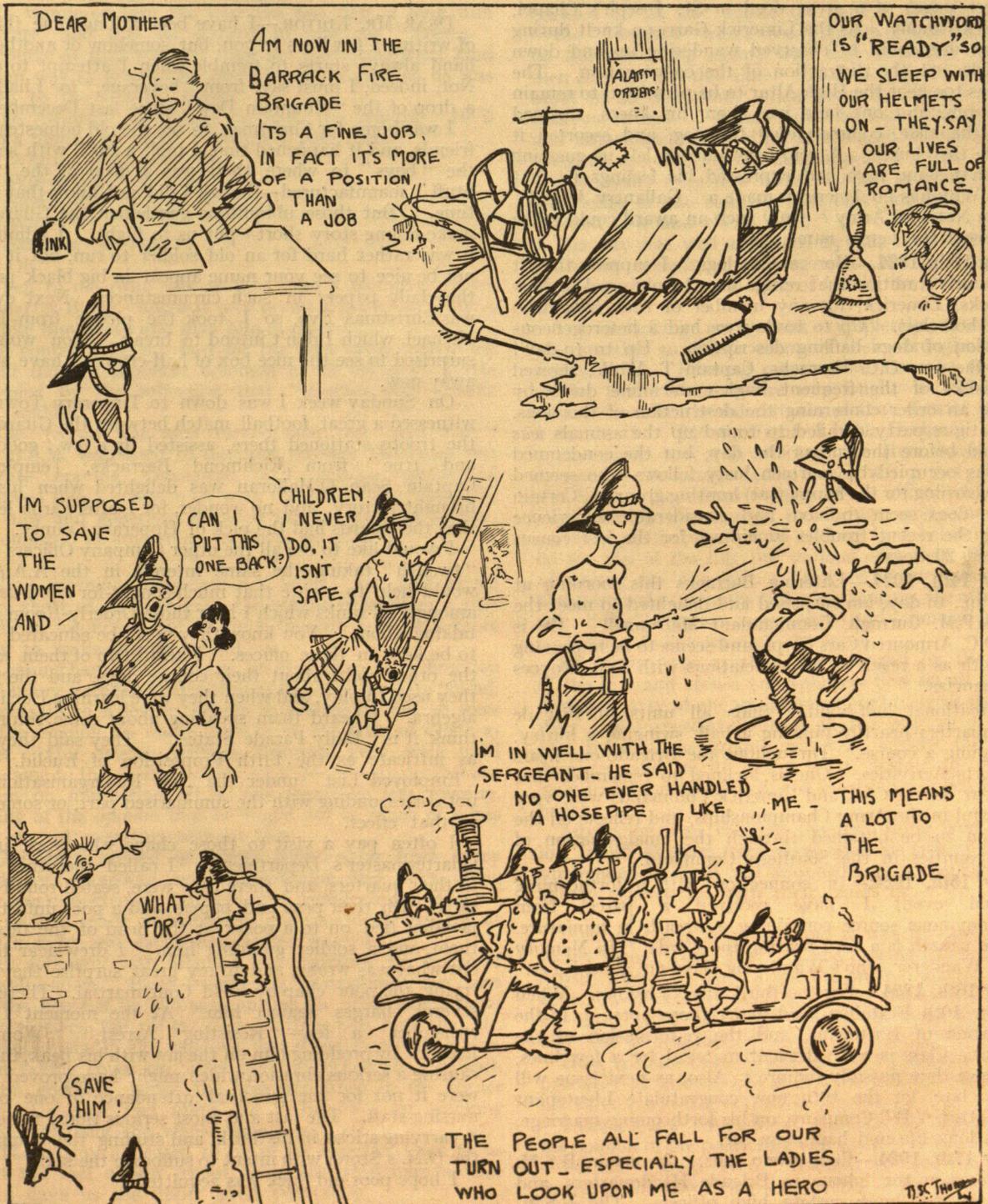
M.T. Depot Co.—	Score	13th Inf. Btn.	Score
Pte Long ...	202 v.	Capt. J. Harpur	145
Pte. Larkin ...	200 v.	Lt. Kenny	152
Pte. Hartney ...	200 v.	Capt. Lyons	131
Sgt. Maj. Keogh ...	186 v.	Sergt. Fanning	200
Pte. Orange ...	200 v.	Dr. Grant	165
Sgt. Commerton ...	200 v.	Capt. Hannon	175

At the conclusion of the matches, the competitors were entertained to supper by Comdt. D. O'Sullivan, 13th Inf. Btn., and Capt. T. J. Cooke, Adjutant M.T. Depot Co. Musical items were contributed by Capt. J. Harpur, Capt. Cooke, Dr. Grant, Lieut. Mullins, R.S.M. Ward, Lieut. Hayes, and Private Hartney. Lieut. J. Tuke presided at the piano.

Captain M. F. Foley, in thanking all those present for their support of the Tournament, expressed a wish that it would only be the forerunner of a number of similar events, and trusted that teams from the other Units would accept a challenge, and meet the pick of Gormanston Camp on some future occasion. In conclusion, speaking on behalf of those present, he referred in graceful terms to the hospitality extended by Comdt. O'Sullivan and Capt. Cooke.

The proceedings concluded with the singing of "The Soldier's Song" by those present.

PRIVATE MURPHY JOINS THE FIRE BRIGADE.



JOTTINGS FROM THE WANDERER'S DIARY.

May 11th, 1924.—Too often do deeds of heroism go unrecorded in National Annals, but mention must be made in these pages of a great deed in St. Joseph's Chapel, Limerick, to-day. As the Limerick Garrison knelt during Mass, a dog could be observed wandering up and down the aisles, to the distraction of the congregation. The dog was too near the High Altar to be permitted to remain in Church, and one hero rose from his knees, tip-toed down the aisle, commanded the dog, and escorted it outside the church. A yelp from outside left us guessing how that same hero had expressed his feelings to that dog. Why has no American made a "Gallantry Award" for the National Army? Only such an award could make me reveal the hero's name.

May 12th, 1924.—More about dogs. I suppose that it is a canine tradition that refuge may be obtained in New Barracks, Limerick, for any member of that tribe who is left homeless. Up to to-day we had a heterogeneous collection of dogs baffling description. Up to to-day! Then the new O.C. Barracks, Captain T. Walle, showed his dislike of the frequent bugle-cum-canine duets by issuing an order concerning the destruction of the dogs. The fatigue party detailed to round up the animals was fatigued before the end of the day, but the condemned cell was occupied by fourteen lusty fellows who seemed to be yearning for the happy (rat) hunting grounds. Certain of the dogs seem to have had considerable experience during the recent troubles in hiding, for the last census revealed 29 dogs.

May 14th, 1924.—Entering Barracks this morning at 6.50 a.m., to-day, am surprised and delighted to meet the late A.P.M. Curragh, Commandant McDonnell. He is now O.C. Armoured Cars Corps, and seems to be improving in health as a result of his associations with Rolls-Royces and Lancias.

Recreational half-holiday finds all units in Brigade Headquarters heartily punting a ball, swinging a hurley, or running a course. Throughout the Brigade one hears of Sports Activities. One is inclined to remember that last year Kerry, Cork and Limerick Commands were very successful in the Army Championships, and reflects on the selection to be obtained through the amalgamation of these counties in the Southern Command.

May 15th, 1924.—In connection with a forthcoming personal event I have received a parcel from an anonymous source containing a wreath in miniature. On the wreath is a card bearing the words, "In Memory of the Wanderer, who's Wandering Days are almost o'er."

May 16th, 1924.—For the third time of asking. When will the 10th Battalion send along those notes? If the evacuation of Buttevant, and the re-formation of the Dramatic Class is not sufficient material for a few lines, what can they possibly require? Also, as next issue will be too late, let the 10th now congratulate Lieutenant Bob Cotter, "B" Company, on his forthcoming marriage. Here's long life and happiness, sir.

May 17th, 1924.—Cum grano salis. A certain B.S.M. had occasion the 'phone to Brigade Headquarters, and was answered by a certain high officer. The B.S.M. immediately dropped the 'phone and called the room to attention. Let us to press. THE WANDERER.

A LETTER FROM THE 12th.

HEADQUARTERS, 12TH INFANTRY BATTALION,
TEMPLEMORE, May 14th, 1924.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have been a long time thinking of writing a few lines to you, but, somehow or another, my hand always starts to tremble when I attempt to do so. Not, indeed, I must say, from "beverage," for I had ne'er a drop of the "Mountain Dew" since last December.

I was home for Christmas, to see the old homestead and friends, and it happened that I took a stroll with some of the "boys" to where there was a drop of the "Hard Stuff" manufactured—though I did not know that at the time. But those ubiquitous gentlemen the Guards—to make a long story short—put us to flight. I admit that it was rather hard for an old soldier to run, but it would not be nice to see your name appear in big black print in the daily papers in such circumstances. Next evening was Christmas Eve, so I took the pledge from Father Michael, which I don't intend to break. You would be surprised to see the nice box of half-crowns I have stowed away now.

On Sunday week I was down to Tipperary Town, and witnessed a great football match between the Guards and the troops stationed there, assisted by a few "good men and true" from Richmond Barracks, Templemore. Captain Sean O'Halloran was delighted when his men brought victory, and no wonder, for I afterwards learned that the Guards had the pick of Tipperary County.

I would like to see all the other Company Officers of the "twelfth" taking the same interest in the A.A.A. It would help to create that much-sought-for *esprit-de-corps* amongst all ranks which I hear those Orderly-Room clerks talking about. You know they must be educated chaps to be kept in those offices. I heard two of them talking the other night about their college days, and the tricks they used to play, and when they were learning Euclid and algebra. I heard them speaking about some returns—I think it is "Daily Parade States." They said they were as intricate as the Fifth Proposition of Euclid. The "Employed List" under the New Re-Organisation was not corresponding with the summarised part, or something to that effect.

I often pay a visit to those chaps who work in the Quartermaster's Department. I called the other night to their quarters, and there they were, seated round a big table, with their pens and papers, and a poor unfortunate jackdaw tied on to a poker at the head of the table by them, and a soldier guarding him. I drew near to find out what was wrong, and to my great surprise they were trying the poor chap by Field Courtmartial. There were several charges against him. At the moment I only remember a few—"Resisting Arrest," "Wounding Escort" by prodding him on the jaw with his beak, thereby causing a serious abrasion which might have proved fatal, were it not for the punctual attendance of one of the nursing staff. The last and most serious that I remember is carrying sticks in his beak, and stuffing the chimney of the Q.M.'s Stores with intent to suffocate the staff.

I hope poor old Jack was acquitted.

Yours, while the stationery lasts,

"FEAR-MONA."

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'LIAM FROM SIAM.

How He Made Good in the Army.

By "THE PILGRIM" OF THE 10TH.

He wandered into the barracks one day, a long thin creature, and said he wanted to join the "Sogers". Of course at that time we were not particular what kind a man was as long as he could handle a gun, so he was taken to the Orderly Room.

The Adjutant sized him up with the remark "He'll stop a bullet any way. "What is your name?"

"William McCluskey Sir."

"Where are you from?"

"Siam, Sir."

"Where?"

"Siam in Scotland."

"Oh!"

Then to me (who was at that time a bouncing young "Quarter-Blake" and was very proud of my 3" + $\frac{3}{4}$ " Bars) "Take him away and give him a rig-out"

Of course I did my best for the poor chap, and if the result did not resemble Solomon in all his glory I was consoled by the reflection that "clothes don't make the soldier."

The recruit was next turned over to "ould Tom" the B.S.M. who tried to put him through his paces, but despite craving, persuasion, and voluble abuse he behaved like a sulky mule with the result that Tom tore his hair and generally behaved like an escaped lunatic. "Soldiers" he stuttered "Soldiers me hat."

* * *

Next morning there was a "stunt" on, and as we were short of men we gave the visitor from Siam a rifle with the injunction not to touch the bolt as he was there only to make up the crowd.

Leaving barracks at 3.0 a.m. we took an easterly direction and many were the conjectures as to where we were bound. Some said to Kilorglin, others to Scartaglin, but all were of the opinion we would close in on the Glen of Cloun-a-criel. Our friend William behaved very well until we came to the position where we were to begin operations, when on numbering off it was found he was missing. Being of the opinion that he would not be much of a loss we started operating without him.

Our duty carried us across country far from every highway, travelling across mountains and bogs doing our work courteously but well, and were feeling "fed-up" as we had made no captures, when suddenly we got as much fight and excitement as we wanted.

In company with others I was searching the house of a well-known "Pa-jo," and was questioning the boss of the house if he had seen any of the other side around lately, when the rat-tat of a machine-gun rent the air. Bullets came in the windows and doors in all directions, and taking cover our little party returned the fire with right goodwill whilst the boss sat down in the corner out of danger and filling his "Dudeen" sat smoking philosophically the whole time.

The enemy appeared to be in far superior force to us but the fact of our troops being scattered over a wide area gave us the upper hand eventually.

The farmstead where I was located appeared to be the hottest scene of the fight, so the remainder of the soldiers attempted to encircle the attackers.

Two of our little party had been wounded by this time, while another lay dead on the floor in a pool of blood. A well-directed shell from a trench mortar blew part of the gable-end away and thinking it was about time to be hopping out into the open I opened the back door and crawled on all four across the yard. Getting close up to the "Haggart" wall a steady stream of lead was directed on the weakening enemy who had several of their best men laid low by this time. Bullets whizzed and bombs burst in all directions; men shouted orders here, there and everywhere. A man would be seen crossing a "gap" and immediately fifty rifles rained lead on the spot, ten yards up the ditch up the head appeared again.

The enemy were now retreating but so good was their knowledge of the country that only pot shots could be effected now and then.

The day was well advanced by this time and the rain poured in torrents, drenching us to the skin but owing to the excitement and lust of battle, we did not feel it or care.

The attacking party was completely routed, but we intended to follow them to their stronghold in the Kerry Hills. Pressing onwards we came to the banks of the Feale River, where was fought a fight to be remembered by the inhabitants of that district for many a day as the "Bloody Fight of Feale Bridge."

The place was well selected, the river having to be crossed by the bridge facing which was a steep hill fifty feet high. An advance party of an officer and six men advanced swiftly across the bridge and immediately machine gun fire was opened on them from behind the bank on the top of the hill, but undauntedly they pressed on, advancing up the hill. Cries of "Surrender" were heard from the top of the hill, but, rising up, the officer cried out "We'll never surrender" and immediately he received a bullet through the brain.

Rapid fire was at this time directed on the summit of the hill, and stones and splinters flew on all sides. A flanking party of our troops attempted to cross the boiling river and succeeded, fighting all the way yard by yard, foot by foot, the ground was won against far superior numbers, and finally losing heart, despite the fact that they had been reinforced, the enemy again fell hurriedly back.

Advancing over the top the first thing seen was our lost friend, William from Siam, with his rifle at full cock, surrounded by dead and wounded and having eight of the enemy covered off with their hands up.

* * *

Well over a year passed and it was recalled abruptly to my memory one day. I was passing down O'Connell Street, Limerick, when I got the order "Button up your tunic," and looking round beheld my friend William, with his three green bars, and armband—the same William but oh! the importance.

How William came to get his eight prisoners will never probably be known, but it is quite evident where he got his three bars—DEVOTION TO DUTY.

I think if the "Wanderer" comes across this gentleman his opinion of the police folk will again take a decided turn.

Finally "Ould Tom" referred to in the opening paragraph is now living a quiet life. His only trouble is that he has to send a sergeant out each day to 'Guard' a certain place and "send another guard out to mind the sergeant." At least that is how he puts it.

"THE PILGRIM" ARCHIVES

SHRAPNEL.

At G.H.Q. Mess meeting several names were proposed for the position of Secretary. The Scribe was present, but did not vote. He explained later that he refrained because he had no grudge against any of the officers nominated.

* * * *

The Scribe has been getting large quantities of teeth extracted recently, and is talking like a split infinitive at the moment. He was lisping forth an account of his experiences in the skilled hands of Lieutenant Waters when "J.J." interrupted.

"You should," said J.J., "include a 'drawing' of teeth amongst the illustrations in the next issue."

* * * *

The Scribe says nobody should attempt to make light of the gas strike, as the gas people are well supplied with "retorts."

AN ADDITION TO THE MENU.

Waiter (proffering dessert)—Figs or prunes, sir?
Officer (addicted to Spoonerisms)—Pigs, freeze.

* * * *

In the days when Griffith Barracks was known as Wellington a mysterious box, bound with wire, arrived one day for the Mess President. He looked at the affair askance, and refused to open it.

"Might be an infernal machine, you know. Eh, what?" he remarked.

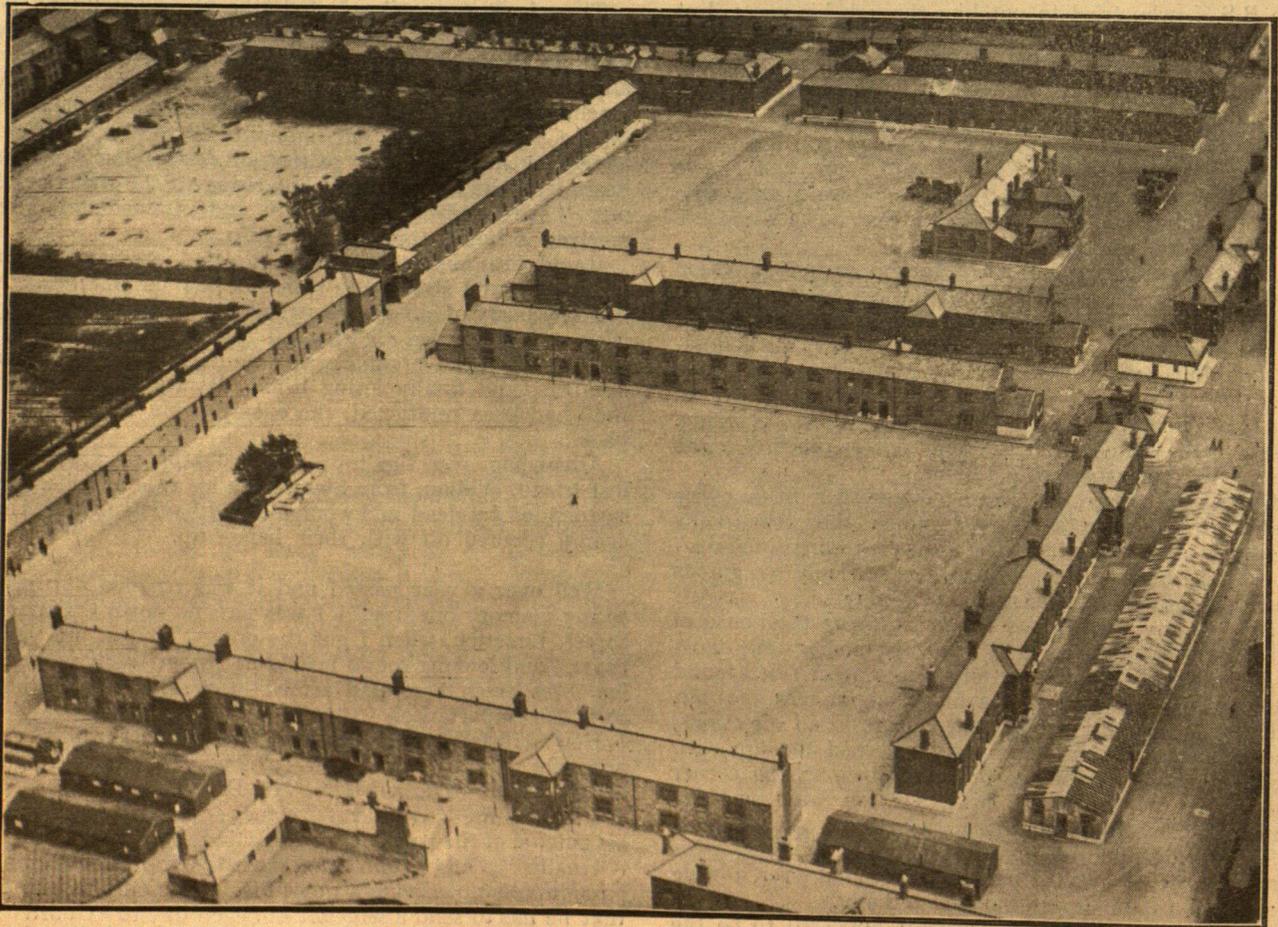
"Leave it to me, sir," said an intrepid subaltern. "I'll soon open the jolly old box of tricks. Sergeant get me a pliers."

Two minutes later the Sergeant returned and proffered a small packet.

"Hullo! hullo! hullo!" said the subaltern. "What's this?"

"Gold Flake, sir," said the Sergeant; "they 'adn't got no Pl'yers."

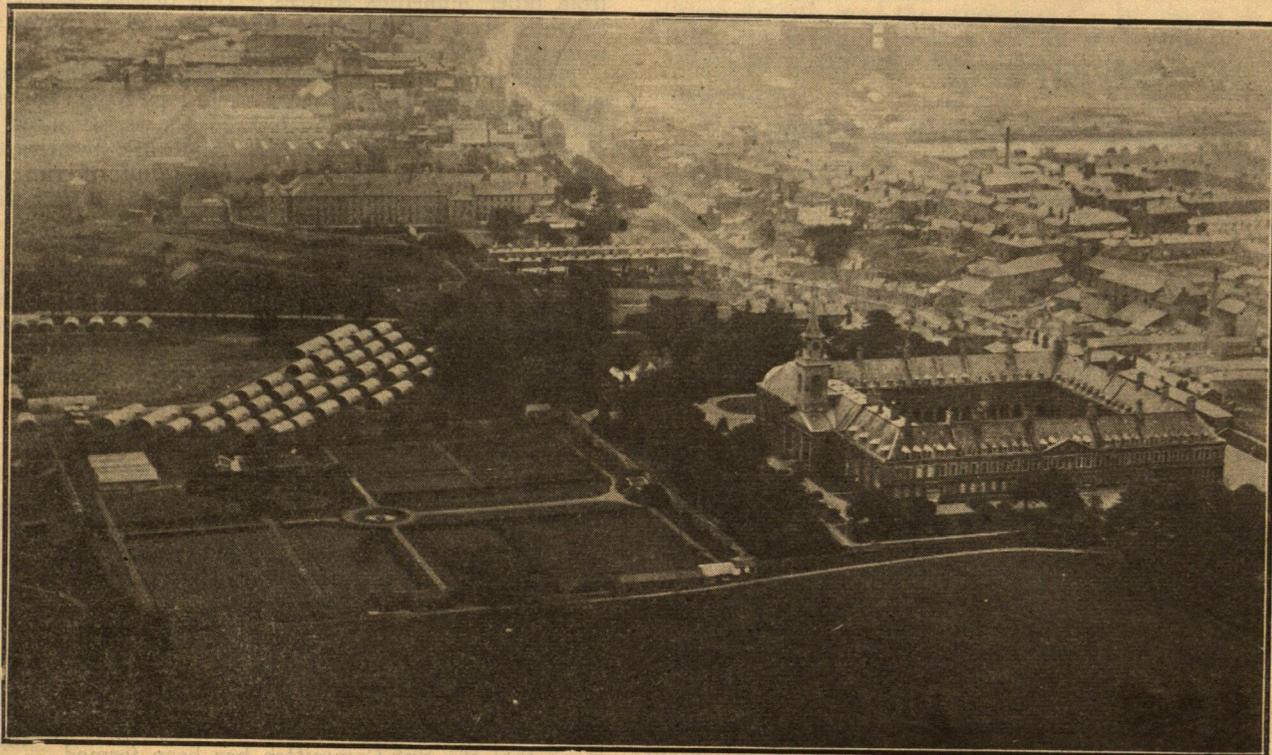
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF PORTOBELLO BARRACKS, DUBLIN.



[Army Air Force Photo.]

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THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, DUBLIN, FROM THE AIR.



The Royal Hospital, founded by Charles the Second as a home for "decayed officers and men of the Army in Ireland," is seen to the right of the photograph, with its gardens stretching to the left. In the centre, at left, are seen a number of war-time military huts.

[Army Air Force Photo.]

LÉIRMEAS.

Plúr na Gaedhilge. Seán O Dúnaíge a sgríobh. 8d.
Tá déanamh an leabhair seo go deas ach tá an diabhal ar fad ar déanamh na sgéalta. Do réir gach deallramh níor dínéadh aon iarracht ar na probhanna a cheartú. Tá lúbanna ar lár ingach aon áit—cuirim aon rud amháin i gcas, i., tá an focal "Tabharfadh" imeasg na bhfocal fé "D" sa bhfoclóir! Ní gádh dhom tuille samplaí athabhairt. Dá ndeanfadh an t-úghdar na lochtanna do leigheas agus an leabhar do chur amach arís ní dearfainn ná gur bhfiú an ocht bpingne é.

Paidreacha na nDaoine. Searloit Uí Dheisighe do-bhailig. 2/-.

Ba mhait an cuimneamh ag Searloit tabhairt fé na sean-phaidreacha sínsir a bhailiú. Is maith a dhein sí an obair agus gan aon dabht tíocefaidh "lán luach a saothair" di. Dá muintí na sean-phaidreacha do mhuintir óg na tíre an lae iniubh níor bheag an congnamh é chun gan caint na ndaoine do dhul chun báish. Is maith is fiú an dá sgilling an leabhar.

Ar Shliabh a's Machaire. Tadhg O Seaghdha a sgríobh.
Leabhar beag deas é seo a chuirean síos ar saoghal na n-ainimhithe. Siad na h-ainimhithe innsean a sgéal féin agus is breagh bog líomhtha a thagan an chaint chucha. Tá "tágra" ndeire an leabhair a-thugán i nGnoluinn brigh na bhfocal neamhchoitchianta. Tá an chnuasacht sgéal so go h-ana mhaith ar fad agus níl ach oct bpingne air.

An Crann Géalach. Pádraic O Conaire a sgríobh. 2/6.
Leabhar 93 leathanach é seo 'na bhfuil trí aistí déag. Ní

ghádh dhom a radh go bhfuilid na sgéalta go breagh bríoghmhar taithneamhach ó's Pádraic a sgríobh iad. Tá leathchroinn air agus, dar liom, tá sé saor ar an méid sin.
Táid na leabhair seo go léir le fágáil ó Chomhlucht Oideachais na hÉireann, Teo, 89 Sraid an Tálbóidaig, Baile Atha Cliath.
E.B.

DANCE IN AID OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The dance which was held under the auspices of Coisde Sugraidh na Saighdiuirí nGonnta on Saturday, 10th inst., in the Metropole Ballroom, Dublin, in aid of the Wounded Soldiers' Comforts Fund, was a great success. Over 200 couples were in attendance, most of whom took part in the programme of dances, which included some Irish dances. The music was supplied by Mr. W. A. Manahan's Orchestra, personally conducted.

The Organising Committee was presided over by Mrs. R. Muleahy, who was warmly congratulated on the success of the entertainment. A great deal of credit is due to the Hon. Sees., Mrs. G. O'Byrne and Miss C. Mulvanny, and the unsparing efforts of the Committee, for the work they accomplished in making the function such a brilliant success. This dance is the first of a series of entertainments which will be held at intervals in aid of the Wounded Soldiers' Comforts Fund.

FROM OUR READERS.

We invite contributions to this column. Letters should be of general interest. Write on one side of the paper only. Name and address should be enclosed, not necessarily for publication. Anonymous contributions ignored.

SHOULD WE PUBLISH A SERIAL?

TO THE EDITOR OF "AN T-OGLACH."

A CHARA,—Numerous suggestions have been made with regard to the proposed serial in AN T-OGLACH, and in conjunction with the contributors I venture to set forth mine :—

One of the greatest horrors imaginable to anyone who has the least literary inclination is the mutilation, dissection, delivery by instalment (or however you wish to describe it) of a story—called by editors a Serial. The genius who first adopted this method of furnishing fiction must have been not a little optimistic in his views.

I am introducing his mercenary tendencies because the only justification that can be offered on his behalf by his enthusiastic supporters is that "it helps the circulation of the paper—the first instalment would be of such a calibre that it would induce the reader to purchase the next issue." My opinion of this is soon expressed—"bosh!" Very few papers can give much space to serials—to my mind four instalments should finish any serial—and the result is that instalments appear which generally contain very little of the story, and about as much development. The effect of this on readers is not altogether as the originator anticipated. Granted that the serial is the work of a good author there would, no doubt, be a very large percentage of readers who (1) becoming keen on the story, because of its author, would secure it in book form; (2) favouring the story, but on failing to secure it in its entirety would immediately stop reading the instalments, which provide but a few minutes' amusement, and have a most exasperating effect on readers who really enjoy a story.

On the other hand there would be a percentage of readers who (1) would never begin the story, irrespective of its author; (2) with respect to the author, would endeavour to follow the instalments. Can you imagine any other branch of art adopting the instalment method—a painting being shown by bits and scraps, or even a serial picture being cut off in its most interesting stage, to encourage you to see it again? Would any paper adopt methods such as these to increase its circulation? Not AN T-OGLACH anyway, I am sure; it can be trusted to increase its circulation by maintaining and improving its sterling worth.

We would, no doubt, welcome short, complete stories, essays or any complete contributions, but spare us the purchase of a few pages—AN T-OGLACH could only devote one or two—of what, I am sure most readers will agree, is but so much waste space.

H.M.G.L.

TO THE EDITOR OF "AN T-OGLACH."

A CHARA,—I think the suggestion made by Lieut. O Cealaigh in your last issue is an excellent one, and should not be allowed to pass lightly. I feel confident that the publication of such a serial in the columns of AN T-OGLACH would be extremely popular with your readers and would help to extend the circulation of the journal.

Your notes on the manner in which the syndicate serial is produced were exceedingly interesting, and I quite agree with you that they would be unsuitable for

an Irish army journal. We get a surfeit of that type from other numerous sources. One dealing with Irish subjects giving us genuine pictures of Irish characters would be welcomed by most readers.

Those of your readers who can remember the serials in the old "Shamrock" cannot easily forget the eagerness with which the subsequent instalments were awaited all over the country. Readers were frequently awaiting the arrival of the papers at the stations of their destination. By the way, Canon Hannay's "Spanish Gold" appeared as a serial in the early numbers of "Sinn Fein" and was very popular.

I'm sure if you could make arrangements for the publication of such serial it would be well received, and would be good business from the point of view of popularising the paper and extending its circulation.

Mise, le meas,

S. O. C.

COMFORTS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

(To the Editor of "An t-Oglach.")

A CHARA,—Would you be so good as to announce in your paper that a Sub-Committee of Cumann Sugraidh have been actively engaged in looking after the wounded an Airm has now undertaken the work of looking after the wounded soldiers.

This Sub-Committee is composed of members who hitherto, and consequently know best how to help them. For the past year or so supplies of cigarettes and comforts have been sent to St. Bricin's and the Curragh Hospitals, and it is in the hope of carrying on this good work that the Sub-Committee has been formed.

It is hoped to organise excursions, dances, whist drives, etc., and to devote the proceeds to procuring comforts for the wounded. Many members of the Committee which was so successful in organising the Wounded Soldiers' Comforts Fund Dance in the Metropole on Saturday, 10th inst., have promised to lend their valuable assistance to the new Sub-Committee.—Is mise, le meas,

AOIFE MONTGOMERI, Runaidhe.

Cumann Sugraidh an Airm,
5 Parnell Square, Dublin.

IN MEMORIAM, GENERAL DENIS GALVIN.

Brave Chieftain, may the fresh, green sod
Lie lightly on your tall young frame,
Your noble spirit rests with God;
And Eire will enshrine your name.

When all the bitter strife is o'er,
And the smile breaks thro' her tears,
Your mem'ry will stand out once more,
Admist the shadows of the years.

As that of one who fought to break
The fetters of the alien foe,
Whose life was spent for Erin's sake,
That all the world her faith might know.

The sunshine of the early spring
Shines on the flowers above thee spread,
And o'er thy sleep the wild birds sing
A Requiem for thy spirit fled.

VOL. SEAN MORRISON
("Rosscarberry")

Templemore Military Barracks

MISSIONS AND RETREATS IN THE ARMY.

An Army Chaplain writes : —

During the Paschal time we had a big spiritual push, and we are pleased to record that the results have been most gratifying.

Curragh.

At the Curragh the Bi-Annual Retreat was opened on 30th March by Capuchin Fathers, and concluded on 6th May. There was a general parade each morning for Mass and instruction. The evening service, which was voluntary, consisted of Rosary, Sermon and Benediction. Confessions were heard daily from 12.30 to 3 p.m. The Retreat concluded with General Communion, at which the vast majority of officers and men fulfilled their Easter Duty. The chaplains, Fathers Donnelly and Mahon, were tireless in their co-operation with the missionaries, whose whole-hearted efforts merited the success they have achieved.

Portobello Barracks.

Father Henry Potter, C.S.S.R., opened a Mission at Portobello Barracks during Holy Week with Rosary and instruction. During the week there was a large attendance at the morning instructions and the evening devotions and sermon. Confessions were heard each day by the chaplain, Father Trainor and the preacher. The Mission concluded on Easter Sunday with the Papal Benediction. Over 700 officers and men received Holy Communion during the week.

St. Bricin's.

A most successful three days' Retreat was given in the Chapel of St. Bricin's Hospital during Holy Week. The Revd. Father Gleeson, Command Chaplain, conducted the Triduum. It was specially conducted for the clerical staff at G.H.Q. and the staff of Remounts section at Arbour Hill. Under Comdt. Ennis the parade for General Communion numbered over 150, all of which received Holy Communion. Fr. Byrne, C.F., St. Bricin's, has taken under his charge these detachments, and arrangements are being made for a voluntary parade on the first Friday of each month. This is the outcome of Fr. Gleeson's advocacy of a pledge from each man attending the instructions to approach the Sacraments once each month.

Griffith Barracks.

A monthly General Communion on the first Friday of the month has been a feature in Griffith Barracks. On the first Fridays during Lent 90 per cent. of the officers and men approached the altar. During Holy Week there were special services. On Good Friday there was a special parade under Major-Gen. Russell for the Passion Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gleeson. The ceremony concluded with Adoration of the Cross.

Keogh Barracks.

Father Casey, C.F., with the assistance of the Command Chaplain, had a most successful Triduum at Keogh Barracks during Holy Week. This is the second short Retreat in this barracks. Since last month over 500 officers and men have received Holy Communion. Each man has been presented with a little cross as a souvenir of his promise to approach the Sacraments once each month.

The cross has attached to it a Plenary Indulgence until the hour of death; and the privilege of the Indulgence of the Way of the Cross. It is noteworthy how the little cross has taken in the army. It is the beginning of great things.

Baldonnel.

We have already noticed the Triduum at Baldonnel, conducted by the Rev. Father Moran, C.M. The chaplain, Father Fahy, has the satisfaction of knowing that, with a few exceptions, every officer and man has complied with his Easter Duty.

Limerick.

During Easter week Rev. Richard Murphy, C.S.S.R., held a remarkably successful Retreat for the troops in Limerick. His Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. Keane, pontificated at the General Communion, at which every available soldier in the city area performed his Easter Duty. Father Murphy's appeals were powerful, and Father McCarthy, C.F., was as usual untiring in his zeal.

Kerry.

From April 13th to 26th the Redemptorist Fathers, assisted by Fr. Ferris, Command Chaplain, made a missionary tour of the whole Kerry Area. They visited Killarney; Castleisland; Valencia; Ballymullen; Caheriveen, Waterville and Kenmare. With the exception of one station, every officer and man in the Area received Holy Communion. The Missionaries had the one-hearted co-operation of the local clergy wherever they went.

In our next issue we shall deal with the missions in Claremorris, Cork, Kilkenny and Athlone.

Owing to the repairs in the Garrison Church, Arbour Hill, the Mission at Collins Barracks is postponed, but it will be held before Trinity Sunday.



"Do you boast of a band in your Battalion, Sergeant?"
"No, sir; we just endure it."

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ARMY QUESTIONS IN DAIL EIREANN.

The following extracts are taken from the official reports of the recent proceedings of Dail Eireann

IRISH VOLUNTEER AND NATIONAL ARMY LOSSES.

SEAN O LAIDHIN asked the Minister for Defence if he can state (a) the number of officers and men of the Irish Volunteers who lost their lives during the Anglo-Irish war from Easter Monday, 1916, until 6th December, 1921; (b) the number of officers and men who lost their lives from the 10th January, 1922, until the 1st April, 1924; further, if he can state the amount of compensation awarded to the relatives of all the deceased under these heads during these periods.

The PRESIDENT: Approximately 600 officers and men of the Volunteers lost their lives from Easter Monday, 1916, to the 6th December, 1921, and about 800 officers and men of the Army lost their lives from the 10th January, 1922, to the 1st April, 1924. Up to date a sum of £3,909 18s. 10d. has been awarded as compensation to the relatives of deceased officers and men for the period from Easter Monday, 1916, to the 6th December, 1921, and £1,790 0s. 8d. has been awarded for the period from the 10th January, 1922, to the 1st April, 1924.

Mr. LYONS: Can the Minister say when it is likely the cases of relatives of deceased officers and men who lost their lives since 16th December, 1921, and up to the 1st April, 1924, will be dealt with? There are large numbers of these cases in the country where the aged parents at the present time are almost dependent on home help, or on the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Although these people have written several times making inquiries they never received any acknowledgment of their letters.

The PRESIDENT: The question is too long for me to deal with. If the Deputy will put down another question I will endeavour to answer it.

PENSIONS: APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS.

SEAN O LAIDHIN asked the Minister for Defence if he will state (a) the number of officers and men of the Irish Volunteers who were wounded during the period from Easter, 1916, to the 6th December, 1921, and also the number who applied for pensions or compensation under the Army Pensions Act, 1923; (b) the number of officers and men who were wounded from the 10th January, 1922, until the 1st April, 1924, and also the number who applied for pensions or compensation under the Army Pensions Act, 1923; and whether he will state the number of cases, under these heads, in which pensions or compensation have been granted, and the total amount awarded.

The PRESIDENT: I regret that there is no reliable record of officers and men of the Volunteers who were wounded during the period from Easter Monday, 1916, to the 6th December, 1921. However, 395 applications for gratuity or pension have been received. Of these, a large proportion appear to be unsustainable. It appears that about 870 officers and men of the Army were wounded during the period from January, 1922, to the 1st April, 1924, but 1,222 applications for gratuity or pension in respect of this period have been received. Of these, a large proportion also appear to be unsustainable. In the case of the former period, up to date, 42 applications have been investigated, 31 of these have been rejected, and awards involving a sum of £1,249 10s. 3d. have been made in the 11 cases approved. With regard to the latter period, 53 awards, involving £1,127 2s. 2d. have been made, and 423 cases have been rejected up to the present.

Mr. LYONS: Can the President state whether some of the claims were rejected on the grounds that wounded officers and men had Republican sympathies and were therefore refused pensions?

The PRESIDENT: I would like to say that I can deny that absolutely, *in toto*. There is no truth whatever in the statement.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS' COMPENSATION.

Mr. ALFRED BYRNE asked the President if he will take steps to provide a fund which can be used to pay compensation to soldiers and civilians incapacitated by service in the Army; if he is aware that the Pensions Tribunals turned down hundreds of cases, which include tuberculosis, neuritis and other diseases which claimants state were contracted or aggravated by Army service; further, if he is aware that victims of military motor accidents and accidental

shootings have been informed that there are no funds from which they can be paid compensation or awards of the courts.

The PRESIDENT: The Army Pensions Act does not apply to disabilities other than wounds attributable to, or aggravated by, active service. The question of the extension of the Army Pensions Act to cases of severe and permanent illness, as apart from wounds arising out of active service, has been under consideration for some time past. As regards military motor accidents and accidental shootings, each case is carefully considered on its merits, and *ex-gratia* payments are made where the facts justify such a course.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

Mr. MORRISSEY (for Eamonn O Dubhghaill) asked the Minister for Defence if he is aware that Sergeant Thomas Foley, late No. 9926, 20th Infantry Battalion, who joined the National Army at Carlow on the 11th of April, 1922, and was discharged on the 17th January, 1924, has made repeated applications for dependants' allowance for his mother, Mrs. Foley, Fighting Cock, Carlow, without result; whether, seeing that Mrs. Foley is in very poor circumstances, he will expedite payment of this allowance.

MINISTER for DEFENCE (The President): Mrs. Foley's claim was disallowed, after due investigation, on the ground that the amount normally contributed by her son to his home over and above the cost of his own maintenance for a reasonable period prior to enlistment was less than the minimum required by the regulations, 12s. per week, before an allowance might be issued.

Mr. MORRISSEY: Can the President say what would be a reasonable period?

The PRESIDENT: No, but I have asked to see the file in connection with the case in order personally to supervise it.

Mr. MORRISSEY: What I wanted to know is, if there is any definite period—must a soldier be contributing for a certain definite period prior to his enlistment, and what is the period?

Mr. JOHNSON: Is it assumed because he was out of work at the time that he enlisted that he was henceforward to be always out of work, and, therefore, would not be of assistance to his parents?

The PRESIDENT: I cannot add anything to what I have already stated, but I have asked for the file in this case, and I undertake to go into it personally.

MARRIAGE ALLOWANCES TO SOLDIERS.

Mr. JAMES COSGRAVE (for Mr. Alfred Byrne) asked the Minister for Defence if he is aware that under present regulations (Defence Order 30) marriage allowances may not be paid in respect of soldiers who marry after the 8th October, 1923; if he is aware that until such time as regulations shall be issued showing the percentage of married men that may be borne on the strength, payments cannot be made to soldiers' wives married since 8th October, 1923; if he will take steps to speed up the issue of regulations that will enable them to be paid marriage allowance.

The PRESIDENT: I am aware of the effect of the existing regulations governing marriage allowances for soldiers' wives. Their revision is about to receive consideration.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF EX-SOLDIERS.

Major BRYAN COOPER asked the Minister for Defence whether, when demobilised men are ordered by an Army Medical Board to undergo an operation in hospital, any allowance is issued to their dependants, and whether if this is not the case, he will sanction the issue of such allowance as will prevent families having to go to the workhouse in consequence of the absence of their breadwinner as a result of injuries received on military service.

The PRESIDENT: On demobilisation all men are medically examined. In cases where it is clear that operations would be beneficial they are advised, but never ordered, to have the operations performed. If they accept this advice they are operated on in military hospitals gratuitously. The physical defects thereby remedied are usually neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service. The patients at the time have been demobilised, and allowances are therefore not issuable to dependants. The men themselves are medically treated and maintained on an *ex-gratia* basis. If there are particular cases which the Deputy has in mind, I will undertake to consider them.

Major COOPER: Does the President not think that it is a rather cruel choice to put before a man, either to go into hospital and leave his family without support, or continue to suffer from some ailment which might be cured if he went in and had the operation? Is it not conceivable that the best of men would refuse to undergo an operation and leave their families destitute?

The PRESIDENT: His refusal to undergo an operation would not mean that he would be debarred from getting some employment, but there are a number of cases in which the circumstances are not the same, and I have had some of these cases under consideration. If particular cases are brought to my notice I will undertake to go into them.

DISCHARGES.

Mr. ALFRED BYRNE asked the Minister for Defence if he is aware that many complaints are now being made by men of the National Army to the effect that they receive their discharges for a date a week before they leave barracks, with the result that they lose a week's pay; if he will take steps to see that men are paid up to, and including, the day they leave, with demobilisation pay after that day; if he will see that compulsory demobilisation ceases until such time as the unemployed citizens of the Saorstare are considerably reduced in numbers.

Mr. DUGGAN—I am aware that soldiers about to be discharged from the Army have had to remain in barracks for several days beyond the dates on which they were due to proceed on 28 days' demobilisation leave. Arrangements have been made to obviate their suffering and loss of pay as a result of such delay.

Compulsory demobilisation of N.C.O.'s and men has not been carried out except in cases where they were unable to fulfil conditions as regards physique or in cases of bad conduct. Such demobilisation has now practically ceased.

EMPLOYMENT OF DEMOBILISED SOLDIERS.

Major BRYAN COOPER asked the Minister for Industry and Commerce if he will state how many positions in civil life have been found for demobilised officers and soldiers by the Resettlement Branch of his Ministry, differentiating between (a) positions in Government employment, (b) positions in the employment of other public bodies, and (c) positions under private employers.

Mr. MCGILLIGAN—The number of demobilised officers and soldiers placed in civil employment is 2,382. Of these, 385 have been placed in Government employment; 1,997 in other employment, including that of local public bodies.

No separate record has been kept of the numbers for whom employment with local public bodies has been found, and I am therefore not in a position to give particulars under (b) of the question.

Major COOPER—Does the Minister state that jobs have only been found for one man out of every ten demobilised?

Mr. MCGILLIGAN—That would appear to be the case.

Mr. CORISH—Would the Minister say if there was an agreement between the different railway companies and the Army authorities that the men who left the railway service to join the Army would be reinstated in their position in the railway service after demobilisation.

Mr. MCGILLIGAN—I am not sure that such an agreement was entered into. I know that an agreement was proposed and discussed.

Mr. CORISH—Is the Minister aware that there was an understanding that the men who left the railway service to join the Army would be reinstated after demobilisation?

Mr. MCGILLIGAN—I should have to apply to the Army authorities for that information.

AN CEANN COMHAIRLE—The Deputy can put down a separate question on that matter.

RESETTLEMENT BRANCH OF MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Major COOPER asked the Minister for Industry and Commerce if he will state when the Resettlement Branch of his Ministry was created, its total cost to date, and its estimated cost in the coming financial year.

Mr. MCGILLIGAN—This Branch was created in July, 1923. Its total cost to 31st March, 1924, was £1,893. Its total

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| *10th Mr. William M. Ryan. | 30th Mr. Denis H. O'Connor. |
| 13th Mr. Patrick J. Daly. | 32nd Mr. James Dignan. |
| 15th Mr. James A. Hennessy. | 34th Mr. Arthur M. Murphy. |
| 17th Mr. John L. Foley. | 35th Mr. Peter John Fitzsimons. |
| *18th Mr. Edward L. Elkin. | 40th Mr. Joseph F. O'Kelly. |
| 20th Mr. Peter Tanham. | *41st Mr. John F. Hassett. |
| *22nd Mr. Patrick J. Hoban. | 42nd Mr. Finton Delany. |
| 23rd Mr. Garrett P. McMahon. | *43rd Mr. Patrick F. Devitt. |
| 25th Mr. James M. Raftery. | 47th Mr. Gerald M. Kean. |
| 26th Mr. Joseph Canton. | 48th Mr. James B. Connolly. |
| 27th Mr. Thomas O'Brien. | *49th Mr. John Houston. |

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estimated cost for the present financial year is £3,611. These total amounts include charges borne on the votes of other Departments.

OFFICER'S COMPENSATION CLAIM.

Major BRYAN COOPER asked the Minister for Defence whether he is aware that Mr. E. Confrey, late Lieutenant Q.M.G. Staff, was discharged from the Army without being medically examined, and whether in view of the fact that this officer was injured by an explosion of a land mine at Tallaght in January, 1923, and is claiming a pension in respect of such injuries, he will take steps to have him medically examined and the claim decided on forthwith.

Mr. DUGGAN—I am aware that Mr. Confrey was, through an oversight, discharged from the Army without being medically examined. No claim for compensation appears to have been received from him, but if one should now be made steps will be taken to have him medically examined and his claim considered as quickly as possible.

COMMANDANT'S DEMOBILISATION PAY.

Major BRYAN COOPER asked the Minister for Defence whether a claim for arrears of pay and demobilisation pay has been received from Mr. W. McLoughlin, late Commandant, Coastal Marine Service, and when it will be dealt with.

Mr. DUGGAN—A claim was received from Mr. McLoughlin, and the total amount due to him has now been paid.

DUBLIN COMPENSATION CLAIM.

Major BRYAN COOPER asked the Minister for Defence whether in view of the fact that three Medical Boards have now examined Mr. William Pearson, of 58a Rathmines Road, for injuries to the head, eyes and nerves, sustained while serving in the Army, he can state what pension or grant is to be awarded this man.

Mr. DUGGAN The Medical Board which examined Mr. Pearson reported that he was not suffering from any disablement for which compensation could be paid under the provisions of the Army Pensions Act, 1923. Mr. Pearson was informed accordingly on the 16th April.

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DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.

Only in exceptional cases are questions relating to Dependants' Allowances or Marriages Allowances replied to in these columns. All other letters relating to such matters are forwarded to the Departments which deal with these questions.

Before writing lengthy complaints of non-payment of Allowance, our correspondents should make sure that application has been made for payment.

FORMER CIVIL POSITION OFFERED.—T. Dyer (Dublin)
This is a matter you should take up with your own O.C. The circumstances of your case should facilitate you.

MOTOR DRIVERS.—“Trouble” (Sandymount)—Recruiting will open shortly. The places of enlistment will be duly advertised when the time arrives. You will have to enlist for two years. The pay is three shillings per day, with an additional ninepence per day for those who qualify as second-class drivers and one shilling and sixpence per day extra for those who qualify as first-class drivers.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.—“Ex-Soldier” (Tuam)—
Your claim was rejected on 19th January, 1924.
W. Curran (Kilkenny)—Your claim was rejected on 24th April, 1924.

D. Harley (late Kildare)—A cheque for £2 14s. 0d. to clear your account to the date of your discharge was forwarded to you on the 7th inst.

Thos. Connors (Youghal)—Your claim was paid at £3 17s. 0d. per fortnight up to 13/10/'23. On 27/10/'23 a cheque for £5 8s. 0d. was sent which cleared arrears for Patrick, born on 27/9/'23. Afterwards, we are informed, that you were allowed £4 11s. 0d. per-fortnight up to reattestation (26/12/'23) when a cheque for £5 10s. 6d. cleared the account with the Dependants' Allowance Branch. Any further complaints should be addressed to Captain Kirwan, Soldiers' Marriage Allowance, Portobello Barracks, Dublin.

PENSION.—J. Breen (Belfast) You should make application for Medical Examination to the Secretary, Army Pensions Committee, 34 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

RE-ENLISTMENT.—“Gallimh” (G.H.Q.)—When recruiting is re-opened you will have an opportunity of

presenting yourself for re-enlistment and of passing the necessary physical tests.

MARRIAGE ALLOWANCE.—"Sean" (Gormanston)—1. The existing Regulations do not permit of the issue of Marriage Allowance to any N.C.O. or man married subsequent to 8th October, 1923, vide D.O. 30, Para. 25, Sub-Para. D. 2,—The issue of additional pay under the terms of D.O. has not been extended to Orderly Room Sergeants.

DISCHARGE PAPERS.—"Old Gun" (Curragh)—Write through your O.C. to G.S.O. (1) Staff Duties, G.H.Q., giving particulars of service, etc.

PROFICIENCY PAY.—John Murphy (Limerick).—Claims for arrears of Proficiency Pay, for the period prior to 27/1/23 cannot now be entertained.

"Mutt" (Kilkenny)—Under the terms of D.O. 30 Additional Pay has not been extended to Battalion Staffs, viz., O/R Sergeants, O/R Clerks, B.Q.M. Sergeants, etc.

"Mountaineer"—See reply to "Mutt."

"Tom O'Brine"—Payment of Additional Pay, under the terms of D.O. 30, to tradesmen is sanctioned by the Chief Pay and Accounts Officer on receipt of recommendation from the Battalion O.C. on Form A.F. 317. Payment in all such cases is conditional upon the appointment being within the recognised Battalion Establishment.

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OFFICIAL NEWS.

PAY OF PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

Defence Order No. 50 issued under date 7th May contains the following:—

1.—The Rates of Pay for Private Soldiers laid down in paragraph 2 of Defence Order No. 30, dated the 8th October, 1923, have been amended, and the following Rates will take effect as from and including the 12th instant:—

Class III. Recruits	2/6 per day
Class II. Privates now serving and men re-attesting or re-enlisting who have had a year's satisfactory service in the Army	}	...	2/9 per day
Class I.			

2.—After a year's satisfactory service Class III. Privates will be eligible for Promotion to Class II., on passing the necessary tests in Musketry, Drill, Education, etc. The Rate of 3/- for Class I. Private will be issuable only to a small proportion of picked men. From 10⁰/₆ to 20⁰/₆ of Class II. men will be eligible for Class I. after at least six months in Class II., and after certification, as being suitable as regards Conduct, Education, Musketry, Drill, etc.

3.—The above Order will immediately be read out on three successive Parades to all Units and Formations, irrespective of Strength.

COMMANDING OFFICERS.—EXERCISE OF SUMMARY POWERS BY COMMANDING OFFICERS.

General Routine Orders No. 71, issued under date 12th May, contains the following:—

It has come to notice that Commanding Officers are dealing summarily with cases which ought to be remanded for trial by Courtmartial.

General Officers Commanding will, where cases are found by them to be so dealt with summarily, forward an application to the **Adjutant General** for an Order directing trial by Courtmartial in accordance with the proviso to Section 89 (3), Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923.

COURTS OF ENQUIRY.—DESERTERS.

General Routine Order No. 71, issued under date 12th May, contains the following:—

The attention of all Commanding Officers is directed to Statutory Orders No. 1 (Rules of Procedure, 1923), Part II., Para. 95 (c). The proceedings of Courts of Enquiry held under this rule will be forwarded by the President of the Court to the Convening Officer. The Convening Officer will review the proceedings, and, if satisfied that the necessary evidence has been produced and that the Regulations governing Courts of Enquiry have been carried out, will cause the necessary entry to be made in the Battalion Books, and will forward the proceedings to the Officer i/c Records. The Officer i/c Records will arrange for their destruction as required by the rule.

The entry in the Battalion Books will be made in the following manner:—

At a Court of Enquiry held at.....on.....
by order of.....Commanding.....
and constituted as follows.....President.....
member.....member, the undermentioned was
declared to be absent from his duty without lawful authority as from..... He is accordingly declared
a deserter with effect from.....

No.	Rank.	Name.	Unit.
He is deficient of the following articles of Government property:—			
Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.

(Signed)

.....(Name)
.....(Rank)
.....(Appointment)

Date.....

ADMISSION TO BARRACKS.—MEMBERS OF D.M.P. AND GARDHA SIOCHANA.

General Routine Order No. 71, issued under date 12th May, contains the following:—

Members of the Dublin Metropolitan Police or Garda Siochana who wish to enter any Military Barracks or post on duty will be immediately conducted to the Commanding Officer or Officer acting for him in his absence. When the Officer concerned has satisfied himself that their credentials are in order, he will ensure that every possible facility is afforded them to enable them to carry out their duties, and Officers, N.C.O.s and men will give them every possible assistance in their power.

BACK PAY.

All claims in this respect which have been verified on investigation are being dealt with by the Adjudication Committee appointed to deal with them. The results will be duly notified to the Claimants.

ATTENDANCE OF OFFICER AT CIVILIAN TRIAL OF SOLDIER.

General Routine Order No. 70 contains the following:—

When a soldier is charged with an offence before a Civil Court near the station where he is quartered, his Officer Commanding will detail an Officer to attend and watch the proceedings.

If the prosecution takes place at a distance, his Officer Commanding will submit the case through the Brigade Commander to the G.O.C. Command, who will decide whether it is advisable for an Officer to be present, and, if so, whether the Officer shall be detailed from the soldier's Unit, or from some other Unit near the place of trial. In the latter case, the soldier's Officer Commanding will forward necessary information and documents to the Unit from which such Officer is detailed.

The Officer attending to watch the proceedings will, if required by the Court, give all information in his possession as to the soldier's character, and full particulars of any previous conviction by a Civil Court, or by a Court Martial of an offence under Sections 47, 48 (6), or 69 of the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923. He will not produce the soldier's conduct sheets to the Court, but will furnish all the information with regard to general character which is within his personal knowledge or has been communicated to him by Officers of the soldier's Unit.

IN DAIL EIREANN.

Major BRYAN COOPER asked the Minister for Defence whether when he stated on the 9th April that Mr. F. J. O'Neill, late Coastal Defence Corps, had been asked to return his paybook in order that his claim to arrears of pay might be considered, he is aware that the paybook was handed in on demobilisation to the Paymaster, O.T.C., Curragh Camp, and whether he will have further enquiries made into the matter.

Mr. DUGGAN—I was not aware that the paybook had been handed to the Paymaster, O.T.C., Curragh Camp. It has now been received, and the claim will be dealt with as soon as possible.

PAYMENTS TO "AN T-OGLACH."

All remittances for sales, etc., should be made payable to THE MANAGER, "AN T-OGLACH." Postal Orders and Cheques should be crossed "& Co." CASH SHOULD NOT BE SENT UNLESS ABSOLUTELY UNAVOIDABLE. IF CASH IS FORWARDED THE ENVELOPE SHOULD BEAR A REFERENCE NUMBER.

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