



# AN T-OGLÁC



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# An t-Ógláic

Vol. II. No. 9. (New Series.) (Registered as a Newspaper).

JUNE 7, 1924.

Price TWOPENCE.



THE DEATH RAY.

# An t-Óglach

JUNE 7, 1924.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

One evening recently the Editor of this Journal was calling at a business office in the centre of the city. In the same building are the premises of a big firm specialising in motor accessories. It was the last place in the world in which one would expect to hear the notes of a grand piano of super quality. Yet, as he was climbing the stairs the Editor plainly heard such an instrument responding to the touch of a master pianist, and equally plain was the fact that it was in the storerooms of the motor firm. Speculating on this strange type of motor accessory he mounted the remaining stairs and, on reaching his destination, commented on the phenomenon.

"Oh," he was told, "that is Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_'s wireless loud speaker." It was, and subsequent inquiry revealed the fact that the piano was being played in Paris.

\* \* \* \*

The incident suggested that it might be possible to make greater use of wireless as an entertainment medium in the Army. We know that two or three officers' messes have adopted the idea already for the benefit of their members, but it is capable of much greater development. Now that the summer may be here at any moment—we mean the summer weather—cinemas and other indoor entertainments in barracks will begin to pall. Apart from sporting events, however, there is a scarcity of outdoor entertainments and the provision of an adequate "loud speaker" under skilled direction would, we think, fill a gap admirably.

\* \* \* \*

We would like to emphasise the necessity for having the instrument in skilled hands. Few things can sound more horribly than a "loud speaker" manipulated by a person who knows nothing, or next to nothing, about wireless. Usually such a person gets an effect like the "Ride of the Valkyries" played by an inebriated Jazz band. Fortunately "Signals" is highly organised and efficient and would, we are sure, be only too glad to lend a hand. The recent wireless concert conducted in Portobello Barracks by Commandant Smyth of the Army Signal Corps showed what could be done with a "loud speaker" in the hands of experts.

\* \* \* \*

We are glad to note that our correspondence reveals a steadily-growing interest in AN TOGLACH in all Commands. We are particularly glad to receive contributions from Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men throughout the country. Literary stylists may not be over-

plentiful, but a plain narrative is always welcome. The only contributions that are not well-received in the editorial sanctum are sob-stories, doggerel poems and jokes which rely upon personalities. The amount of absolutely unprintable "poetry" which we receive must be seen to be believed. Newsy paragraphs are greatly in demand, but we fear that the Battalions have not yet awakened to a sense of their duty in this respect.

All intending contributors should bear in mind that allusions in indifferent taste to any person will mean that their contribution will find its way instantly into the W.P.B.

## SHRAPNEL.

The chestnut trees are now in full bloom around the various barracks. We know it without looking through the window—by the age of the jokes which are being sent in.

\* \* \* \*

Under a spreading chestnut tree  
The veteran joker stood,  
And smiled a smile of finnish glee  
As he hacked at the ancient wood.

The Jokes flew out and round about,  
As they did in days of yore;  
And helpless victims cried aloud  
For that ruthless joker's gore.

Trimming, revising, borrowing,  
Onward through life he went.  
Each day—begun with an awful pun—  
Closed with our feelings rent.  
But a deed was planned, a deed was done,  
And "West" was the way he went.

\* \* \* \*

The motto of the caterer at a certain Officers' Mess seems to be "Peas—and plenty." Which has given rise to the rumour that there is a pea farm in the neighbourhood.

\* \* \* \*

Also a mutton ranch.

\* \* \* \*

We refuse to publish the statement—sent in by a Sergeant—which alleges that a performance of "The Forty Thieves" by an Army dramatic society, had to be abandoned owing to the shortage of the special brand of N.C.O.'s necessary to fill the title roles.

\* \* \* \*

We take off our hats to the N.C.O. who, from a strict sense of discipline refused to enter a place marked "Private" Bar.

\* \* \* \*

This is an extract from a thing which the author (who hadn't the courage to hand it in to this office personally) entitles "An Ode inspired by the view from a window in Arbour Hill":—

"These curious towers of Guinness's  
How beautifully they stand,  
Foretelling floods of beverage  
In this so thirsty land."

We gather that he must have seen those towers "as through a glass darkly"—or, perhaps, several glasses.

\* \* \* \*

If he must write about beverages we would prefer a chaste effort on the following lines:—

"That really fine artesian well  
Whence the Sars'parilla flows  
That will not cause your breath to smell  
Nor incarnadine your nose."

We admit that this sample may limp a bit—if you really worry about scanison it has sore "feet"—but the spirit is all right.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE CURRAGH.

### Legend of St. Brigid.—The Building of the Huts.—A Carpenter's Reminiscences.—The Summer of 1855.

*[The following is taken from "The Story of a Rebel," by John Denvir, a prominent Liverpool-Irishman of his time, and an ardent Fenian. He worked as a Carpenter at the building of the Curragh Camp, and his views on things local are sure to be interesting to the Curragh Command.]*

"In the summer of 1855 a large firm in Liverpool had part of the contract for erecting the wooden houses and other buildings at the Camp being erected on the Curragh of Kildare, at the time of the Crimean War. I made application, and, with my brother Bernard, was employed to go there. Reaching the Curragh, we found that many of the men slept in the huts they were erecting, being supplied by the contractors with the requisite bed and bedding. The contractors also erected a huge "canteen," to be used afterwards by the military, where the workmen could be supplied with food and drink—too much drink sometimes. These arrangements for food and sleeping were somewhat necessary, as the nearest towns, Kildare, Kilcullen and Newbridge, were each some three miles off.

"But we were anxious to see as much of the country as possible, and, besides, did not care for the mixed company sleeping in the huts. We therefore managed to secure lodgings with the Widow Walsh, on the road leading from the Curragh to Suncroft. The widow's husband had but recently died, leaving her a pretty good farm, and with the aid of her family—one of them a fine grown-up young man—she was able to hold on to the land. But the ready cash she got from the Curragh men who came to lodge with her was useful too. It was a good big house of the kind, and the widow made use of every available inch of it, so that she had about a dozen of us all. Mrs. Walsh, though an easy-going soul herself, had a fine, bouncing girl to help her, but with a dozen hungry men coming with a rush at night, it used to be a scramble for the cooking utensils, as we were largely left to our own devices. We used to leave early in the morning for our work at the Curragh, taking with us the materials for our breakfasts and dinners. As to the cooking, some went to the canteen, while others got their meals wherever they happened to be working. As there were plenty of chips and small cuttings of wood, only fit for that purpose, we used to make these big fires on the short grass, and we boiled our water for tea or coffee and our eggs, and frizzled our chops or bacon at the end of a long stick.

"A very decent Irishman, Tom Cassidy, whom I had known at Liverpool, had a contract from our contractor at the Curragh Camp. Going back to Liverpool for a holiday, while my brother and I were still at the Curragh, honest Tom called on my father and mother, who knew him well. They were glad to hear that he was lodging at the Widow Walsh's, and could tell them all about their boys. 'Aye, indeed,' he said, 'Barney and John

are lodging in the one house with me, with a decent widow woman; and many a glass we had together at Igoe's.' Tom had put in his bit of local colouring about Igoe's to show the friendship that existed between us, but as their sons were both teetotallers, the old people took that portion with the usual 'grain of salt.'

"Igoe's \* was a publichouse just on the corner of the road leading from the Curragh to Suncroft. What between the workmen at the Camp and the soldiers and militia, Igoe's must have been doing a 'roaring' trade at this time; which reminds me that one day I saw John O'Connell (son of the Liberator), then a Captain in the Dublin Militia, trying to get a lot of his men, who were the worse for liquor, out of Igoe's. It could not be said that he did not give an edifying example to his men, for I saw him, on another occasion, going to Holy Communion, at the Soldiers' Mass, where the altar was fixed up under a verandah in the officers' quarters, the men being assembled in the open square in front.

"A fine, genial old priest, full of gossip and old-time stories, was Father MacMahon, of Suncroft. If he met one of us on the road, he would stop to have a gossip. From him I heard the legend of St. Brigid's miraculous mantle and the origin of the Curragh—how the Saint to get 'as much land as would graze a poor man's cow' made the very modest request to the King for as much ground as her mantle would cover; how he agreed; and she laid her mantle down on the 'short grass,' and how, to the King's astonishment, it spread and spread until it covered the Curragh, and how it would have spread all over Ireland but that it met a red-haired woman, and that, as everybody knows, is unlucky. . . .

"On Sundays we went for long walks. We did not often go near Newbridge. It was too much like an ordinary English military station. We preferred going to Kildare, where stands the first round tower I ever saw; or to Kilcullen, where the brave Kildare pikemen routed General Dundas in '98.

"As fast as we finished the huts they were occupied by the military, and whether regular or militia, I found among them, driven to wear the uniform by stress of circumstances, as good Irishmen as I ever met. Coming home from work one evening, I met on the road from the Curragh a party of them carrying, for want of a better banner, a big green bush, and singing "The Green Flag." Then, as they came in sight of the plain itself, a man struck up:

**'Where will they have their camp?  
Says the Shan Van Vocht,'**

when, as if moved by one impulse, all joined:

**'On the Curragh of Kildare,  
And the boys will all be there,  
With their pikes in good repair,  
Says the Shan Van Vocht.'**

"'Igoe's porter!' a cynic might say. True, there may have been a glass or two, and a little harmless rejoicing; but this was too spontaneous to be anything but the outpouring of honest warm hearts burning for the land that bore them."

\* Now Williams's No. 1 House.



# AN CHAIRT.

Lanámhain a cradó.

pdoraic ó conaire oo sgríob.

Sceairt aige, agus ní raib. Caitead sé an sgeál a fílacad só

réir chramac agus an t-óglas a bí nairt fásáil i ngran fíios.

\* \* \*

Dreathuís sé cearc ar an seómra. Ní mórán áit a bí air

—an seantrosán céanna san ionaró céanna i n-a raib sé naoi

mlíonra roimhe sin; áct ríge an ionaró agus émlarívead ó

beaga cniocáil éar ar na cátoirevead i ngrac áit-éimreacá

beaga páisve agus san non óa céann aca ar non óat, áct avo

níle déanna de'n snávéa síova oob óvóire? An amhlairt só

raib an saozáil ag nrl ríge le n-a seant-earavto agus so

ar a thmao na léimreacá beaga síova seo a cniocáil le n-a

anfol le síve beacá baime amac? Dú rímeáro an tóamain ar

Éozán so raib sé n-a cúnmas cabn leó ma bí an cábair ag

ceasraíl nava.

áct va va cásamháil so raib an saotéar beagnac cniocnuíge as

an mnaoi mar ní raib le peiceál i n-avon áit áct non ceirclm

amhain va va n-a áit áct va va n-a áit áct va va n-a áit áct

de na léimreacá a bí beagnac cniocnuíge. Dú cruaí ag

Éozán so n-a lanámhain, agus so mórtóir de'n mnaoi sin a

léaveacáirí bávoíreacá agus marcavíveacá agus émlarívead ó

o éirí sí sí snas agus so raib ní mnaoi anois fanáct sa mbáile as

cniocáil léimreacá oo páisvob. áct cé'n fáct gur oo

páisvob amháin a ríme sí an cniocáil? Nac raib píe agus maá

ar an saozáil coim maiv le páisvob? Sí é Éozán so mb' éirir

sgéal mar sin.

\* \* \*

Ósrluigead bóras an seómra agus táimic fear a' ríge

israc. Déannaí an beirt éaravto va céile ar an seomós,

agus amsin a' fécavóar ar a céile so gurim so bpeicris cé'n

pear a' a' ríge beagán beas níos le ríge n-a bíoí naoi mblíonra

roimhe sin, agus i ngeall ar sin va bíoí le unne so raib sé

níos avovae ná bíoí. áct an tóilígeas a bí le cabairc páoi

deavara n-a sgríob! Va bíoí le Éozán nac bpeaca sé aríavh an

oailígeas céanna sin i n-avon tsnail aríavh céanna. Caitead sé

gnur buail an saozáil bunlle crom tóamíseac éigim ar an bpear

bóct.

áct ní raib sé n-a' nam aige non céisic a' cur ar fear a' ríge

so ocaimic bean a' ríge isracac. áct bí áitrd móe castáca ní mnaoi

sirova n-a póct cívavob sin a' ríge ar an mnaoi móvda naoi

mlíonra roimhe sin céavro a' bamaí é? Cé'n sálar no cé'n

brón móe a ríme coim ban le sneacáca sléibe an ceann breá

uasal sin?

Sóil sé so móe ar Éozán nac tóeáanna sí áct unlíú óo

áitvead is va mba sronméseava é. Fócal péim níor labair sí

leis, na le n-a fear áct oíreav. Ní chíse isic í na tóeasaví

a fear cívavob níor sóca ói cois ceime, tús sé an léime beas

cniocála a bí san críochán ar an mbóro ói, agus o' unlíaví ói

\* \* \*

Va bac ar táimic na bpear í beit sa seómra ar cor ar bit.

Níor labrad áct páoi navaib beaga snaracá agus va léir nar

cur cívavob aca a' lan sunne sa scomháid. Sa oéire

o' éiríseavara n-a tócos ar fáv, agus ní raib le clos sa seómra

áct céol na mbíoraín cniocála a bí sí n-óibríú so tream ag an

mnaoi agus corra-sgréac ó éam mara i sgeim.

'o' éirí an bean.

„Deit na páisvob oraimm noimeáro ar bit feasca agus san an

vae ullah agam bóib,” ar síse.

„Deit—noimeáro ar bit feasca,” ars a fear.

ávo.

\* \* \*

Snoic sé an ceac sa oéire le curim na horéce.

Arus móe cloc éibir a bí snóce ar bára aille ós cionn na

páirse a bí ann, agus va bóis leis an taisevealavde nac bpeaca

sé a' ríme i n-a' avon h-íavacáca a bí coim h-íavacáca

com h-íavacáca leis an la tóca sgeimhó sin. Dú an fávarse

móe ar va tóvob óe agus í ar óat an luavde, agus san le

cloisne as unne áct céol cruaiv na bpeoileán a bí as

sovob a' s'cur ós cionn na tóca agus ocaíveacáca na

páirse a' ríveacáca agus i n-a' avon h-íavacáca a bí coim h-íavacáca

o' áitveacáca a' ríveacáca a' ríveacáca a' ríveacáca a' ríveacáca

comharravde le le fásáil; av' av'

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'O'ssáil an fear an doras ói go mínte béasac, agus amac léiti.

Ní túisge iméighe í ná tós an fear an léime beas éniotálta a bí críochnaighe aici, agus tosais sé sá baime ó céile, agus as véanaim ceirclín snáta de'n tsíoda dá ndéarnadó é.

Sab iongnadó an strómséara. Cuir sé ceist ar fear a' tise. "Tuisge," ar seisean "go bfuil tú sá ssaioileadó agus ise ear éis é véanaim?"

"Innseoadó sin duit"; arsa fear a' tise, "óá bliadóim ó sóim éuató mo tríúr mac amac as dáóóireadó. Dáiteadó an tríúr oraim. Pásadó donraic sinn. An lá ar báiteadó ár scuró de'n tsaógal, bí mo bean as éniotáil léime síoda do Marcus, an peata doob óise doib. Nuair éuala an drocségal o'iméighe an meabair uaiti: áct éamic biseac uirri i ndiaó a céile, agus níl o'éalann uirri anois áct go ssaopann sí nac bfuil an tríúr iméighe áct le cúpla uair agus go bfuilpró síadó san moill... agus bíonn sí as síórénioatáil doib víreac mar bí nuair o'iméigheadóar uaiti... ní comneóadó ór na héireann snáta síoda léiti marac go ssaoilim an éniotáil arís ar an mbealac seo... an bean boct, an bean boct!" arsa fear a' tise.

Rug eógan greim láime ar a sheancharaio.

"A fír boct! a fír boct!" ar seisean "is trume go móir an lám a leas dia ort ná uirri-se."

O'féac an heirt fear isteac i súilib a céile agus fios aca go raib an seansnaóim carraois at-beangailte...

(A críoc.)



A Soldier in Waterford has threatened to buy a Saxophone. We hope he will see this picture in time to change his mind.

### THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

"'Liam from Siam' has been trying to get some of his own back on 'The Pilgrim' of the 10th, and with a view thereto contributes the following. It must be distinctly understood that the Editor accepts no responsibility for moral or consequential damages. Furthermore he has 'toned down' the article with a view of averting bloodshed.

I had just mounted duty one rather warm morning in a very important military barracks when I saw a man who had the outward appearance of starvation and destitution approach the gate.

Thinking he was a rag-and-bone merchant doing his round of the various barracks in search of rags, etc., left behind by the "Tans," I halted him and asked him to produce his permit to enter barracks.

In a voice weak with hunger the stranger murmured "My name is Pilgrim and I want to join the Army."

I directed the visitor to the nearest Labour Exchange telling him that it was "MEN" we were looking for, not scarecrows.

He stammered something in a very pitiful voice about having exhausted his dole or something to that effect. I was beginning to feel sorry for the poor devil and was just reaching for my wallet to give him a note when Sergeant X—of the P.A. came on the scene and, upon hearing the visitor's story and observing his sad plight, was moved to most un-sergeantlike tears.

To my astonishment the visitor was not only admitted to the barracks but was brought to the cookhouse and finally the bath-house.

The next person to require my immediate attention was a nice young damsel who wanted to know about her separation allowance. She stated that her husband had been promoted sergeant and had been placed in charge of a "spittoon" and she wanted to know whether she would be entitled to any increase in her allowance.

I had her escorted from the vicinity of the barracks. Of course she may have meant "platoon."

\* \* \* \*

After months of hard work and fighting during which I lost all connection with Sergeant X, I was transferred to No. 4 Brigade, Limerick city area where I was surprised to meet him again.

We were relating some of our experiences whilst taking an official walk round the ancient city of the violated Treaty, and as we were approaching Thomond Bridge the sergeant fell back into my arms in what might be described as "a strong weakness." Following the direction of his startled glance I saw two soldiers riding push bikes and recognised one of them as the "Pilgrim." He had apparently made great progress up the ladder of fame and was a full blown C.Q.M.S., with all the airs and uniform of a B.Q.M.S. (Sam Browne, etc.), but he still lacked the appearance of a soldier.

I now agree with B.S.C.T. that the clothes do not make the soldier. The Pilgrim had progressed so well that he was able to attain the much-coveted title: The Dandy of the 31st.

How he made so much progress otherwise, however, will always remain an unsolved mystery to Sergeant X and LIAM FROM SIAM.

## THE WANDERER'S DIARY.

## CLEARING UP THE MESS.

## ATHLETICS AND JOURNALISM BOOMING IN LIMERICK.

**Wednesday, 21/5/1924.**—Witness a very interesting Hurling match on New Barracks Sports Ground between "A" and "C" Companies, 10th Battalion. After a hard-fought match "A" Company won by 3 points, scores standing: "A" Company, 1 goal 4 points; "C" Company, 1 goal 1 point.

\* \* \* \*

**Friday, 23/5/1924.**—The Brigade Athletic Association has held its inaugural meeting, under the Presidency of Father McCarthy, C.F., and Lieutenant A. Noonan, Brigade Staff, was elected Secretary. The latter gentleman informs me that Father McCarthy, in his opening speech, touched upon the necessity for intensive athletic training as a means for making No. 4 Brigade the premier athletic Brigade. He reminded the representatives that Limerick was the Championship Hurling Team last year, and hopes to see that honour once more coming this way. Commandant Walsh undertook, with the aid of Captain Brosnan and Lieutenant Nolan, 10th and 14th Battalions, to bring the Football Championship to the 4th; and, from the reports one hears of the progress made in Tennis training and Handball practice, it really seems that other Brigades are to have a very cold time. The 10th and 12th Battalions are to play a Football match at Tipperary shortly, and immediate arrangements are being made with a view to commencing inter-company matches in Hurling and Football. Last, but not least, the Brigade Headquarter Unit is to have the status of a Company in No. 10 Battalion. The 10th should feel highly honoured. (I write this as a Brigade Unit man.)

\* \* \* \*

**Saturday, 24/5/1924.**—According to one writer, "Excitement is the spice of life." If such be the case, we in Limerick are having a very tasty time. The electioneering now proceeding apace reminds me of one successful candidate years ago. On being returned as M.P. he addressed his constituents thus: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have sought your favours for the past ten days. You may now seek mine."

\* \* \* \*

**Tuesday, 27/5/1924.**—The "Journalistic Feeling" is rapidly taking hold in the 4th Brigade. Here in New Barracks we have a gentleman of pseudo-Asiatic origin hunting for the "Pilgrim," and occasionally looking at this present writer with a hungry eye. I appeal to you Mr. Ed., "Is this fair?" Here have I been patting the C.M.P. on its imaginary back for the last few issues, and then you permit a "Pilgrim" to destroy the groundwork. Another recruit to the New Barracks crowd is J. J. Rea, who had just been transferred from Templemore.

\* \* \* \*

**Wednesday, 28/5/1924.**—Polling day! Hungry canvassers attempt to learn how I have exercised the franchise, and give me the feeling that I have the fate of the nation in my hands. Thank Heaven, I never became a politician. I don't mind a friendly argument with a Lewis Gun or Lee Enfield, but when Political Weapons are in use—?—?—? 'Tis too dangerous.

\* \* \* \*

**Thursday, 29/5/1924.**—Did some person say the other day that we have no traditions in the Army? I denounce that as a falsehood, for, apart from all those glorious traditions coming to us from '98 onwards, we have some only just seeing the light. At least, this is the impression I obtain when I hear some ancient warrior (aged about 20) talking to one of the new recruits just coming in. I overheard one the other day say: "Yes, my lad, things were very different two years ago—that was in the dark days."

\* \* \* \*

**Saturday, 31/5/24.**—This may be true; again, it may not. Two gentlemen of the Signal Corps were travelling in a smoking compartment the other day from Dublin to Limerick, and were enjoying the carriage to themselves, when, at Kildare, a middle-aged lady stepped in. After an exchange of commiserating glances, No. 1 of the Signals started to tap a message

## A MUCH-NEEDED "REFORMATION" AT G.H.Q.

Things had been going very badly in the Sergeants' Mess. Perhaps it was the increased numbers in the Clerical Mess; or, perhaps again, it was the way in which the Staff wanted to create a record for quick service, and deal a "smashing" blow at the Officers' Mess Staff. But the fact remained (and it was about all that did) that nearly all the delph, etc., in the place had disappeared. Not all the sleuths in the Intelligence Department next door could discover as much as a solitary spoon, which speaks volumes for the Army capacity for camouflage, and the war possibilities of the Park.

\* \* \* \*

Something had to be done, or else the Q.M. would be called on to supply jam-mugs; so, to prevent the introduction of another type, the President decided to call a general meeting. Even though some unkind people stated that the gas strike had rendered the meeting necessary, everyone knew that an important military event—the annexation of "China"—was the real reason. A new Committee had already been elected (the duties of our Committee, by the way, are to look as wise as possible, to say "Hear, hear" when the President thumps an empty table, and to whip up all the members for a general meeting when any point of administration requires settling); and it was unanimously agreed that the "strongest" men had been selected. Diplomacy had scored by including the Quartermaster-Sergeant. Punctually at 5.30 p.m. all the leading lights of non-commissioned society were observed entering the Mess for the debate, by an admiring crowd of privates, who knew the value of influence. The Press was represented by the boy who comes with the 6.30 "Telegraph" at 5 p.m.

After a lengthy discussion, when everyone was satisfied that they had succeeded in impressing the general assembly with the wisdom of their counsel, and their knowledge of domestic utensils, it dawned at last that financial powers would have to be voted to the Secretary. This drastic decision was only arrived at when every other course had been eliminated—one member had even suggested that a claim might be lodged under the Malicious Injuries Act—and, on the defeat of threepenny, sixpenny and shilling movements, it was eventually agreed to levy a subscription of 2s. per man. In his concluding remarks, the President said that, in his opinion, the whole trouble lay in the injudicious handling of delicate articles of the Mess constitution, which, he declared, had cracked and broken under the strain.

\* \* \* \*

The proceedings had an affecting sequel on the following pay-day, when the collection started. All and sundry "parted up" manfully, and with an air of assumed nonchalance which might deceive a lot, but some there were who could discern on the brows of the married members, evidence of serious reflection, which was a tribute to the efficiency of the Domestic Ministry of Finance, and in the eyes of the single fellows, fleeting thoughts of curtailed cinema expenditure. Truly, life's pathway was not all roses—but, after all, one must eat and drink, whether one likes it or not.

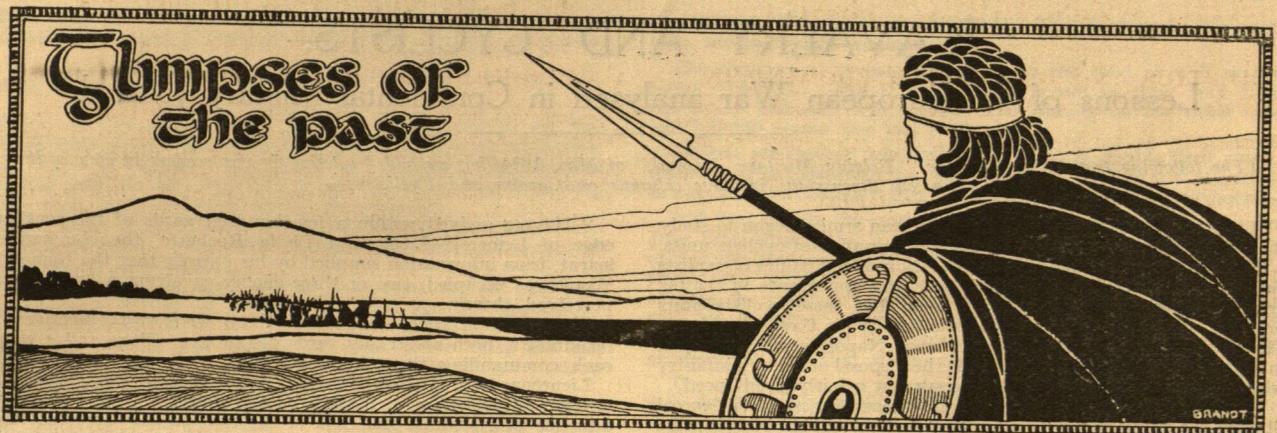
\* \* \* \*

Dry the starting tear, dear readers. A kind Camp Commandant heard of the "crocks"—or crux—and, funds being healthy, came to the rescue like a hero, and a gentleman. The Committee congratulated themselves on having made a "hit" by being in office at the time, and everyone hopes to live merrily ever after.

J.G.O'L.

in Morse on the window; and, No. 2 replying, a conversation not complimentary to the lady was conducted. The lady sat on, saying nothing, until she rose to leave the carriage at Templemore. Then she handed No. 1 a visiting card, and said, "Good morning." The feelings of No. 1 can be realised when he saw the words: "Miss —, Instructor in Morse Signalling. Terms on application."

THE WANDERER.



The earliest instance of men being drilled in the art of war occurred in the days of Palamedis of Aragos, who perished during the siege of Troy. He was the first commander to range his followers in a regular line of battle, and is said to have invented the "password" for sentinels.

Cannon was invented by a German named Schwartz in 1320. The Moors employed artillery against the Spanish troops about 1343. During the wars between France and England in the fourteenth century, great advantage was gained by the side that used the larger numbers of cannon, and historians tell us that as many as six pieces of artillery were brought into use during the progress of the Battle of Crecy.

The Battle of Sadowa, which led to the legislative independence of Hungary, was fought in July, 1866, between the Austrians and the Prussians. The fight began at 10.30 a.m. and lasted several hours. 400,000 men were engaged, and the conflict, which was fierce and bloody, was looked upon as the most important of modern times. The Austrians lost 174 field pieces, about 40,000 killed and wounded, and 10,000 prisoners. The Prussians lost 10,000 men.

The musket, from which the modern rifle is descended, was first used about the year 1560. The hand-culverin or small cannon was used towards the close of the fifteenth century.

The regulations governing the use of hand-culverins were distinctly quaint. The weapon measured about four feet in length, and weighed fifteen pounds. The soldier entrusted with one of these primitive guns had a "varlet" in attendance who carried the ammunition, and whose duty it was to see that the weapon was kept clean and ready for use.

Grenades were invented by the Spanish in 1594, and the French army adopted the missile in 1667. A company of soldiers, called Grenadiers was raised in this year and in addition to the usual arms carried hand-grenades.

Hussars was the name originally applied to the Hungarian militia which was raised in 1359.

Dragoons are said to have derived the name from the Roman "Draconarii" or mounted infantry. In modern times France was the first European country to raise a Dragoon regiment.

Samuel Colt, the inventor of the "Colt Revolver" was a native of Connecticut. He patented the "revolving pistol" in 1835. Shortly afterwards this weapon was adopted by the American Army.

From an interesting little handbook on military discipline, published about 1670, we learn that the sergeant in a regiment "must be farre from being addicted to the hellish vice of drinkinage or dicing." He is charged on all occasions "to act wisely and valiantly," and finally the sergeant "should bee the eye; eare; mouth; hand; and feet of his superior officers."

The corporal, or as he was called in those days, the "Caporal" appears to have been a much harassed individual, he, when not on duty, was to devote his time to the work of teaching all the men in his troop "their postures; and how to handle their weapons." and, adds the compiler of this treatise, "you see this caporal of ours hath work enough to do for all the pay or wages he gets." A corporal received about one shilling per day.

Company clerks at that period were enjoined to be strictly sober, and it was also expected that they should be able to write and keep accounts.

The American Civil War began in 1861, and terminated, with the complete defeat of the Confederate forces under Robert E. Lee, at the battle of Farmville on April 6th, 1865.

During the Franco-German War, 1870-1871, there were thirty-five major engagements. The Germans won twenty-six battles, and there were four indecisive encounters.

In October, 1870, Metz was surrendered to the Prussians. Three Marshals, sixty-six Generals, about 6,000 Officers, 173,000 men, 400 pieces of artillery and 53 standards passed into the hands of the conquerors.

The Battle of Mars-la-Tour, August 16th, 1870, was gained by the Prussians under Prince Frederick Charles, after twelve hours fighting. This battle was accounted the most sanguinary of the whole campaign. 17,000 men were slain or wounded on both sides.

At the Battle of Waterloo Napoleon commanded an Army of 71,947 men, and had 246 pieces of cannon. Wellington's force consisted of 67,661 men and 156 guns. Blucher's force of Prussians who turned the tide of victory in favour of Wellington consisted of 50,000 and 104 guns. The French lost about 30,000 in the battle.

# CAVALRY AND CYCLISTS.

## Lessons of the European War analysed in Continental Military Journal.

(The following translation from the "Belgian Military Journal," of May, 1924, has an added interest for our readers in view of the recent discussions in these columns on Cavalry and Cyclists):—

It was in 1894 that many of the European armies began to study the use that could be obtained from the formation of cyclists units.

Those attempts resulted in the formation of companies of cyclists and later on battalions who made their first appearance in the big army manoeuvres. Soon it was seen that these cyclists units properly organised could be of much benefit for Cavalry support. The infantry cyclists thus created what Napoleon insisted upon in his memoirs, the need of placing at the disposal of cavalry infantry who would be able to follow the cavalry at a fairly good speed.

There was not, however, any war experience to assist the General Staff in the study of this totally new question, so that every cyclist group that took part in the 1914 campaign—the first war in which they were used—had an organisation and a theory which were the exclusive results of peace-time experiments.

It is to be noted that in France and Belgium notably these formulas agreed with the experience that was later to be gained in the great war.

In the beginning of the war, the cyclists units organically attached to the cavalry were few. In Belgium and in France there was one battalion (or group) for each cavalry division; this battalion had a strength inferior to that of an infantry battalion, it having been assumed from the army manoeuvres that a company was insufficient and an ordinary battalion much too heavy.

In Germany, the battalions of light infantry accompanying the cavalry (in wagons) furnished one cyclist company each.

The distribution of the cyclists units was as follows:

### The Cyclists Units.

In Belgium the cavalry division organically possessed, when war was declared, one battalion of cyclists, armed with carbines (450).

In France one group of cyclists for each cavalry division (400).

In Germany, there were one or two cyclists companies for each battalion.

These groups were to assist and to reinforce the cavalry in every circumstance of war.

Needless to say, before this conception had been adopted there was much divergence of opinion and some even held that the cyclists should be utilised for reconnaissance and protective service in substitution for the cavalry.

It is interesting to have recourse to the war experience which will enable an opinion, based on facts and not on imagination, to be formed.

It is proposed to review rapidly what the cyclists units were required to do during the war and to examine their performance in each case. Conclusions can then be best drawn.

According to the historical records of the 10th French Cavalry division, a detachment of this group performed a reconnaissance on the 10th August, 1914, in Lorraine.

This detachment came into contact with very superior enemy forces. Compelled to keep to the road its reply was difficult and in order to disengage from the conflict had to retreat in echelon formation and by sections and to fight against great odds.

This reconnaissance miscarried after having suffered severe losses; its commander and several men were killed.

This typical example is cited in order to show how great the mistake is to employ cyclists units for reconnaissance purposes. They are unable either to resort to artifice or to manoeuvre, being bound to the road.

Opposed to this example of cyclist reconnaissance is that of a cavalry detachment. This liberty of action which the horse gives in reconnaissance allows the cavalry to move rapidly over various terrains.

This is scarcely possible with cyclists detachments, the cavalry detachments are able to manoeuvre with the minimum of losses and with much success, thanks to their action of speed, mobility and surprise.

### A Cavalry Episode of August, 1914.

The following from the "Cavalry Review" is another example. On the 14th of August, 1914, a detachment of the 1st French Hussars left Luneville in advance of the general march.

"Having arrived within a few hundred yards of the southern edge of Leintrey, Lieutenant De la Rochette, the commander, learnt, from information supplied by his patrols, that the Remabois Wood was occupied, two or three enemy cavalrymen having been perceived therein.

The situation then was thus: there were two objectives to reconnoitre, both about 300 yards distance, a village and a wood, each commanding the other.

Lieutenant De la Rochette decided to effect at first the reconnaissance of the village. He approached Leintrey with some of the advance guard whilst the bulk of the detachment were scattered along a fold in the ground on the look out, facing the edges of the wood: The village was unoccupied, but at the northern exit the party was met with a well-sustained fire from the direction of the railway Luneville-Aoricoirst.

Some minutes afterwards the Lieutenant perceived through his field glasses some infantry deployed and distributed in groups behind the sheafs of corn. The strength was estimated at one company.

Leaving an observation post at the northern exit the Lieutenant returned to the remainder of the detachment with the intention of sending back a report and of effecting the reconnaissance of the wood; it was about 10 a.m. The writing of the report had scarcely begun when the alarm was given. "Here they are, Lieutenant." From the north-east corner of the wood were galloping in column 12 enemy cavalry men. The Lieutenant with two squads charged them.

The result of the encounter was as follows:—

On the German side, 6 killed, 4 seriously wounded, including the commander, 6 horses captured.

On the French side, no casualty, a few insignificant cuts.

According to the declaration of a prisoner a battalion was deployed at the northern end of the railway Luneville-Aoricoirst with some troops at the south of this line 800 yards from Leintrey.

It is to be believed that had a cyclist detachment been placed in similar conditions, that having no patrols on the left it would not be aware of the presence of enemy cavalry in the Remabois Wood. It would have reconnoitred the Leintrey village and have been received by the enemy battalion's fire at the northern end. A half-turn would then be made in order to avoid an unequal contest, and it would then risk being taken on the flanks by the light cavalry concealed in the wood.

### A Cyclist Reconnaissance.

If the reconnaissance of cyclists units is not to be recommended, the reconnaissance of some cyclists should have good results. If it is a matter, for example, of determining whether such and such a route is followed by the enemy. It is in this light that Sergeant Noel of the Belgian battalion of cyclists succeeded with 12 men in accomplishing an important reconnaissance on the 9th August, 1914, in the Tongres region.

The object was to ascertain whether a force of 1,500 German cavalry which camped the evening before at the east of Tongres, was marching towards Waremme or towards Saint Trond.

The party set off at 5 a.m. along the road from Saint Trond to Oreye and intending to return by the Waremme-Saint Trond road. A mile and a half west of Oreye the party was stopped by heavy fire from a thicket situated not far from the road. The cyclists turned back the road with the intention of reaching Tongres by the Heers-Looz road.

At Brouckom the party was fired on by a party of Uhlans who disappeared into the woods. Continuing their route the cyclists were met by rifle fire from the southern edge of Looz which was occupied by a detachment of Uhlans. Sergeant Noel further ascertained that there were other troops also in the village. He retreated to Golinden by Heers where he learned that there were two Uhlans squadrons with machine guns at the east of that place.

The cyclists then pedalled off at full speed around by Saint Trond where an enemy squadron was observed. Their mission completed they returned to their H.Q.

The information collected enabled the Command to see that the Germans were massing towards Saint Trond and not Waremme.

#### Points to be Noted.

There are two points to be noted in the procedure of this reconnaissance, points which are common to all cyclists reconnaissance.

(1) Whilst it underwent heavy rifle fire, it stopped, reconnoitred as far as possible, and turns back because being bound to keep to the road these obstacles cannot be overcome.

(2) In spite of everything the cyclists showed their preference for the good roads. On medium roads they felt their means of reconnaissance diminished.

It is on account of these reasons that their use for such reconnaissance is limited to cases of the kind above mentioned.

Cyclists reconnoissances can equally gain negative information rapidly by scouring free country or areas where there are but weak enemy detachments: although in this case the use of armoured cars is preferred.

To-day, the reconnaissance detachment is the regulation, especially when operating in enemy country. In order to ensure its object, the detachment should be under the command of an Officer.

But if the detachment, which also participates in the search for information, is no longer able to advance the accomplishment of its mission will eventually require a forcible action to open a way for reconnaissance. Force is necessary for reconnaissance, as has been shown by the war.

It is then necessary to constitute a detachment capable both of reconnoitring and of engaging the enemy in order to complete its task.

The main body of the division should be ready to collect these detachments and to furnish them with assistance. This latter will be necessary when it becomes useful to destroy the lines of resistance which hold the detachments from continuing in their tasks.

In order to gain information either at the beginning or during hostilities, in the case of a flanking manoeuvre or when a breach has been made in the enemy's line, it is almost always necessary to reduce all obstacles offered to the detachment.

Consequently, the problem is how to constitute the different echelons of the reconnaissance arrangement for cavalry and cyclists.

The reconnaissance detachments ought always be very mobile and pliant enough in order to manoeuvre by "infiltration" (method of drilling men across dangerous zones in two's and three's) or outflanking capable of moving rapidly over various terrain without hindrance from the various obstacles usually found in field-work.

The cavalry squadrons fill in these conditions excellently and are designed for supplying these detachments.

#### Rhone Manoeuvres of 1923.

The Rhone manoeuvres of September, 1923, when a light division amply supplied with modern material (tanks, caterpillar tractors, etc.), was fully experimented upon. The cavalry squadrons ought to be preferred to cyclists who must necessarily remain on the road, or to motors less mobile than the cavalry, and like all non-armoured cars are exposed to surprise attacks.

However, it is believed that the association of cyclists troops with reconnaissance squadrons should have favourable results.

The half regiment of cavalry reinforced with a cyclist detachment and if possible motor-cyclists constitutes the required formation.

In Germany General Von Poseck, inspector of Cavalry, in reviewing the objects of that branch in his book "The German Cavalry in Belgium and in France in 1914," admits that ground reconnaissance ought not only be on the outlook for information but should dominate in the zone. Strongly formed reconnaissance detachments are hence desired by him: one or two cavalry squadrons, reinforced by cyclists, machine guns mounted on motors, machine gun section and artillery.

As for the main body of the division, as it is required to reinforce these detachments when required, it also should be similarly equipped. Combat by fire is the normal mode of action, hence the division should have all necessary means for powerful fire.

Beyond supports transported by lorries and whose intervention depends on the condition of the road (bridges destroyed, road having shell holes caused by an aerial bombardment of a motor convoy) it is prudent to arrange the cyclist troops whose entry into action on foot alongside the horsemen is certain and immediate.

The experience of the war has shown that the cyclist always follows, sometimes it is true only by great efforts, the cavalry

divisions to which they were attached. They have never, however, been missing when required.

The columns of cyclists are slaves to the road as well as the motor columns. But if an obstacle comes in their way they can easily dismount and resume their saddles on the other side and quickly regain any loss of time.

Cyclists are further, when necessary, able to double their speed, without inconvenience to the other columns. When it is necessary to pass another column it can be done without much inconvenience.

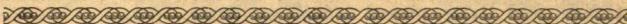
It is best to cite the case of the 2nd group of French cyclists in July 1918, during the Soissons offensive. The historical records of this unit mentions that "one night, the group leaving Company, passed the whole cavalry division. The following day in the evening the group in single column left Saint Mard and came up with an enending column of wagons. The men were blinded with the dust raised for more than 25 miles. Moreover it is necessary to note that at this time the roads were bad."

The cavalry remains the ground reconnaissance service because it is the best suitable for such work. The cyclists assist in this object by assuring, when required, a heavy volume of fire.

Organically attached to the cavalry divisions the cyclists do not prejudice the cavalry mobility.

Owing to the number of units being increased, in limits which are to be determined, the cyclists allow the Command to guard against delay which is always to be feared in the intervention of reinforcements by wagons.

CAPTAIN COMDT. DUGORDIN.



# ENGLISH INVITATION TO IRISH ARMY BOXERS.

Notes and News of the Army Athletic Association—G.H.Q. organising Swimming and Water Polo Teams—A.A.A. Convention Next Week—Meeting of Executive Council—Formation of New Athletic Commands Arrangements for Championships.

The Curragh Command Convention was held on 23rd May at Ponsonby Barracks, Commandant McHugh presiding.

Colonel Sean Quinn was elected President; Commandant O'Connell, Vice-President; Captain O'Higgins, Treasurer; C.-S.-M. Cunningham, Hon. Sec.

It was arranged to have a Hurling practice match between teams selected by Commandant O'Connell and Lieutenant Sherlock, from which the Command team to meet the School of Instruction, Kildare, will be selected.

The Curragh Command, owing to recent transfers, should be in a position to place very strong athletic teams in the field this season.

Army Hurlers played a prominent part in the Leinster Championship match, Kilkenny v. Dublin. Finlay, Aylward, O'Neill and Barry played a brilliant game.

It behoves Army Hurlers and Footballers to keep in strict training in view of their forthcoming engagements v. the winners of the All-Ireland Hurling and Football Championships.

Commandant Lohan, Claremorris Command, played a great game for Mayo v. Dublin in the All-Ireland Semi-Final at Croke Park.

A Football match of keen interest to the Army was played at Croke Park on Sunday evening last between O'Tooles and Keatings. Army players figured prominently, Lieutenant O'Brien and Vol. Synnott (O'Tooles), Lieutenant Murphy, Sergeant Doyle and Captain O'Doherty (Keatings) showing fine form. The O'Tooles, who played a very fine combined game, ran out easy winners.

A matter of greatest interest to Army athletes at the moment is the Irish Amateur Boxing Championships, which are being held at Portobello Barracks Gymnasium this week, commencing on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock. Close on 100 entries have been received. One half of the entrants are Army men, including Kidley, Murphy, Dwyer, Duggan, McDonagh, McCormack, Kelleher, Flaherty, Doyle, Joynt, Metcalfe and McAllinden.

The Civic Guards are also represented by a strong team, O'Brien, Chase, Forde and Hamilton being the pick of their team.

The D.M.P. have two representatives—O'Driscoll (Heavy) and McCabe (Welter).

Trinity is represented by Hilliard.

St. James's Gate have six representatives, who have undergone a special course of training under the ex-Irish Heavy-weight Champion, Dan Voyles.

Connaught have representatives from Sligo, Galway and Mayo.

Ulster is sending a strong team, each man having already proved his worth.

This year's Championships have a great interest for the contestants. The winners have the honour of representing Ireland at the Tailteann and Olympic Games.

The Army Boxing Team has received an invitation to meet an English selection at Liverpool during the month of July.

We expect all the available supporters of the Army representatives to be present to encourage their favourites to victory.

The Tournament will be continued on Thursday and Friday evenings. First bout each evening at 7 o'clock sharp.

G.H.Q.'s Command has decided to organise Swimming and Water Polo Teams.

Sergeant Kennedy, Records Office, winner of the annual Liffey event, is the coach.

The A.A.A. Convention will take place on June 13th, commencing at 2.30 o'clock sharp. Nominations for the different offices on the Executive Council should be forwarded to the Secretary, Portobello Barracks, at once.

The Executive Council has made application for representation in the Tailteann Hurling and Football trials.

Captain Con Brosnan, who played such a prominent part in the Football game, Dublin (All-Ireland Champions) v. the Army, is playing great Football with the Kerry County team.

Responsible officials have been notified to hold Command Convention at once.

We have not been informed of the action taken except in the cases of G.H.Q. and Curragh Commands.

An interesting Football match was played at Portobello Barracks on Wednesday evening, 28th ult., between teams representing Engineers and 23rd Battalion. The latter won by a narrow margin after a hard game.

The 23rd Battalion were victorious on Saturday, 31st ult., over Collins Barracks selected, by the narrow margin of one point.

The G.H.Q.'s Command League, initiated at the beginning of last season, still remains unfinished.

We suggest the starting of a new League in Hurling and Football. The G.H.Q.'s Command has received much strength under the new scheme of Army Athletics.

Unless competitions are organised we fear this material will be unrecognised.

Army athletes will learn with delight that the Army Football Captain, Commandant Tommy Ryan, is on the road to recovery. He had the misfortune to have his arm badly fractured on the occasion of the Tipperary Football Final.

A very enjoyable Boxing Tourney was held at McKee Barracks on Wednesday evening, 28th ult. The Tourney was organised by the Civic Guard Sports Committee.

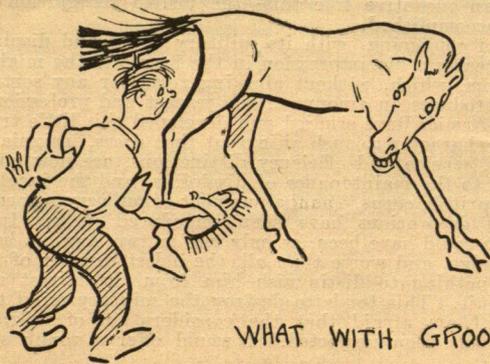
The Gardai Boxing Team has made rapid strides towards perfection since securing the services of Tommy Moloney, late of the Curragh Command.

The most promising Boxer on view at the Tourney was Guard Chase. Chase represented the Athlone Command at the Army Boxing Championships last year.

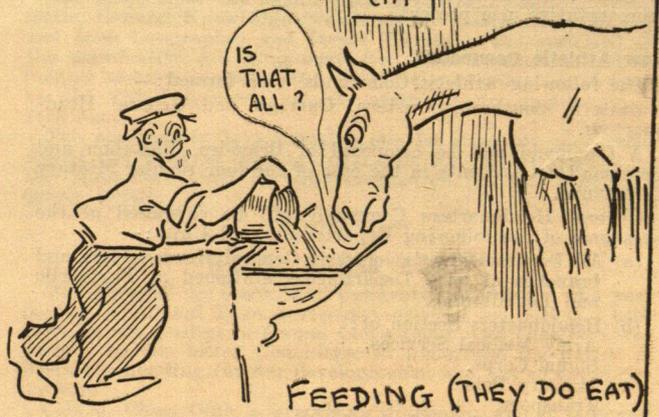
# MURPHY JOINS THE TRANSPORT



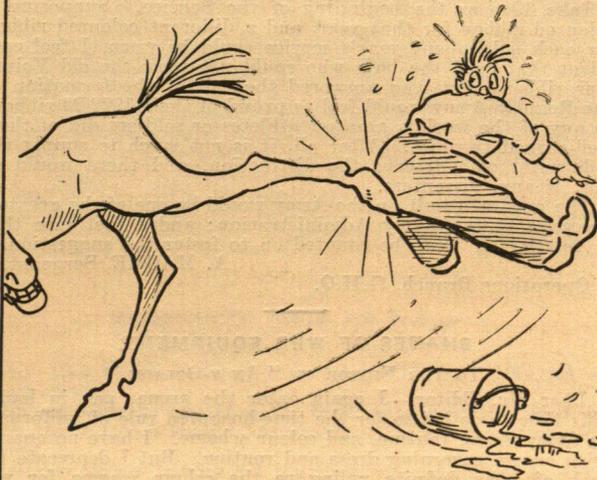
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ALPS. OR TRYING  
TO BOARD A  
TRAM CAR AT  
THE 'PILLAR'  
AT 6.30 P.M.



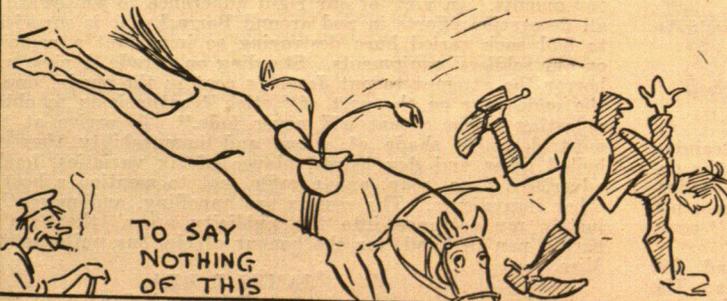
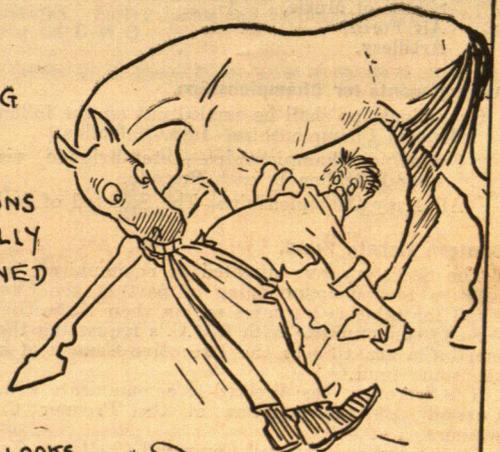
WHAT WITH GROOMING



FEEDING (THEY DO EAT)



AND HAVING  
MY BASE  
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TO SAY  
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EVERY  
PICTURE  
TELLS  
A  
STORY

BSC. HARRISON

## MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Executive Council, A.A.A., was held at Portobello Barracks on Monday, 19th of May, Major-General D. Hogan (Chairman) presiding. Also present—Rev. T. J. O'Callaghan (Vice-Chairman), Colonels Cronin (Hon. Treas.), Joseph Byrne (Cork), Rev. Sean Pigott (Dublin), Captain Keogh (Dublin), Captain Bruen (Curragh), Captains O'Brien and O'Doherty (A.A.A.), and Commandant Colgan (Sec.).

It was decided to hold the Convention on Friday, June the 13th, commencing at 2.30 o'clock sharp.

The Secretary was instructed to have balance sheet and accounts audited by Messrs. O'Connor and Co., Chartered Accountants, copies of balance sheets and Secretary's report to be forwarded to each G.O.C., O/C., Brigades and Battalions.

It was decided to summon two delegates from each Brigade to attend the Convention, and to request G.O.C.'s to have representative also present.

### New Athletic Commands.

The following Athletic Commands were formed:—

Eastern, Southern, Western, Curragh and General Headquarters.

A Command will be composed of Brigades, Battalion and Command detachments in the case of the four regular Military Commands.

General Headquarters Command will be composed of the personnel of the following Departments and Units:—

- (a) All Departments stationed at General Headquarters and branches of such Departments stationed at Portobello and Islandbridge.
- (b) Headquarters Section of:
  - Army Medical Services,
  - Signal Corps,
  - Military Police,
  - Transport,
  - Engineers (Barrack Services),
  - School of Music,
  - Air Force,
  - Artillery.

### Arrangements for Championships.

Championships shall be carried out on the following lines:—  
Brigade Championships—Inter-Battalion.

Command Championships—Inter-Brigade, viz., the winning Battalion in each Brigade.

All-Army Championships—The Selected of each Command.

### Canteen Rebate Fund.

The Secretary was directed to communicate with G.O.C.'s relative to the apportioning of part of the Canteen Rebate Fund for athletic purposes within their respective Commands. Also to communicate with G.O.C.'s requesting them to recommend the granting to the Executive Council of a grant from the same fund.

The Secretary was directed to communicate with the G.O.C., Curragh, on the question of the Premier Cup Company winners.

It was ordered that all Command Challenge Cups should be returned to the A.A.A. Headquarters immediately.

### G.H.Q. HARRIERS' CLUB.

Under the aegis of B.S.M. Cyril Kelly there is in training for the Tailteann Trials the nucleus of what should later develop into a good team. All, including the B.S.M., are undergoing a course of steady methodical training; and it will not be surprising if, as a result, a couple of "dark ones" come up in the principal events.

B.S.M. Kelly is specialising in the half-mile and 440 yards, and in his training shows both pace and stamina. The one to beat him in either or both these events will have to "move some."—(Communicated.)

## 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.*

### THE QUESTION OF DECORATIONS.

To the Editor "An t-Oglach."

Sir,—Has it ever struck you that the Army Authorities have lost sight of one of the little essentials dear, instinctively, to the heart of the soldier, namely, outward appreciation? In every branch of sport or game, medals, cups or other trophies are eagerly contested, and to the happy winner the smallest and cheapest souvenir is priceless in value. Promoters in all manly competitions are fully alive to the fact that there is nothing greater for inspiring zeal, earnestness and satisfaction than an incentive like this—the visible recognition of something accomplished.

The art of soldiering, with its military pomp and display, naturally creates a big impression in the breast of the mighty military atom, which, without allowing room for any sort of egotism, introduces an amount of self-respect and professional pride. All Armies have studied and developed this little trait of soldierly character to such an extent that dress, insignia of rank, corps, service and efficiency distinctions, are now quite as essential to the maintenance of discipline, and the inculcation of "esprit de corps," as the payment of military respects.

Very few decorations have been introduced in the Irish Army which could have been, as only one or two Services have a special badge, and worse than all, the oldest member of the Army has nothing to distinguish him from the newest and rawest recruit. This tends to destroy the military mind terribly, and I am afraid that the consideration of military psychology has been neglected. I would offer a rough suggestion.

Take 1916 as the beginning of the Service. Supposing a coloured ribbon for that year, and a different coloured ribbon for each subsequent year's service could be worn, I feel confident that even the boys who could not wear the old Volunteer ribbons, but who answered the call at the formation of the Regular Army would feel as proud of their 1922-23 ribbons as any of the world's greatest athletes or soldiers did of their well-earned trophies. After all, it is not much to supply the lads with, who deserve the distinction, and there would be few, if any, dissenters.

The general result on the Army would be one of the greatest successes of the Army Administration; and I feel sure that "An tOglach" can be counted on to foster the suggestion.

A. MAGEE, Sergeant.

Operations Branch, G.H.Q.

### SHADES OF WEB EQUIPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "AN T-OGLACH."

Dear Mr. Editor,—I again enter the arena, pen in hand; this time to do battle for the time-honoured rule of uniformity in Army dress, routine, and colour scheme. I have no quarrel with orders governing dress and routine. But I deprecate the lack of some definite ruling re the colour scheme for web equipments. In view of our rigid adherence to whitewash in all decoration efforts in and around Barracks, it is surprising to find such varied hues destroying so important a principle on our soldiers' equipments. Standing on parade, I view with horror the attempt to put Joseph's coat in the shade, due to the endeavour on the part of "stick" enthusiasts to obtain a lasting colour "that will never fade." To arrive at this most desirable shade of colour and immutability they try boiled grass and dog leaves, blanco of six varieties, loudly-advertised dyes, soap, and paraffin, not to mention a host of other ingredients. The results are appalling, and more than justify my entrance into the publicity arena, there to do battle, pen in hand, for the honour of glorious uniformity.—  
Mise,

JAMES J. REA,

Private, A Coy., 12th Batt.

Nenagh, 26th May, 1924.

**OUR GREAT SERIAL—QUESTION.**

TO THE EDITOR OF "AN t-OGLACH."

A Chara,—Your correspondents, "H.M.G.L." and "S.O.C." have written so ably on the subject of "A Serial: To Be or Not to Be" published in "An t-Oglach," that it is with much diffidence I venture to suggest a compromise.

You would, I am sure, retain the interest of your readers, and at the same time not cause any disappointment, if a number be missed, by publishing a complete story each fortnight, written by same author and round same characters on the style of W. W. Jacobs.

But, if you have a heart at all, please—oh! please, cut out the love stuff!!!—Mise,

Portobello Barracks,  
25th May, 1924.

CATHAL.

**QUERIES FROM CUSTUME BARRACKS.**

TO THE EDITOR OF "AN t-OGLACH."

A Chara,—What we want to know in the Western Command H.Q.'s is:—

How is the recruiting getting on?  
When is the usual "Sporting" Half-day going to commence?

What does the President of the Sergeants' Mess at Headquarters think of his "group" of diners without him?  
Where does he be when these stunts are on?

Who handed the G.A. on gate duty a copy of "Galway Grey" for a pass?

Was he let out?

What about a Handball Tournament between the S.G.'s and the Battalion?

Would Captain Doyle and his "buttee" give a hand?

What about the Q.M. giving a requisition for repairs to Alley?

Would Q.M.S. of Engineers gladly undertake to supply the material?

Did Lieut. Kelly write that "Serial" for "An t-Oglach" yet?

Where are all the actors gone to?  
Perhaps S.-M. Kelly and Sergeant Caffrey could root them out? (No trumpet-calling, please!)

What does the O/C of Tennis think of his new Court?  
When is the Billiard Tournament starting in the Sergeants' Mess?

Who said McCormack and Hardiman would be in the final?

Yours, TRUMPETER.

**SERGEANTS' MESS AT G.H.Q.**

TO THE EDITOR OF "AN t-OGLACH."

Sir,—This is our first letter to "An t-Oglach." We ask a favour of you.

We are sorry to say that for some time past the interest which the N.C.O.'s should have taken in their own Mess was lacking.

However, a few having got together, we are glad to be able to say that, after one week of enthusiastic work, things are as they should be in the Sergeants' Mess at G.H.Q.

We wish to record through the medium of "An t-Oglach" our very grateful thanks to "our own" Camp Commandant, Commandant P. Ennis, for the kindness he has shown to us in the past and during our many worrying visits of the past week. He has met us in all our requests, and given us very decent financial help. With his name we wish you would also couple that of Lieutenant McKenna, Camp Quartermaster.

We sincerely hope that the good relationship between the commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers existing at G.H.Q. shall continue, and that by our carrying ourselves as is becoming to our ranks we shall give the lie to what outsiders so often refer to as "lack of discipline."

Wishing you a successful future, and hoping we shall remain

THE BEST OF FRIENDS.

Sergeants' Mess, G.H.Q.,  
28/5/24.

**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.**

**Important Announcement.**

The attention of readers is called to an important announcement in our advertising columns this day. The Civil Service Commission announce an examination for the large number of one hundred posts in the Clerical Grade of the Saorstát. The examination is confined to Army candidates, and an Army candidate is defined as one who has served nine months in the Army prior to the 1st day of April, 1924.

The posts are pensionable under the Superannuation Acts, and are, of course, permanent and established. The initial salary ranges from £70 (plus bonus) at 18 years of age to £90 (plus bonus) at 22 years of age or over.

The bonus at present on £70 is £63, and on £90 is £81. The scale of salary goes to a maximum of £200 a year, plus bonus.

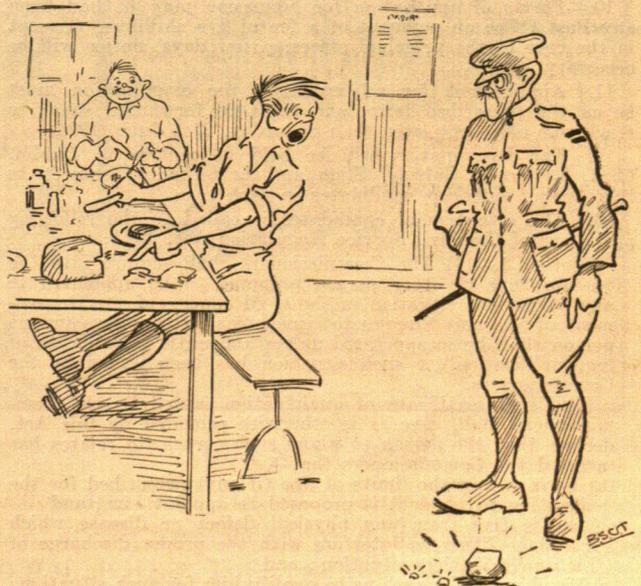
The subjects of the examination are Irish, English, Arithmetic, General Knowledge (which mainly means Irish History and Irish Geography) and Precise Writing. The standard of the examination will be an easy one. The examination will be held at suitable centres. The date of the examination is fixed for the 17th July next, and the latest date for application is 21st June.

The opportunity is a valuable one for ex-Army men, who should not delay in making application for full particulars to the Runaidhe, Civil Service Commission, 33 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

**G.H.Q. CHESS CLUB.**

We are glad to learn that Commandant Cotter, who succeeded Lieutenant Tuke as representative of the G.H.Q. Chess Club on the Tailteann Games Chess Committee, has been requested by the latter Committee to undertake the duties of Secretary pending further developments, and has accepted the position.

G.H.Q. Chess Club is practising diligently, and it is hoped that its representatives will make a good show at the Tailteann Games competitions. Entry forms can be obtained from Commandant Cotter at G.H.Q.



"What did you throw that lump of cheese on the floor for?"  
"The blamed thing was eating my bread."

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# CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

## EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENTS AS MALE CLERICAL OFFICERS.

For Military Candidates Only.

(Extract from *Iris Oifigiúil*, May 23, 1924.)

1. An Examination, confined to candidates who have served in the National Army, will be held on Thursday, 17th July, 1924, and following days, for 100 posts as Clerical Officers.

2. **Persons Eligible.**—The examination will be confined to officers and men who were over 18 and under 30 years of age on June 1st, 1924, and who have served in the Army for a period of nine months prior to 1st April, 1924. A candidate born on the 1st day of June would be admitted on the 18th, but not on the 30th, anniversary of his birth.

3. The subjects of the Examination will be: Irish, English, Arithmetic, General Knowledge, and Précis Writing.

4. The marks allotted to each subject will be:—

Irish	...	...	400
English	...	...	400
Arithmetic	...	...	400
General Knowledge	...	...	400
Précis Writing	...	...	200

5. Marks will also be allotted for Military Service as from January 1st, 1916; maximum marks, 300.

6. The minimum number of marks which a candidate must obtain on the examination (i.e., exclusive of Service Marks) to qualify for appointment shall be 50 per cent. of the total marks allotted.

7. Examination papers in General Knowledge and Précis Writing will be set in Irish and English, and candidates may answer in either language. Candidates who elect to answer in Irish will be allowed additional marks not exceeding 10 per cent. of the value of their answers.

8. Every successful candidate will be required to serve a probationary period of one year, and will not be finally appointed to the public service until his fitness shall have been approved by the Head of the Department in which the candidate is serving at the expiration of that period.

9. Successful candidates who receive appointments will hold their appointments under the will and pleasure of the Executive Council.

10.—Forms of application for admission may be had from any Post Office on payment of a fee of five shillings. Except in the case of the principal offices, a few days' notice will be necessary.

11. Applications for admission to the examination must be on the prescribed form, and must be forwarded so as to reach this office not later than Saturday, 21st June, 1924.

12. The Examination will be held at centres in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway, Sligo and Letterkenny, subject to there being sufficient candidates in each case.

13. The attention of candidates is called to the following provisions of the Civil Service Regulation Act, 1924:—

Section 3.—(1) The Commissioners shall inquire into the qualifications of every person proposed to be appointed to any permanent situation in the Civil Service of the Government of Saorstát Éireann to which this Act applies, and no person shall be so appointed unless and until a certificate of his qualification for such situation has been issued by the Commissioners.

(2) Every certificate of qualification issued by the Commissioners shall, save as is otherwise provided by this Act, declare that the person to whom such certificate relates has satisfied the Commissioners that—

- he is within the limits of age (if any) prescribed for the situation to which it is proposed to appoint him; and
- he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties in that situation; and
- his character is such as to qualify him for such situation; and
- he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his duties in that situation.

Section 4.—(2) Every such competitive examination (with the exceptions hereinafter in this Section mentioned) shall be open to all persons desiring to attend the same who are born in Ireland of Irish parents or who are the children of such persons, or who are citizens of Saorstát Éireann or the children of such citizens, and who pay the fees, and possess the qualifications as to age, health and character prescribed by the regulations made under this Section.

Section 9.—(1) The Minister for Finance may from time to time make regulations for controlling the Civil Service of the Government of Saorstát Éireann and providing for the classification, remuneration and other conditions and terms of service of all persons employed therein, whether permanently or temporarily; and may at any time revoke or vary any such regulation.

For the purposes of Section 3 of the Act successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination and to submit evidence of character.

14. The Minister for Finance authorises the following announcement to be made as to the conditions of service:—

(a) The scale of salary for Male Clerical Officers rises from £70 at 18 years of age by annual increments to a maximum of £200 per annum, plus the usual Civil Service Bonus.

(b) Successful candidates will, on appointment, receive the following salaries, according to age:—

Age at date of Appointment	Entering Salary	Salary plus Bonus at present rates of Bonus.
18 years	£70 plus bonus	£133 0 0
19 "	75 "	142 10 0
20 "	80 "	152 0 0
21 "	85 "	161 10 0
22 " and over	90 "	171 0 0

(c) The posts are pensionable posts under the Superannuation Acts.

(d) Successful candidates will be appointed to vacancies in Government Offices in Dublin, but they will be liable to transfer from Department to Department and to service in any place in the Saorstát if the public interest so requires.

(e) The hours of duty will be not less than 42 hours per week, and the annual leave will be 15 working days for the first five years of service and 21 working days thereafter.

(f) Officers of the Clerical Grade are eligible for promotion to the higher grades in the service. Promotion is by merit.

Coimisiun um Stát-Sheirbhís,  
33 Faithche Stiopháin,  
Baile Átha Cliath,  
Bealtaine, 1924.

### SYLLABUS.

#### (1) **Gaedhilg.**

- Ceisteanna ar chuid de sna nithe seo leanas:—  
Beannachta, aimsir, sláinte, galair, airgead, uimhreacha, díol is ceannach, an clog, etc.; tart, ócras, fearg, etc.
- Aiste beag nó sgéilín nó greas cainte (Agallamh).
- Aistriúchán: Béarla do chur ar phíosa nó ar phíosaf de Ghaedhilg shimplí.

#### (2) **English** (including Dictation).

Candidates will be expected to write a short essay. Handwriting and spelling will be judged from the candidate's answers to the English paper.

#### (3) **Arithmetic.**

The Simple and Compound Rules; Reduction; Averages and Approximation; Metric System.

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

#### (4) **General Knowledge.**

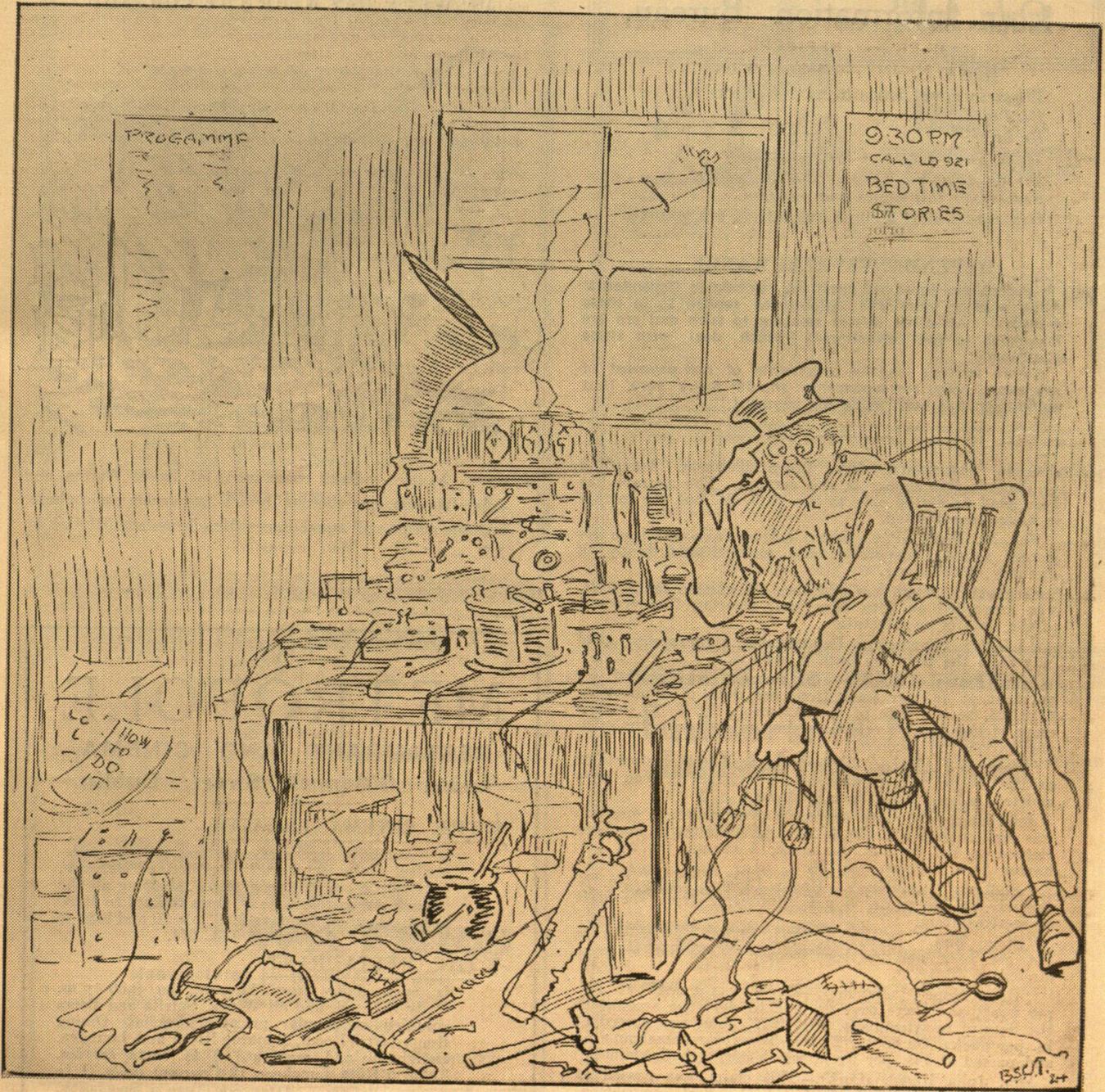
The examination paper will include easy questions on Geography and Irish History, of which candidates will be expected to answer at least one question in Geography.

#### (5) **Précis Writing.**

Candidates will be expected to write a summary of one or more passages of Irish or English.

There will be a choice of questions in every subject except Précis Writing.

PRIVATE MURPHY TRIES THE WIRELESS.



A TRIBUTE.

The Scribe was coming through a laneway in the heart of Dublin known to old-timers as "Quo Vadis?" when he encountered a group of newsboys engaged in altercation. Knowing, by sad experience, the folly of intervening in such disputes, he passed on. But as he passed he heard one young citizen of Dublin remark to another:

"Yer a liar! There was no Pacific Guard there."  
We think this is a very nice tribute.

OUR NEXT ISSUE

will be dated June 21st. All communications for insertion in this issue should reach the Editorial Office, G.H.Q., Parkgate, Dublin, **not later than Saturday, 14th inst.**

ingo  
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## Our Information Bureau.

When in doubt write to AN T-OGLACH.  
 BUT  
 Be brief.  
 Write on one side of the paper only.  
 Do not expect a reply by Post.  
 Send your full name and address.  
 Remember that anonymous letters are ignored.

### 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.

DEPENDANTS' ALLOWANCE.—Mrs. Breen (Belfast).—According to Records this soldier is still serving. The account has been paid as stated only to the 22/3/'24, but the matter is being investigated.

Vol. M. Healy, P.A. (Sligo).—This claim has been rejected, and the dependant was notified accordingly in January of this year.

Sergeant T. Hughes (Castlebar).—A cheque for £16 2s. was forwarded on 28th May last, clearing this account to the date of re-attestation.

"I.L.P." (Curragh).—Dependant's allowance is paid only from the time the form is sent in.

John Fields (Lifford).—This account was passed for payment at 7s. per week from the date of application, 3/10/'23, to the date of re-attestation, 19/12/'23, and is clear to the date of re-attestation, as stated in the communication you received.

"Bogman" (Kerry).—Why not read the instructions at the top of this column before writing? You have omitted to send your home address.

John Hughes (County Armagh).—The soldier in question was discharged on the 28/4/'24, and the account has been cleared to the date of discharge, a cheque for £1 17s. having been sent on 5/5/'24.

"Sufferer" (Athlone).—Under Defence Order No. 30 dependant's allowance is not admissable from the date of re-attestation.

"Spike Bull" (Youghal).—This claim was passed at 14s. per week, and has been cleared to the date of your discharge, 28/4/'24.

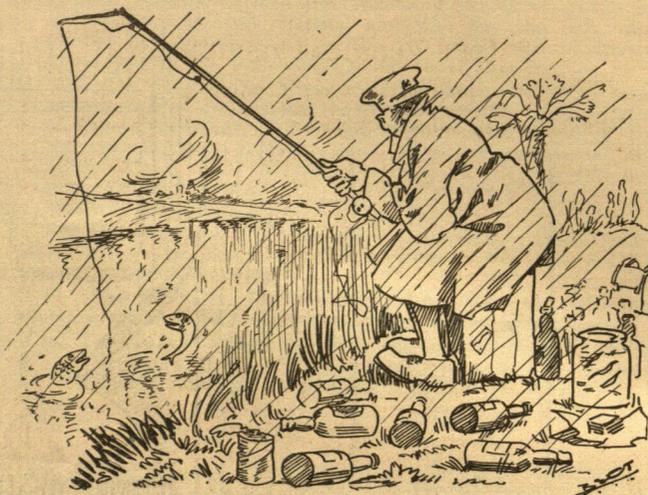
"Good Hope" (Bandon).—Denis was passed at 14s. per week, and there were 2s. due to clear the account at the date of re-attestation, 10/3/'24. John was passed at 7s. per week. On 25/11/'23 the claims were amalgamated and passed at 14s. per week, which covers both claims.

Mrs. Julia Keogh (Cork).—This claim was passed at 14s. per week from the date of the first application, 2/8/'23, the total amount paid up to 11/3/'24 being £22 6s. The soldier re-attested on the 12/3/'24.

MOTOR TRANSPORT.—"G" (Boyle, Roscommon).—You should make application in the first instance to your C.O., with a request that it be transmitted to the Officer i/c Transport.

SOLDIER'S WHEREABOUTS.—Lieutenant (Collins Barracks).—The soldier in question is at present serving with Headquarters Company, 17th Infantry Battalion, Micheal Barracks, Cork.

### A "WET" DAY NEAR THE CURRAGH.



Saith the Angler: "Take equal parts of Izaak Walton and John Jameson, mix thoroughly in a favourable atmosphere, and the result will equal Baron Munchsusen multiplied by XX + \* \* \*."

## THE METROPOLE

### RESTAURANT AND CINEMA, Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin.

#### THE CINEMA THEATRE

is beautifully decorated and has justly been described as the last word in comfort and elegance. Constant change of programme, showing all the newest screen triumphs. Open daily 2 to 10.30 p.m. Open on Sundays 2.30 to 6.30 and 8.30 to 10.30 p.m. Admission, 1/3, 2/4.

#### THE RESTAURANT

is open daily from 11 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Fully licensed, and all Wines, Spirits and Beers supplied at popular prices. Spacious Dining Rooms, Grill Room, Smoking Room and Lounges. Delightful and moderate à la carte service. Table d'Hôte Luncheon (3 Courses) daily, 1 to 3 p.m.—2s. 6d. Afternoon Teas a Speciality. Orchestral Music throughout the day. Luncheons, Dinners, and other functions arranged on application to the Manager.

(Telephone: Dublin 3279).

## SUPERB BALLROOM

Capable of accommodating 500 Dancers.

# SKERRY'S COLLEGE,

76 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

## MALE CLERICAL OFFICERS.

Limited to Army Candidates.

Examination announced for 17th July. 100 Vacancies.

Special Evening and Correspondence Classes now working, and a Special Day Class just formed.

### OUR SUCCESSES.

Last Customs and Excise confined to Army Candidates, August, 1923. Same Programme as for above Examination.

- 6th: Mr. Patrick J. Costello.
- 7th: Mr. Sean O'Hehir.
- 8th: Mr. Michael P. Morrison.
- 10th: Mr. James Bowes.
- 17th: Mr. Martin McNamara.
- 25th: Mr. Thomas G. O'Loughlin.
- 31st: Mr. Michael P. Meany.
- 32nd: Mr. Martin H. Gill.
- 34th: Mr. Thomas Brassil.
- 38th: Mr. Michael S. Tighe.
- 44th: Mr. Edward Power.
- 58th: Mr. Jeremiah Eustace.

### BEST RESULT.

Prospectus Free on application to the Secretary.  
Telephone 1908.



## What about Your Future?

IF YOU WISH TO MAKE SURE OF A GOOD POSITION AND A GOOD SALARY—

PLACE A **X** BEFORE THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS GIVEN BELOW IN WHICH YOU REQUIRE SOUND, PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION, THEN FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND POST THIS COUPON TO-DAY. WE WILL SEND FULL INFORMATION BY RETURN. OF COURSE, YOU INCUR NO OBLIGATION.

**BUSINESS TRAINING.**  
 Accountancy  
 Business Correspondence  
 Book-keeping  
 Commercial Art  
 French  
 Office Organisation  
 Professional Exams.  
 Salesmanship  
 Shorthand Typewriting  
 Showcard Writing  
 Spanish  
 Window Dressing

**TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL.**  
 Aeronautics  
 Architecture  
 Building  
 Chemical Engineering  
 Civil Engineering  
 Draughtsmanship  
 Electrical Engineering  
 Gas Power Engineering  
 Marine Engineering  
 Market Gardening  
 Mechanical Engineering  
 Mining Engineering  
 Motor Engineering  
 Municipal Engineering  
 Plumbing  
 Sanitary Engineering  
 Steam Engineering  
 Woodworking

NOTE.—The I.C.S. teach wherever the post reaches, and have over 300 courses of Study. If, therefore, your subject is not on the above list, write it here.

Name.....  
 Address.....

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DRINK . . . .

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Manufactured by KERNAN & CO.,  
 88/9 LOWER CAMDEN STREET,  
 DUBLIN. Established 1843.

Telegrams: "Kernan, Dublin." 'Phone 1497.

### OUR PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Photographic Department of "An t-Oglach" is now equipped to supply any demand for copies of the exclusive photographs which appear in the paper at the following prices:—

UNMOUNTED . . . . . 2/-  
 MOUNTED . . . . . 2/6

## COIMISIUN UM STAT - SHEIRBHIS.

### Examination for 100 Permanent and Established Posts in the Clerical Grade of the Civil Service.

CONFINED TO ARMY CANDIDATES.

Age Limits—18-30 on 1st June, 1924.  
 Subjects of Examination—Irish, English, Arithmetic, General Knowledge, Precis Writing.

Standard of Examination—Easy.  
 Army Service Qualification—Nine months prior to 1st April, 1924.

Salary—£70 (plus bonus, £63) to £90 (plus bonus, £81), according to age at entry, up to £200 (plus bonus) maximum.

Closing Date for Entries—June 21st, 1924.

Full particulars from  
 AN RUNAIDHE,  
 33 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

### PUBLICATIONS.

Examination Papers, etc., of:  
 Customs and Excise (August, 1923), 3/6.  
 County Surveyors (September, 1923), 3/-.  
 Writing Assistants (Limited) (Nov., 1923), 3/-.  
 " (Open Competitive) (Dec., 1923), 3/6.  
 D.M.P. Literary Examination (Jan., 1924), 3/6.  
 G.6883. W.H.Co.

## BOXING AT PORTOBELLO.

### IRISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS ATTRACT GOOD ATTENDANCE.

The Irish Amateur Boxing Championships and Tailteann Games and Olympic Trials opened in the gymnasium, Portobello Barracks, on the night of Wednesday, 4th inst., and were continued on Thursday and Friday nights. Owing to the time of going to Press, with this issue of An t-Oglach we are unable to do more than give the bald results of the first night's proceedings; but in the next issue we hope to publish notes and comments on the entire tourney from the pen of an expert sporting journalist.

There was a good attendance on the opening night, when the proceedings consisted of the first rounds in six classes, and twenty-two fights were staged.

The officials were:—Referee, Mr. William McDonald; M.C., Mr. Kiely; Judges, Messrs. W. Carroll, J. McDonald, G. P. Fleming, J. Macauley, Commandant Colgan; Timekeeper, Mr. A. J. Cullen. Details:—

#### Bantam Weights.

Vol. W. Metcalfe (A.A.A.) beat Vol. J. Ryan (A.A.A.) on points.

Vol. McDermott (A.A.A.) beat J. Fitzgerald (St. James's Gate). Fitzgerald retired in the second round.

T. Johnson (Midland A.C.) beat Vol. B. Casey (A.A.A.) on points.

Vol. Flaherty (A.A.A.) beat Vol. Delany (A.A.A.). Delany retired in the first round.

R. M. Hilliard (Dublin University B.C.) beat J. Kavanagh (St. Anthony's, Aughtim Street) on points.

#### Feather Weights.

O. Lambe (Dundalk) beat W. F. Geraghty (St. James's Gate). Lambe knocked out his opponent in the first round.

E. Smith (Dun Laoghaire) beat H. Rubenstein (Jewish A.C.) on points.

Cpl. Delany (A.A.A.) beat Vol. J. McParland (A.A.A.). McParland retired in the first round.

#### Light Weights.

W. E. Wright (Liffeside) beat Sergt. C. McAlinden (A.A.A.) on points.

J. Wilcock (Civic Guards) beat Vol. P. McMahon (A.A.A.). The referee stopped the fight in the first round.

M. Coleman (Jewish A.C.) beat Pte. Vintor (A.A.A.) on points.

Vol. J. Kelleher (A.A.A.) beat T. Lowry (St. James's Gate). Lowry retired in the first round.

#### Welter Weights.

Martin Ronan (St. James's Gate) beat Vol. P. McCormack (A.A.A.). McCormack retired in the second round.

P. J. Lenehan (Dublin) beat Vol. W. J. Coote (A.A.A.). The referee stopped the fight in the first round.

R. F. Leitch (Dublin) beat Vol. Burns (A.A.A.) on points.

#### Middle Weights.

J. O'Brien (Civic Guards) beat Sergeant D. Delany (A.A.A.) on points.

W. Treacy (St. James's Gate) knocked out Cpl. Cullen (A.A.A.) in the first round.

W. J. Gardiner (Westport) beat J. J. Healy (Civic Guards) on points.

#### Light Heavy Weights.

H. Collander (Civic Guards) knocked out J. Kiernan (A.A.A.) in the first round.

### THE COST OF LIVING GOES DOWN.

A certain "place within the meaning of the Act" has notified all whom it may concern that every soldier purchasing a packet of twenty cigarettes will be presented free with a box of matches.

This is an excellent idea. We would like to see it developed on broad lines throughout the Army. For example:—

With one bottle of soda-water will be given one small whiskey.

With the key of the gramophone—a harmless anaesthetic.

With the receipt for the Mess subscription—Words and music of those well-known ballads, "The Roast Mutton of Old Ireland," "Drink to Me only with Thine Eyes," "Who Called this Chicken?" or similar airs calculated to aid the digestion.

#### 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.

#### UNIQUE ILLUSTRATIONS

of mediaeval weapons of war will appear in our next issue. See the "Lancia" of those days!

#### 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.

Attention should be paid to the Post Office Regulation which allows NOT MORE THAN THREE STAMPS on any Postal Order, and only up to the value of FIVEPENCE.

*Why did I leave  
Killarney*

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# SAOLUINN DO'N ARM.

## Gaelic.

AR ÉUALA TÚ AON RUD MAR SEALL AR AN  
 SCÓIRIUGSÓ NUÁD ? NÍOR ÉUALAS.  
 IS DÓCA SUR SAIRTO SO MBERD SÉ A'SAIMN.  
 NÍL NA CEAPACÁIN NUÁDA I GCLÓD FÓS.

AN PÍOR SO BPUIL TOMÁS 'SAN OSBUDÉAL ?  
 TÁ SÉ ANN LE TRÍ SEACHTNÁIME ANOIS.  
 AR SON DÓE. CAO T'IMÉIS AIR ?  
 TONÓISG ÉIGIN DO ÉUIT AMAÉ DO.  
 IS OÍ LIOM É SIM DO ÉLOS.  
 AR ÉUALA TÚ AON TUAIRISG UATÓ ?  
 TÁ SÉ AS TUL ÉUN CIMN SO TUIŞ.  
 DEIRÓ SÉ AS TEACÉ AMAÉ SO SAIRTO.  
 CÁ BPUIL A ÚEARBRAÉAIR ANOIS ?  
 TÁ SÉ 'NA SÁIRISINT I BPÓILÍNÍ AN AIRM.  
 CEAPAS NÁ RAIB ANN AC IOCTARÁN.  
 DO HÁRTOIUGSÉAD É CÚPLÁ MÍ Ó SIM.  
 TÁ POST MAITÉ AISÉ ANOIS. ADAIR É.

TÁEAR AS LORG TUILLE DAINMÁI ANOIS.  
 CONAC AN FÓGRA MAR SEALL AIR.  
 UPUAIR TÚ DO ÉURO PÁGA FÓS ?  
 SEIBIM SAC DARDOM É.  
 CAÉAM A BERÓ AN CINGCÍIS A'SAIMN ?  
 'SÉ AN DOMNAC SO ÉUGAIMN O. NA CINGCÍSE.  
 TÁ AN AIMSIR AR FEABAS ANOIS.  
 MÁ'S MAITÉ É, SO PEIMM IS MIÉRO.  
 MEITÉAM IS AIMN DO'N MÍ SEO.

## PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

Err koola thoo air rudh mor yowl erra gore  
 roo noe ? Neer kooluss.  
 Iss dhoaka gur gorrid gum meh shay gun.  
 Neelna kappa kawin noe ig glow foess.

Un feer guv will Thum maus sun ussbwid dale ?  
 Thaw shay oun lit tree shockthinna nish.  
 Err sun Day. Koddh dim hig err ?  
 Thun noashg aikinta hitta möck dhu.  
 Iss uh lyum may shinna kluss.  
 Err koola thoo ain thoorishg woog ?  
 Thaw shay dhull kun keen gut tyuv.  
 Beh shay tockth a möck gug gorrid.  
 Kaw willa yirhawera nish ?  
 Thaw shayna haurshinta pole leenee narrim.  
 Hyapuss naw ruv oun ock eekthurrawn.  
 Haur dheeg ay koopla mee oh hin.  
 Thaw pushth mwaha ge nish. Obbir ray.

Thawhura lurug thilla dhoun ne nish.  
 Kunucka foagra mor yowl err.  
 Woor thoo duk kud paw foess ?  
 Yime gock dhor dheen nay.  
 Kohina vegga keen Keesha gun ?  
 Shayn Downuck su koon D. nu keen keesha.  
 Thawn ayemshir err ousa nish.  
 Mawss mwah hay, gud dine is mihid..  
 Mehuv iss annim dhun mee shu.

## ENGLISH.

Did you hear anything about the  
 new organisation ? No, I did not.  
 I suppose we'll have it soon.  
 The new appointments are not published  
 yet.

Is it true that Tom is in hospital ?  
 He is there for the past three weeks.  
 For God's sake. What happened him ?  
 Some accident he met with.  
 I'm sorry to hear that.  
 Did you hear any account of him ?  
 He is recovering rapidly.  
 He'll be coming out shortly.  
 Where is his brother now ?  
 He is a sergeant in the A.P.M.  
 I thought he was only a private.  
 He was promoted a few months ago.  
 He has a good position so. You may  
 say it.

They are looking for more recruits now.  
 I saw the notice about it.  
 Did you get your pay yet ?  
 I get paid every Thursday.  
 When shall we have Whit ?  
 Next Sunday is Whit Sunday.  
 The weather is splendid now.  
 If it's good, indeed its high time.  
 June is the name of this month.



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