



AN T-OGLÁC

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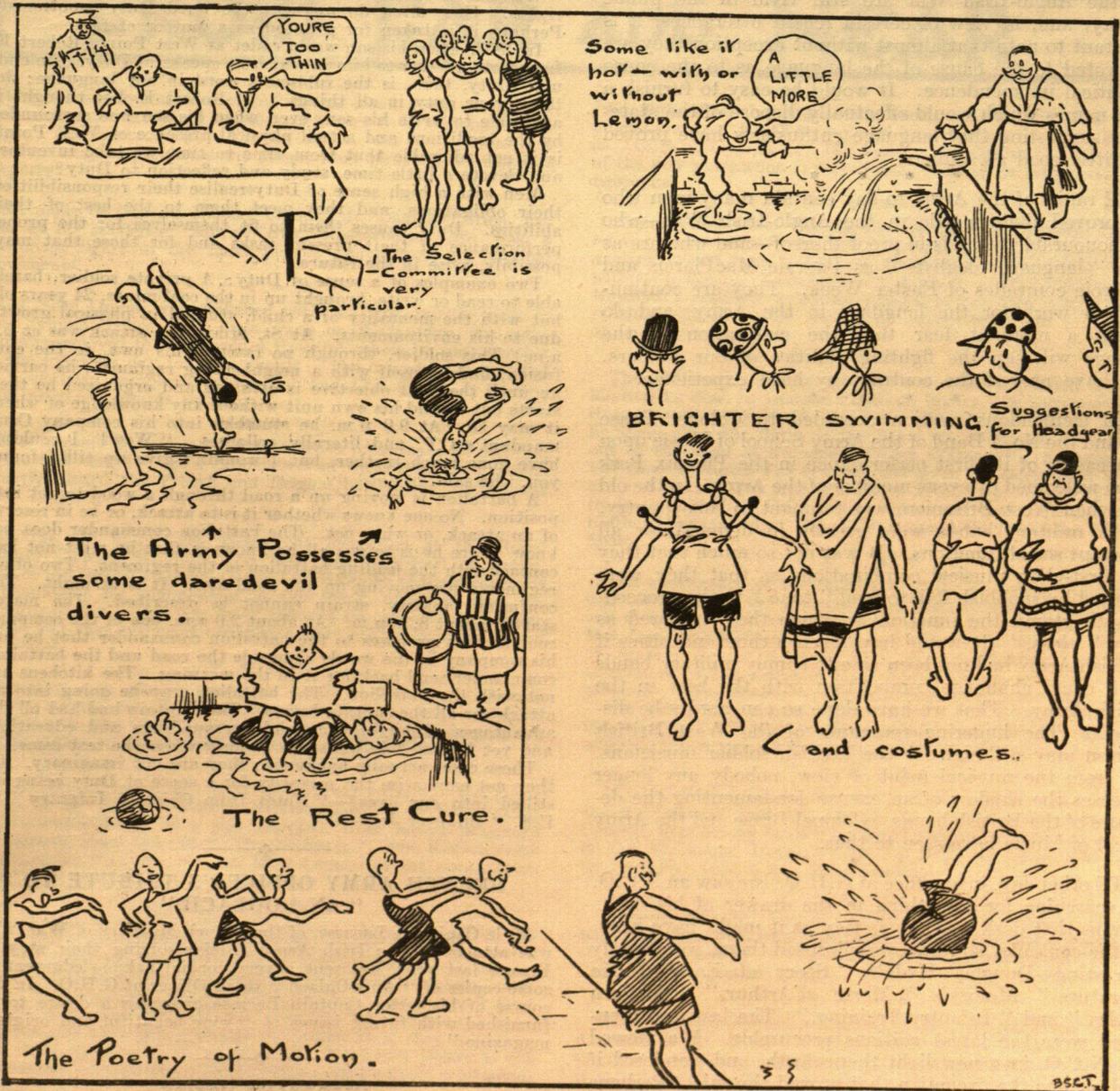


An t-Ógláic

Vol. II. No. 12. (New Series.) (Registered as a Newspaper).

JULY 19, 1924.

Price TWOPENCE.



SOME SWIMMING SNAPSHOTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

An t-Oglach

JULY 19, 1924.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE names and personalities of the leading figures in the Anglo-Irish War are still vivid in the public memory, and, in view of certain recent utterances, it is important to note that almost without exception they are as devoted to the cause of the language as to the cause of political independence. It would be easy to furnish a list of names which would effectually dispose of the statements suggesting that language enthusiasts have proved very little good as soldiers.

THE ranks of the Army to-day contain many men who proved their mettle in the Anglo-Irish War—who bear honourable wounds in proof thereof—and who are as much “language idealists” as Padraic MacPiarais and his heroic comrades of Easter Week. They are continuing their work for the language in the Army, and do not for a moment fear that the cultivation of the language will sap the fighting abilities of our soldiers. They have proved the contrary by hard experience.

THE tremendous ovation accorded to Colonel Brase and the No. 1 Band of the Army School of Music upon the occasion of its first performance in the Phoenix Park will be welcomed by every member of the Army. In the old days when West Britonism was rampant in this country, British military bands were greatly in demand for all important social functions. It was not so much that they were first-class musical combinations as that they were supposed by snobbish folk to lend “tone” to the proceedings—to stamp the function at which they appeared as really “class.” It would have been a thousand pities if the Irish Army had not been able to supply military bands which could challenge competition with the best in the British Army. That we have done so can hardly be disputed. The lingering remnants of the West British garrison may still sigh for the English soldier musicians, but, from the musical point of view, nobody any longer possesses the shadow of an excuse for lamenting the departure of the British bands. Colonel Brase and the Army School of Music have seen to that.

THE other day, in an office at G.H.Q., we saw an N.C.O. searching for something in the drawer of his desk. Perhaps that desk was not as tidy as it might have been, but the contents, so far as we glimpsed them, were vastly interesting—Douglas Hyde’s “Story of Early Gaelic Literature,” Malory’s “Morte d’Arthur,” “Modern Tactics” and “Infantry Training.” The last two mentioned were the latest editions procurable. We viewed that N.C.O. in a new light thenceforth, and wondered if his desk was the exception that proved the rule. Perhaps not. It was certainly a very encouraging glimpse, and we would like to think that other N.C.O.’s. also are devoting themselves to similar studies. With a view of helping all students of the science of war we hope to publish in our

next issue an article detailing the best method of studying. It is written by an Instructional Officer who has a thorough grasp of his subject, and should prove of considerable assistance to our N.C.O. and his brother students.

DUTY.

We read these days of Leadership, Initiative, Command, Teamwork, Co-operation, Technical Ability, Tactical and Strategic principles, and we are unsparing in time and efforts devoted to inculcating them in all ranks.

We talk of our rights and we listen to others talk of their rights. How often do we hear the word Duty mentioned? Perhaps it is taken for granted as a matter of fact.

In 1857, when his son was a cadet at West Point, Robert E. Lee wrote a letter to him in which he speaks of Duty. He ends up, “Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language; do, then, your duty in all things.” If Robert E. Lee thought it advisable to write his son, even when his son was surrounded by the traditions and actual physical presence of West Point, is it not advisable that from time to time we take inventory and devote a little time, study and reflection to Duty?

Men with a high sense of Duty realise their responsibilities, their obligations, and they meet them to the best of their abilities. Duty causes them to fit themselves for the proper performance of their present tasks and for those that may, possibly, arise in the future.

Two examples of a sense of Duty: A private soldier, barely able to read or write, brought up in the coal mines, 24 years old but with the mentality of a child, stunted in physical growth due to his environments. At St. Mihiel the attack was at 5.0 a.m. This soldier, through no fault of his own, in the confusion, finds himself with a neighbouring regiment; he carries on until the final objective is attained and organized he then starts out to find his own unit without any knowledge of where it may be. At 9.0 p.m. he stumbles into his company Commandant’s C.P. and literally collapses. “Wow! I couldn’t have gone much further, but I wouldn’t give up till I found you,” he said.

A battalion is moving up a road through a wood to get into position. No one knows whether it is to attack, or be in reserve of an attack, or what not. The battalion commander does not know where he is to go; all he knows is that he must not lose contact with the leading battalion of the regiment. Two other regiments are moving up the road also. It is at night. The confusion, anxiety, strain cannot be described. The march started about 8.30 p.m. At about 2.0 a.m. one of the company commanders proposes to the battalion commander that he put his company in the woods alongside the road and the battalion commander send back for it in the morning. The kitchens are not with the battalion. The battalion may be going into an attack for all the captain knows. This captain had had all the advantages of birth, congenial surroundings and education, and yet he failed in his sense of duty when the test came.

These cases actually happened; they are not imaginary. Do they not emphasise the necessity for a sense of Duty being instilled into our lives?—“Notes from Chief of Infantry” in U.S. “Infantry Journal.”

FRENCH ARMY OFFICER’S TRIBUTE TO “AN t-OGlach.”

M. le Capitaine Lacasse, of the French Ministry of War, who was attaché to the Irish Army Mission during their stay in France last year, has sent a very cordial acknowledgment of some copies of “An t-Oglach” to an Officer at G.H.Q. In the course of his letter Captain Lacasse expresses a desire to be furnished with future issues of “your beautiful and original magazine.”

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We would be glad if Battalion Quartermasters and others engaged in the distribution of the Army Journal would immediately notify this office of any change of location so that the parcels may be properly despatched.



FROM FAR AND NEAR

The military rendered valuable service when a fire broke out on Wednesday, 9th inst., in the stores of Messrs. G. R. Williams & Co., Sligo. The combined efforts of the soldiers, the Civic Guard and the Fire Brigade prevented the flames from spreading to adjacent property.

* * * *

An uncle of General Michael Collins, Mr. Daniel O'Brien, has died at his residence, Sain's Cross, Roscarbery. He was a prominent figure in the Land League and subsequent national movements.

* * * *

Col. Sean Quinn, who travelled with the Irish boxing team to the Olympic Games, took ill in Paris on Wednesday, 9th inst., and was removed to the Hertford Hospital, where he was operated on the following day for appendicitis. The operation is reported to have been completely successful and Col. Quinn is making good progress towards recovery.

* * * *

It is interesting to note that the English press made no mention of the fact that the Irish ex-members of the British Army, who recently visited the French and Belgian battlefields, carried the Irish Tricolour.

* * * *

Making the half-yearly passing-out inspection at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on 11th inst. the Earl of Cavan, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, spoke of the great want of candidates for commissions in the Army, and said that the strength of the college was being reduced by one company owing to the fact that sufficient candidates were not forthcoming to fill the places.

* * * *

Wreaths were placed upon the tomb of France's Unknown Warrior at the Arc de Triomphe, Paris, by the Irish Athletes competing in the Olympiad and by the Irish ex-members of the British Army who had been re-visiting the battlefields.

* * * *

The stage Irishman still survives in Great Britain. His latest avatar is Sir Terence O'Moy, Adjutant-General to Wellington's Expeditionary Force, in a play adapted from Rafael Sabatini's forthcoming novel and called "In the Snare." One English critic describes the character as "an Irish General of the comic opera type." Wellington would be pleased.

* * * *

When the dramatic version of Conan Doyle's "Brigadier Gerard" was about to be produced the author discovered at the dress rehearsal that the officers and men of Napoleon's army—who were supposed to have just undergone untold hardships—were attired in immaculate uniforms as if they had just emerged from the proverbial bandbox. With his own hands he maltreated those gorgeous uniforms until they really looked as if they had been worn throughout a strenuous campaign. But Lewis Waller as the hero insisted on retaining his unblemished and he shone resplendent by contrast. That is one of the things that explains the present position of the English stage.

* * * *

On Monday, February 26th, 1923, the first number of "Iris an Gharda" was published, and with the number, published on

June 30th, 1924, this bright little weekly ceased publication as an official journal. It will be replaced by a new journal, to be known as "Guth an Gharda" ("The Voice of the Gharda"). The price of the new publication is threepence: that of its predecessor was twopence.

* * * *

Military and Civic Guards visiting Ahenure district, Callan, for the purpose of arresting Mr. J. Roughan, D.C., for whose arrest a warrant had been issued on conviction for carrying a gun without a licence, discovered in a dump in a field adjoining Mr. Roughan's residence a Mauser rifle, a service rifle, a parabellum revolver, .45 Colt, 200 rounds of ammunition, and a quantity of military equipment.

* * * *

The O'Donel, Duke of Tetuan, has been appointed Spanish Minister for War, by General Primo de Rivera. In this connection it is interesting to recall that since the O'Donel family settled in Spain after the flight of the Earls the sword has never been out of the hand of the chief of Clan O'Donel on Spanish soil. For three centuries The O'Donel has given his eldest born to the army of Spain. The title of Duke of Tetuan was won on the field by the grandfather of the present holder, and was conferred at the battle of Tetuan, when The O'Donel saved the life of the King of Spain.

* * * *

The anniversary of the murder of Brig. T. Ruane, Kiltimagh, was celebrated in the presence of a large attendance of military and civilians. The Army, with No. 1 Band, was represented by Maj.-Gen. Sean McKeon, Col. Brennan, Comdt. Haughton. Messrs. W. Sears, T.D., and M. Nally, T.D., were also present. After the celebration of the Requiem Mass the procession marched to the graveside, where honour and respect were paid to the dead.

Maj.-Gen. McKeon paid a high tribute to the service of the late Brigadier, and the part he played while a prisoner in Lincoln in effecting the escape of the then head of the State.

* * * *

Lt.-Gen. Peadar MacMahon, Chief of Staff, Major-Gen. Cronin, Quartermaster-General and Colonel C. Davitt, Judge Advocate-General, were among the distinguished guests entertained to dinner in the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on Saturday night, 12th inst. by the Chief Justice and Mrs. Kennedy.

* * * *

Anthony Crinion, Patrick Reilly, and Christopher Bastic, Kilbeggan, were remanded at Athlone, charged with illegal possession of military clothing. The Clara Guards have arrested Michael Carberry on a similar charge.

* * * *

When Stephen Whelan, a chemist, Cork, was acquitted on the direction of Mr. Justice O'Shaughnessy at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of having received a military motor car knowing it to have been stolen, it was stated that he bought the car from two men, who represented themselves to be connected with the Army Disposal Board.

* * * *

Amongst those present at the Olympic Games in Paris was Major-General Murphy, Chief Commissioner, D.C.

HOW THE "BLACK-AND-TANS" GOT THEIR NAME.

An Oxford University Society of Thirty Years Ago—Founder Hanged for Murder—The Force in Ireland—Effect of a Newspaper Placard—Adventures of the Man Who Wrote It.

The fact that an ex-member of the British Crown Force, known in Ireland as the Black-and-Tans, has been sentenced to death, in Australia, for the murder of a woman, has caused a flicker of renewed interest in that notorious organization.

The man in Australia, however, is not the first Black-and-Tan to be hanged for murder. The first was Reginald Birchall, undergraduate of Brasenose College, Oxford, about thirty years ago, who gathered around him all the most vicious elements in the University.

"It seems rather odd now," naively remarks a recent biographer, "that Birchall should have given the name 'Black-and-Tan' to the Club he founded for the youths of his own type who considered themselves the chosen sons of Adam, and wished to protest against the sedateness of 'Varsity life.'"

Birchall was hanged in Canada for the cold-blooded, mercenary murder of a brother Englishman. It was made clear at his trial, that he had contemplated a series of such crimes, luring young Britishers with money out to the Dominion on the pretence of a partnership in some sort of a ranch.

"Black-and-Tan" First Appears in Print.

Stimulated, probably, by the reports of the more recent Australian case, the question has been asked "Who gave the Black-and-Tans in Ireland their nickname?" That is a question which it is impossible to answer, for the curious mixture of police and military uniform which they wore in the earlier days must have suggested the name to many people in different parts of Ireland. It is possible, however, to state the circumstances which were responsible for the vogue that the nickname attained in this country and elsewhere.

On the 21st July, 1920, the following paragraph appeared in the Dublin "Evening Telegraph":—

"A serious hold-up of passenger traffic took place at Kingsbridge terminus this morning in consequence of the railway workers refusing to work trains which had been boarded by R.I.C. men.

"Up to this afternoon three guards had been suspended for refusing to start trains.

"At nine o'clock a party of about fifty police armed with carbines and bayonets arrived at the station, and took up a position on the main platform from which the 9.30 train to Cork was to leave. *The police were of the type known as Black-and-Tans. That is to say, wearing part police and part military uniform.*"

The Italics are our own.

Originated in Country Districts.

That so far as can be ascertained was the first mention in print of the name which ever afterwards clung to the new "police."

It was prompted by the remark of a veteran journalist who was in the sub-editors' room when the story of the Kingsbridge affair was being "written up." The question arose as to how these new "police" could be alluded to without the risk of the reader confusing them with the old R.I.C.

"Do you know what they call them in Lismore?" asked the veteran, who had just returned from his annual holiday.

Nobody did.

"They call them," said the veteran, and chuckled hugely, "Black-and-Tans."

"That is a very good description," said the sub-editor who was dealing with the story, and forthwith wrote the sentence given above in Italics.

Somebody then suggested that the nickname should be put on the placard of the first Edition which was just about to go to Press, but this was a matter for serious consideration. At that time the "Authorities" appeared to be only too anxious to get a chance at any paper suspected of being in sympathy with the National movement.

The Placard that did the Trick.

Eventually it was decided to risk it, and in the space of half-an-hour the Irish capital was flooded with placards bearing the inscription:

BLACK
AND
TAN
POLICE.

Only that and nothing more. It was felt that the effect would be weakened by anything further.

Those placards not only circulated in Dublin, but were distributed all over the country, and it can safely be said that they had more to do with giving the nickname a vogue than had anything else.

Quite unwittingly the "Tans" succeeded in "getting a bit of their own back" from the pressman who was mainly responsible for their unofficial nomenclature. In the course of a raid one of them struck him across the face with a 45 Webley, fracturing his jaw, and permanently injuring the sight of one eye. At one time it was thought that there would have been even more serious consequences, but these were averted.

The Wrong Turning.

On another occasion the pressman was deliberately directed up a *cul de sac* at midnight after he had been held up and his Curfew permit examined by the "Tans." They told him it was his shortest route homewards.

Fortunately he did not follow their directions, but remained hidden in a shadowy corner of the deserted street, awaiting developments.

Presently there came the sound of running footsteps which halted at the entrance to the *cul de sac*—the "first turn to the left," which he had been so considerably directed to follow.

"He's gone straight on, the ——— Shinner," said a voice. "Naw" said another voice, "the perisher's gone up here as we told him."

They argued about the matter for a few seconds, and then ran up the *cul de sac*.

A Lodging for the Night.

And one very badly scared journalist gave a fine example of an Olympic sprinter as he dashed through the gloom towards the nearest sanctuary, which happened to be—above all places in the world—the Bridewell

The big iron gates were closed and it took him a considerable time to convince the stolid policeman (old pattern) behind them that he really and truly wanted to get in because the night air was very unhealthy for him. Even when convinced, the policeman said he could not leave the gate and if it had not been for the opportune arrival of another constable, the pressman would have had to await the re-appearance of his "friendly" guides after their fruitless exploration of the *cul de sac*. As it was, he was only allowed in on the condition that he figured on the Charge Sheet, and, having obligingly assisted the Station Sergeant to fill up that document, he was conducted to a cell with which he was not unacquainted—No. 12—where he remained until two o'clock the next afternoon.

"We are not 'Black and Tans,'"

Soon after the nickname "Black-and-Tan" obtained a vogue in Dublin a party of Auxiliaries (as a section of the new armed forces was known) flung a couple of cordons suddenly across the Eastern side of Parnell Square one fine morning. In the net they caught the same journalist who was on his way to work carrying a small, brown handbag.

When the Auxiliary who searched him discovered that he was a pressman by finding a couple of Abbey Theatre envelopes in his pockets, he became almost affable.

"You go to the Abbey much?" he asked.

"Yes," said the temporary prisoner.

"So do I," said the other. "Jolly good shows. What 've you got in the bag?"

"Lunch sandwich, 'copy,' newspapers and a couple of books," responded the pressman and opening the bag showed that so far as could be seen he stated the truth.

"Better have a look, perhaps," he suggested.

"Oh, no: it's quite all right," said the affable Auxiliary. "I know a pressman wouldn't be such a damn fool as to carry around anything like what we're looking for. But, look here, I wish you'd tell all the newspaper chappies not to mix us up with those ruddy 'Black-and-Tans.' We're quite different. All our chaps are ex-officers who've seen active service in both navy and army. You'd be surprised at some of the big pots we've got. Our chaps are gentlemen, not scum, an' I wish the papers would stop calling us 'Black-and-Tans.' You might mention it."

The pressman said he would.

"Thanks aw'f'ly," said the ex-officer. "Hi, there; let this man through."

And the journalist walked through the cordon with a bag which contained, amongst other things, "Minor Tactics," "Modern Infantry Training," "Map Reading and Sketching" and a couple of similar volumes!

"A SOFT JOB."

Few have a more Arduous Task than that which was so Described.

I stood in conversation the other evening with a friend, and an Army Chaplain passed by with a smile. My friend remarked "There goes a man with a soft job," and his remark gave me food for much thought, for it seemed to me that my friend's opinion might be that of the average man in the Army.

Recent issues of "An t-Oglach" make mention of many successful Retreats, and the figures given were positively inspiring to one with the welfare of the Army at heart. To successfully conduct a Retreat must call for tremendous energy of purpose owing to the lack of inspiration for the average layman, yet these Retreats were all conducted successfully. This is a part of the "Soft Job."

There is a certain fellow in your Battalion who is a source of annoyance because of his tongue, and, although you have remonstrated with him, tried disciplinary measures, etc., no improvement has been manifested. Then you try the last hope—bring C.F. to him. After the talk there is a great improvement in him. Another part of the Soft Job.

You're in your Barrack Room at night-time when your chum is suddenly taken with an attack of some ailment to which the flesh is heir. You send for the Doctor, and then fly for the Padre. The Padre often beats the "Doc." Another part of the Soft Job.

Perhaps the Battalion is trying to improve its Recreational facilities. "Have the Padre on the Committee, he'll be able to help." Maybe there is a Public Entertainment in prospect:—"Ask Father—on the Committee." You decide to enter the Holy State of Matrimony. Must get a Certificate of Freedom from the Padre. Just more parts of the Soft Job.

Another little part is watching the spiritual welfare of the men to whom he is Chaplain. Sunday by Sunday one may see him at the Altar, weekday by weekday passing here, there, and everywhere in the course of his manifold duties. No, I cannot say that the C.F. has a "Soft Job," but I'm thinking that it is a grand job, nevertheless, for every C.F. has the friendship of his fellow men, and the friendship of one's mankind is invaluable.

FHC.

NEW GUIDE TO DUBLIN.

We have received a copy of the Official Guide to Dublin, published under the authority of the Dublin Corporation and with the approval of the Tourist Organisation Society and the Dublin Chamber of Commerce. It contains 160 pages, 50 illustrations, an up-to-hour new map of Dublin, and costs only one shilling. In matter and illustration this guide is quite unique at the price. It is the first of a series of tourist guides in which Messrs. Wilson Hartnell and Co. intend to present the attractions of the various resorts of Ireland, and Dublin has been taken first as the chief gateway of the tourist traffic into this country. They have certainly made an excellent start and incidentally "supplied a long-felt want."

BARBEROUS TREATMENT.



BARBER—Try a bottle of our hair restorer?
VICTIM—No, but if you have any skin restorer I'll owe you for half-a-dozen bottles. The fellows will think I'm a bleeding advertisement for the White Cross.

A MIDNIGHT ORDEAL.

"THIRD DEGREE" METHODS AT NORTH DUBLIN UNION IN 1920.

(The following account of an actual happening is written from the narrative of the prisoner himself, at present serving as a Captain in the Army).

It was long past midnight. The last straggler of the Lancashire Fusiliers had zig-zagged his way to his bunk, there to obtain a few hours' respite from the harassing attentions of "those ruddy Shinnars." The silence of the night was emphasised rather than lessened by the noises of the period—an occasional spatter of shots or the ominous purr of an armoured car roaming the Cimmerian streets in search of prey.

I lay in the room into which I had been flung after arrest and search a few hours earlier; it was on the second floor of a large block of buildings forming part of the North Dublin Union. I had been alone for hours, and was just dozing off when I heard footsteps on the stone stairs, followed by the rattle of a heavy key in the lock. A Sergeant entered with a lantern. Behind him I saw two privates armed with rifles and fixed bayonets.

"Get up!" he ordered, kicking me nonchalantly; "you're wanted."

When I had dressed, he handcuffed me, and ordered me to get downstairs in front of the trio.

I was directed along several passages and across a yard, halting finally outside a door, through the chinks of which a vivid light gleamed.

Almost in one moment the gallant Sergeant (I still cherish his name) opened the door, pushed me inside, knocked my hat off, and barked at me to "Sit down!" He then left, closing the door behind him.

As I sat in the chair I was directly in the centre of a dazzling beam of light, which effectually prevented me for some time from seeing anything else in the room. It was like a small but intensely powerful searchlight.

Seconds passed like hours as I sat there wondering what the next move was going to be. It struck me that my enemies had adopted a rather dramatic but effective device from the best torturers of the Middle Ages. Sitting, partially blinded, in the focus of that electric glare, the silence seemed full of sinister possibilities.

At last a deep, sneering voice sounded from the surrounding darkness and addressed me:

"Well," it said slowly, "we've got you at last."

I did not attempt to deny his statement. It was a pretty obvious fact. Instead I endeavoured to make out the surroundings beyond the beam of light. In this I was partially successful, because my eyes had become accustomed to the situation by this time.

I was seated in a room about 18 feet by 10. Before me was a table, and behind it I dimly glimpsed a weird figure. It was swathed in white, and the face which peered at me from beneath the shroud-like wrappings looked like that of a Chinaman.

On the table in front of this apparition I made out a big revolver, four rounds of ammunition, a blue medicine bottle and a few sheets of paper.

Under the table, which was some distance from me, I saw the feet of the figure. They took away considerably from the theatricality of the upper portion, for they were cased in Officer's brown boots, and above them were the extremities of a pair of white flannel trousers.

Again the bitter, sneering voice broke the silence:

"We've got you at last."

He lifted up the revolver slowly and loaded it; emptied it, and reloaded it. As he did so he began to tell me what he knew about me—or thought he knew about me. He said I was "wanted for several jobs" in different parts of the country. I also learned that I had "murdered four policemen" and disarmed two soldiers. There were four witnesses who would swear that they had seen me "on the job."

It struck me that they seemed to be rather short of witnesses.

Finally he promised to release me at once if I gave him certain information which he coveted.

There was nothing doing.

So he began to threaten.

Picking up the bottle he remarked: "This is chloroform. I could chloroform you, have you taken out and leave you in front of a train; and afterwards I could say you escaped."

He had some nice ideas.

As the chloroform idea did not work he became annoyed. Repeated threats of various methods of extinction followed.

At last he gave it up.

"It's no use," he declared; "you must die. Would you like to see a priest?"

"Yes," said I.

"Well," he told me, "there is no priest available, but you can see another Catholic."

"Thanks," I answered; "but if you have an accomplice outside, why not send him disguised as a priest?"

With a snort of impatience he got up and paced the room for a few minutes, brandishing the revolver. Then he went outside the door, and, standing there, pointed the gun at me, as I sat in the flood of light.

"Is there anything you want before you die?" he asked grimly.

"Yes," I told him; "I would like a smoke."

"Blast you!" he cried, and, kicking the door to, disappeared from my ken.

I am still alive, as witness these presents.

THE WANDERER'S DIARY.

Monday, July 7th, 1924.—We hear a tale concerning two rather hefty members of the 10th being out in the country yesterday. It appears that they stopped at some wayside place to "get a fill of petrol." It would appear that one of the hefty members lost 2s. owing to a false alarm. He left it lying on the counter. We admit that counters are unusual at Petrol Stations. Could it be possible?

Tuesday, July 8th, 1924.—Apart from the arrival of a draft from the Curragh, and the distribution of same to Tralee, Templemore, and Limerick Battalion Headquarters, nothing of moment is happening. That is to say, nothing except Sports. An energetic Brigade Sports Committee is working for the success of the forthcoming Sports meeting (July 24th) in Markets Fields. Numerous entries have been received from outstanding athletes through the country, and the hope is fondly expressed by the Committee that every Brigade will contribute its quota of competitors. The railway company has turned up trumps by arranging for return journey at single fare between Limerick and Ennis, Roscrea, Templemore, Clonmel, Mallow, Tralee, Foynes, Killaloe, and intermediate stations. The tickets are available for date of issue and following day. The Army Band is to be in attendance, and fine weather has been specially ordered. The latter is an essential in Limerick.

Thursday, July 10th, 1924.—The long-prepared-for Semi-Finals of the Brigade Hurling and Football Championships were played to-day between the 10th and 14th Battalions. A very rough report would read:—

Football Match.

First Half.—Players lined up sharp at 2 p.m. Play commenced at 2.3 p.m., 14th Battalion having choice of ground. During the first half there was some good football, and a distinct absence of roughness or fouls. Score:—

14th—Goals nil, points 2.

10th—Goals nil, points nil.

Second Half.—Played with great vigour, the referee remarking at close on the excellence of certain players. Full-time scores:—

14th Battalion—Goals 2, points 3.

10th Battalion—Goals 1, points nil.

Hurling Match.

A very mediocre display of hurling. The 10th were undoubtedly superior to the 14th. Full-time scores:—

10th Battalion—Goals 17, points 2.

14th Battalion—Goals nil, points nil.

The winners are to meet the 12th Battalion at a later date.



MORE MESS PROCEEDINGS.

It was easily evident on Monday night, the 7th inst., that the high tone of debate which has been reached in An Dáil is not confined to that assembly. On that night the G.H.Q. Sergeants met in what the President described—without contradiction—as an “Extraordinary” General Meeting.

Some time previously the Committee had introduced the “Mess” complaints and suggestions book, to enable members to record their impressions and brain-waves, and the material which appeared on its pages certainly formed an interesting collection. The President strongly objected to an entry written by a member of the Intelligence Staff, which was something like this:—

Might I suggest for tea and dinner,
That the bread be cut a little thinner;
Just now it is so beastly thick,
The “Swallows” around are made feel sick.

That, declared the President, constituted a challenge which no committee could ignore. The policy of his committee from the start had been based on the old saying that the surest way to a man’s heart was through his stomach. They had succeeded in proving that this important route was not solely controlled by the gentler sex, and, now, to have their policy criticised in this manner was most unkind.

The member responsible for the entry, in defence of the suggestion, said that in his opinion, the bread should be cut to suit the individual. Why, he asked, should a person possessing only five feet odd be expected to manipulate or masticate bread cut in proportion to suit only a D.M.P. man?

After a few more “high tones” a compromise was effected, and a crisis averted.

A proposal to run an allotment was rejected as a “plot” to cause trouble.

During the Treasurer’s address on economic progress it was agreed that every effort had been made to save the members’ cash, and the Scotch member who contended that eggs could be bought a penny cheaper in Parnell Street was generally condemned.

The whole question of finance had to be hastily adjourned for a week as a number of members looked as though they thought the stability warranted the reduction of the weekly subscription.

A motion was introduced that the life of the committee be reduced to one month.

There seemed to be a great misunderstanding on this point, as even the most dissatisfied member of the opposition never contemplated taking such drastic steps. Some of them had been heard on occasions declaring that the committee deserved a much more speedy termination, but the possibility of being called upon to fill their places must have been unnerving, as the motion was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

At this stage—amidst the rattling of keys—the proceedings closed for the evening.

The persistent rumour that heated scenes are inevitable at the next meeting may be due to the fact that an influential member of the committee has won medals in the Park for running, and is daily becoming faster. Wary members believe that these precautions are ominous-looking, and an explanation will probably be asked. One of these cautious folk has suggested securing the co-operation of some of the Civic Guard—Croke Park variety preferred.

L.I.M.G.

12th BATTALION NOTES.

Twenty-five N.C.O.’s and men from the Battalion have been demobilised as from the 13th ult. Their departure is a source of keen regret to all their comrades of the Battalion, particularly as practically the entire number belonged to either the hurling or football teams representing the 12th. Sergeant Martin Ayres and Sergeant Paddy Cusack joined the Army on its formation, and saw much service in the Midlands, the West, and in County Tipp.—in fact their record with the Irish Army goes back to 1917.

Sergeant Ayres usually hurred on the scoring line, and suffice is it to say, as regards his hurling merits, that he is

a Tipperary man—for one almost speaks of “Tipperary” and “Hurling” in the one breath.

Sergeant Paddy Cusack’s place was full-back in the hurling team (I made mention of this in the last issue), and his loss to it cannot be exaggerated. He was aptly described by Sergt. Houlihan in his rhyme on the 12th Battalion:

“We’ve Sergeant Paddy Cusack,
Whose years are scarce a score;
And if he’s an inch around the chest
He’s surely forty-four.”

Another draft of twenty is due for demobilisation at any moment—amongst them some half-dozen of our best athletes. Some of them are going “back to the land,” whilst others are to fill posts in the civic administration.

Forty recruits have reported their arrival as from the 5th inst., and are now on the Battalion strength. Their ages range from 17 to 22. Their rapid progress in drill is obvious, as might be expected, when they are left to the capable charge of the C.S.M. of B Company.

We have received “A Song of the 12th Infantry Battalion,” written by Sergt. M. Houlihan, B Co. It contains ten verses of four lines each. We have room for the first two and the last two.

1
The 12th Battalion is formed with Headquarters, Templemore,
To protect the Irish Government in Nineteen Twenty Four.
No politicians we stand here although we’re Volunteers,
In the first true Army Ireland had in twice four hundred years.

2
You say the 12th will be the best, I say that is true,
To make up that Battalion, they had the pick of two,
The Officers and N.C.O.’s are courageous daring men,
You couldn’t find their equals if you had got the pick of ten.

9
We’ve men that fought in Dublin at the Courts and Fowler Hall,
O’Connell Street, Blessington and up in Donegal.
We had no bad intentions, the Irish blood to spill,
When we advanced in ragged rushes, and took Kilmallock Hill.

10
Some Officers we had lately, I’m told they went away,
May they enjoy in civilian life, many a happy day,
The N.C.O.’s, are fortunate that they never have to go,
Or you’ll never see their names appear on that dreadful STAFF MEMO.

“TALES FROM THE TENTH.”

All the “sports” are preparing for the Brigade A.A.A. turn-out, and we expect the Battalion will be represented in the winning list. Training and Sports Committees are the order of the day.

Casualties amongst Officers continue heavy. Soon there will not be a “single” one left.

We cannot trace the origin of the rumour that one of the Orderly Room Clerks walks in his sleep. The individual in question has been under observation every day for the last week, and so far we have not seen him walking.

A strong party of recruits have arrived, and are now being “put through it.” We hear that one of the innocents, after his first few hours P.T. on the Square, inquired if the B.S.M. was the original “Bloke” who had invented “That Kruschen feeling.” He said “He carried on like him anyway.”

Many of the “Old Hands” are returning to civil life on completion of engagement. We miss the familiar faces, but realise the mutability of Army friendships. Still, after the stormy events of the last few years and the ties formed in many a strange and dangerous place, we cannot but regret that the time to say farewell to so many has come. May their lot in civil life be pleasant!

MILITARY WEDDINGS.

MARRIAGE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Major-General Hugh MacNeill, Adjutant-General, was married on Wednesday, 9th inst., at St. Michael's Church, Dun Laoghaire, with Nuptial Mass, to Miss Margaret McKenna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. McKenna, Thomas St., Armagh.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sean Pigott, C.F., Collins Barracks. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Dermott MacNeill, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Miss Maureen McKenna, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. Owing to a recent death in the family of the bride, only immediate friends were present.

Subsequently Major-General and Mrs. MacNeill left for the Continent, where the honeymoon will be spent.

At the wedding breakfast in the Avenue Hotel, Dun Laoghaire, those present included:—Mr. and Mrs. J. McKenna, parents of the bride; Mrs. MacNeill, mother of the bridegroom; the Misses Kathleen and Gertie McKenna, sisters of the bride; Miss Rosin MacNeill, sister; Master Olaf MacNeill, brother; Miss Margaret MacNeill, aunt; Mr. C. MacNeill, uncle of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, uncle and aunt, and Miss K. Murphy, cousin of the bridegroom; Mr. A. Egan, Miss Priest, Miss Canning, Dr. Bridgid Lyons, Mr. Milady, Major-General Felix Cronin, Quartermaster-General; Major-General and Mrs. D. Hogan, Colonel Niall MacNeill (cousin of the bridegroom), Colonel Seamus O'Higgins, and Commandant Patk. King.

The marriage took place at Clones of Colonel E. V. O'Carroll, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Carroll, Lochview, Buncrana, and Miss L. O'Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Moore, Glencorn House, Clones. Colonel McGoran acted as best man, and amongst those present were General E. O'Duffy, Major-General and Mrs. Hogan.

The marriage of Captain T. B. Gunn, Belfast, and Lilly, eldest daughter of Madame Rock, 40 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, took place at the Pro-Cathedral on Wednesday, 9th inst. The ceremony was performed by Father Moriarty, uncle of the bride. A large number of friends of the happy couple attended, and were afterwards entertained at Madame Rock's residence to breakfast. Captain Gunn and his bride left by the mail boat from Dun Laoghaire in the evening for London for the honeymoon. There were six bridesmaids, the Misses Margaret Lawlor, Elsie Darcy, Evelyn Darcy, Eugenie Moriarty, Ho Rock, and Nancy Rock. Major A. T. Lawlor acted as best man.

OUTPOSTS AND ARMY ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

To the Editor of "An t-Oglach"

Dear Sir—The time is now drawing near when the Army Athletic Championships are due to take place. I would like very much to compete in same, but I would like to know if any arrangements are being made to enable would-be competitors who are on outpost, as I am, to attend those meetings. I am certain that many athletes at present on outpost duty are anxious to take part in the games. The championships are scarcely being confined to the Dublin and neighbouring Commands. We heard nothing about the last championships until they were due to start, and consequently had no opportunity of competing or entering for the athletic events that were brought off. There is not much sport in the "Woolly West" of Mayo, and as these sports only come, like Christmas, once a year, I think some provision should be made to enable us to travel to Dublin, and take an active part in them—also some facilities for training should be granted for a short period before the Sports, to enable competitors to show their best form. The Dublin Command have all the sporting opportunities, while the country outposts only read about it. I am a very keenly enthusiastic follower of athletics, and am especially keen on seeing Irish Athletics coming to the front in the best possible form. Will they be given the chance to prove that they are as good men in knickers and running shoes as they were in Battle Order.

Yours very sincerely,
"CLAWHAMMER."

CURRAGH NOTES.

The 27th Battalion, at 'Stewart,' are putting the finishing touches on the training of the new men recently added to their strength from the Recruiting Office.

Something has happened at the Sergeants' Mess, there is a terrible bustle. I believe they are going to make some changes, and—but wait until the General Meeting: then we shall know.

Who is responsible for the rumour that the 27th Battalion are to visit Dublin shortly? Is that the reason for the large cargo of swagger canes arriving?

Despite brisk Military Training at Keane Barracks, the Dramatic Society there is making splendid progress. They have some plays ready for the "Boards," and they are rehearsing others. We may expect a treat from them in a few days (some say Sunday, 20th). I observe in the last issue that "Coogan & Co. are seemingly very interested in the Keane Dramatic Society, they mentioned experienced producers. It may interest "Coogan & Co." to know that in the Keane Society we have not alone one or two 'Pros,' but those well-known Irish artists, Miss Ada Leone, and Eddie Cunningham, also Lieut. Tom McGuinness, and C.S.M. O'Farrell. I would respectfully ask "Coogan & Co." to refrain from giving advice to the Keane Society. Professionals as a rule feel a bit "Ratty" at being advised by "Amateurs." Let us wait and see the "Show," and then we can ALL criticise.

The 17th Battalion have now quite settled down to some "Good Ole Curragh Training," and I am quite sure, that they are beginning to like it.

LIAM.

STREET DECORATION FOR THE TAILTEANN GAMES.

The Directors of Aonach Tailteann are particularly anxious to enlist the sympathy and assistance of the Army in the project of the decoration of the Capital during the period of the Games, and with this object in view, a deputation from the Dublin Citizen's Committee visited General Headquarters, recently.

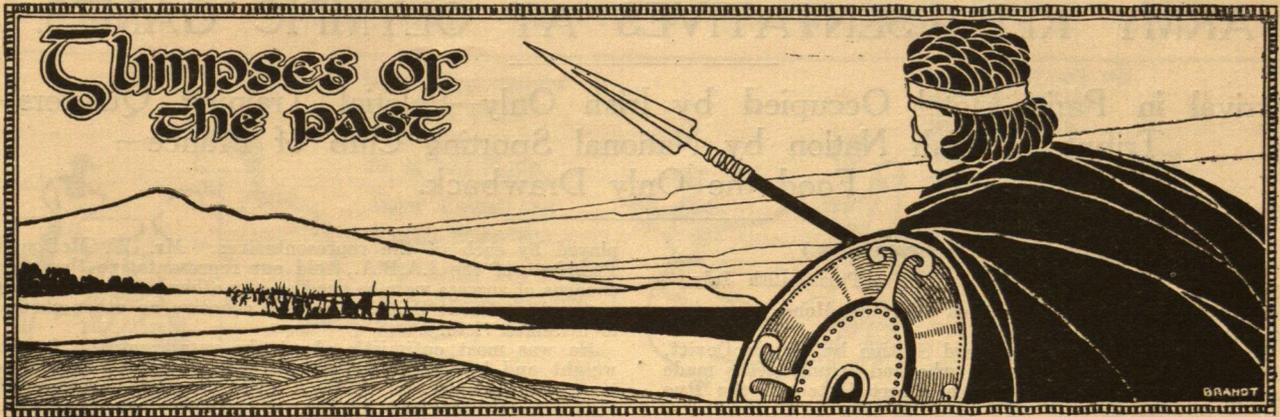
It was pointed out that Public Bodies and Private Firms were responding very well to the call of the Citizen's Decoration Committee, but that a sum of £5,000 would be required for any scheme worthy of the City and the occasion, the Committee desired to make a special appeal to all ranks of the Army to render whatever assistance lay in their power.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the Army is no less concerned in this matter than the civilian population, and it is desirable that it should not lag behind in response to this appeal. The guiding principle should be, of course, to give as much as possible, but if it is not possible to give much, it should be borne in mind that "every little helps."

With the sanction of the Army Authorities, Major B. O'Briain, Commandant R. Feely and Commandant N. Newport are acting as a Committee for the collection of funds, and it is hoped that all who possibly can will contribute some financial help to the scheme. Subscriptions, which must be in the hands of the Committee not later than July 23rd, should be sent to Commandant R. Feely, Military Secretary to the Adjutant-General, G.H.Q., Dublin.

CHESS NOTES.

In the realm of Chess the Army has a representative entry for the Aonach Tailteann competitions. The following are the Army entrants:—Commandant J. P. M. Cotter, Commandant Liam Egan, Captain J. J. Burke, Captain E. J. Nolan, Lieut. Sean O'Connor, Lieut. J. Mallin, Sgt. J. Myers. They represent twenty per cent. of the total entries for the minor tourna-



MAYNOOTH CASTLE UNDER FIRE.

Stormy History of the Stronghold of the Geraldines.

The Castle of Maynooth, which was originally built by that hardy Norman adventurer, Maurice Fitzgerald, in the year 1176, possesses a very interesting story. The first building was a large keep or fortress, in the Norman style of architecture, with thick walls, and an opening protected by an embattled gateway. Around the structure was a deep fosse, which was well supplied with water from the neighbouring streams. It was not, however, until the early years of the thirteenth century that the Castle became the residence of the Fitzgerald family. About 1216, Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord Justicar, entered into possession, and from that date the stout walls of the fortress were frequently called upon to resist the attacks of the neighbouring Irish chieftains and their hardy clansmen. As time rolled on the Kildare Fitzgeralds became more powerful, they were oft-times forced to defend the Castle of Maynooth from the furious onslaughts of the other mighty Anglo-Norman lords who incessantly carried on a warfare for supremacy in Ireland.

A TURBULENT NOBLEMAN.

In the year 1477, Gerald, the great Earl of Kildare, succeeded to the title and estates of his forefathers. It was this nobleman who founded the old College of St. Mary at Maynooth, giving a portion of the land in the vicinity for its endowment. This Gerald Fitzgerald was, despite his piety, a turbulent soldier indeed. On Palemen and native Irish he would, when occasion arose, make war without compunction; but at last he outwore the patience of both parties, by his action in burning the Cathedral Church at Cashel. He was seized and taken prisoner to the Tower of London, where he remained closely guarded for several months. Finally his case was tried before Henry III. himself, who, when he had heard the charges against Kildare, remarked: "If not all Ireland can rule this man, then he is the fittest to rule all Ireland."

Back to Ireland, and to his Castle in Maynooth, went the great Earl in triumph; but a few years later he died from the effects of a wound which he received while engaged on some wild foray against his enemies. His contemporaries, friend and foe alike, speak of him as a bold warrior and a true and noble-hearted man.

His son, Gerald, built the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Maynooth.

THE INEVITABLE TRAITOR.

"Silken Thomas" Fitzgerald, the grandson of the "Great Fitzgerald," having raised the flag of insurrection in the year 1534, the stout old Castle of Maynooth was closely besieged by Sir William Skeffington on March 15th in the following year. The attackers were under the command of one Sir William Brereton, a soldier of no mean accomplishment.

Before firing on the fortress Brereton summoned the garrison to surrender, and offered very advantageous terms; but the

Warden was made of stout material, and sent a refusal couched in very scoffing terms.

The siege was then opened, and for ten days heavy ordnance continued to batter the walls on the northern portion.

The attackers having failed to seize the Castle by force, now adopted strategem. A reward was offered for the keys of the drawbridge, and soon, alas! a traitor was found among the ranks of the besieged. One officer named Parese secretly made plans with Sir William Brereton, and the very next morning, when the garrison was asleep, the gate was thrown open to the enemy.

Parese lost no time in claiming the reward for his treachery. The Lord Deputy, Skeffington, received him somewhat coldly, and formally thanked him on behalf of his royal master for the work he had accomplished in handing over the Castle to the English troops. Then, as if in order that he might better reward him as he ought, the Deputy asked what favours "Silken Thomas" had bestowed upon him in the past.

AN EMINENTLY FITTING REWARD.

Parese, flattered by this inquiry, and hoping that he might increase the reward if the Lord Deputy entertained a high opinion of the way in which he was treated by the insurgent nobleman, replied that "Silken Thomas" was extremely generous with him, and never ceased from showering gold and silver upon him.

"Parese," said the Deputy, "you are a scoundrel. How could you find it possible to betray a master who has, on your own showing, been so good to you? Truly, when you were so hollow to him, you will never be any good to us."

Skeffington then ordered his treasurer to pay Parese the stipulated sum for his treachery, and when this was done he ordered the camp executioner to behead him.

Thus was Parese rewarded for his black-hearted action on that March night four hundred years ago.

MANY VICISSITUDES.

After the final defeat of "Silken Thomas" the possessions of the Fitzgeralds were confiscated, and the sturdy old Castle of Maynooth became the residence of Lord Deputy Skeffington.

In 1552 the Fitzgeralds regained their patrimony; and after the death of Gerald, the sixteenth Earl of Kildare, the Castle fell into a bad state of repair. When George, Earl of Kildare, married the daughter of the Great Earl of Cork in 1630, the Castle was put into good condition, and was used as a habitation for many years.

During the Civil War in 1641-2 the Castle was captured and sacked on more than one occasion.

In 1647 the troops under Eoghan Ruadh O'Neill besieged and captured the Castle, taking much booty and many prisoners. This was the last occasion on which the old tide of war raged round the walls of the grand old Castle.

ARMY REPRESENTATIVES AT OLYMPIC GAMES.

Arrival in Paris—Hotel Occupied by Irish Only—Palatial Training Quarters—
Tribute to Irish Nation by National Sporting Club of France—
Food the Only Drawback.

(From Our Special Representative.)

Paris, 12th July.

The Irish Boxing Team reached Paris on Monday evening, the 7th inst., at 5 p.m.

The team was met at the Nord Station by Mr. McDevitt, Attaché to the Olympic Council, who had arrangements made for their transport to the Prince Albert Hotel, in the Rue Saint-Hyacinthe.

The Irish athletes are also domiciled in the Prince Albert, and for the time being the building is occupied solely by Irishmen.

A GREAT CLUB'S TRIBUTE.

On Tuesday morning, 8th inst., the training commenced in the premises of the National Sporting Club de France. This is a magnificently equipped building, run under Government control. The Boxing Hall has seating accommodation for 2,000 people. Large swimming and shower baths are situated in the lower portion of the building.

It is as a tribute to the Irish nation that the club is placed at our disposal. Heretofore only members were allowed to train on the premises.

BOXERS' DAILY ROUTINE.

The training consists of the work usually performed by the boxers in Portobello Barracks, Dublin. The general rules are:—

- Rise—7.30 o'clock.
- Mass at the Madeline Church, 8 o'clock.
- Breakfast, 9 o'clock.
- Road work in a beautiful park convenient to the hotel, 10 to 12 o'clock.
- Lunch, 1 o'clock.
- Gymnasium, 2 to 4.30
- Massage, 5.30 to 6 o'clock.
- Dinner, 7 o'clock.
- Bed, 10.30.

The weather is beautifully fine—the heat, if anything, is oppressive, and is very trying on our boys.

WRONG SORT OF FOOD.

The food is not at all suitable for boxers in strict training, being soft and sloppy. Withal, our boys are as fit as it is possible to make them; and when the curtain rings up for the opening rounds of the World's Amateur Boxing Championship on Tuesday next our boys will enter the fray confident of upholding worthily the nation's prowess.

A LESSON FOR IRELAND.

One lesson the Irish contingent has learned since coming here—it is that in athletic organisation we are very much behind the times.

Could our people only feel the tinge of excitement when the flag of the victorious nation is hoisted, we feel sure Irish athletes would receive far more than the meagre patronage so grudgingly given them at present.

A CORDIAL SEND-OFF.

Enthusiastic scenes marked the departure at Westland Row Station on Sunday evening, 6th inst., of the swimmers and boxers. The platform was lined with friends and well-wishers, and cheers rent the air as the train steamed out. Both teams felt confident of bringing back laurels, and upholding the fame, in the athletic arena, of their country. One was forcibly struck (says the "Irish Independent") by the sang froid dis-

played by each of the representatives. Mr. W. McDonald, President of the I.A.B.A., told our representative that their chances of success were as good as any other nation competing. If he beat Great Britain he could conceive no other obstacle to ultimate victory.

He was most optimistic about the results of the feather-weight and heavy-weight contests, the respective representatives being Doyle and Kidley. Prior to their departure the boxers were presented by Mr. J. J. Healy, Sec., I.A.B.A., with Olympic tournament medals, which they won recently.

ARMY BOXER WINS.

Doyle gets Ovation for fine struggle against American.

The boxers made their debut to-day (says the special correspondent of the "Irish Independent" telegraphing from Paris on Tuesday, 15th inst.) when Doyle, the Irish featherweight, met Fields, the American champion. The fight was a gruelling one, and lasted the full length. The American was groggy in the second round, but Doyle was unable to drive home his advantage.

Fields was given the verdict, and the Irish officials were satisfied, but a section of the crowd, apparently French, hooted the decision. Doyle was cheered to the echo when he left the ring, and the American officials shook him warmly by the hand, and congratulated him on his excellent fight. He will probably be given an opportunity of fighting for the second place.

Dwyer, the Free State welter and Irish amateur champion, was given the verdict over Bashom (Great Britain).

M'Donagh (flyweight), Hilliard (bantam), Murphy (middle), and Kidley (light-heavyweight) have drawn byes in the first round. To-morrow Kelleher fights the American, Rothwell, in the light-weight class.

Flaherty, the Irish bantam, was unable to bring down his weight, and has been disqualified.

A.A.A. AND TAILTEANN GAMES.

G.A.A. REFUSES PERMISSION TO ENTER ARMY HURLING AND FOOTBALL TEAMS.

At the meeting of the Central Council of the G.A.A. on 12th inst., Mr. P. D. Breen (Chairman) presiding,

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Tailteann Games stating with reference to an application from the Army Athletic Association to enter a hurling and football team at the Tailteann Games that the General Council had decided to ask the G.A.A. whether they would agree to the Army Athletic Association entering in the national section of the games as a separate unit without playing in the eliminating trials.

It was pointed out that the national section meant the inter-provincial section of the games.

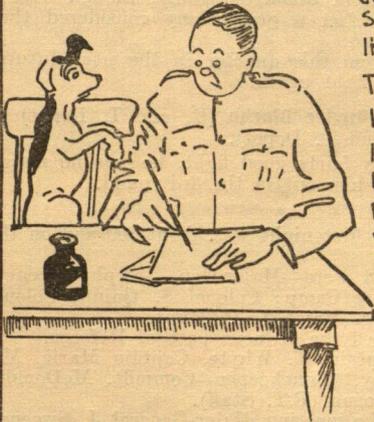
A letter was read from the Army Athletic Association, which, it was stated, had been sent to the different members of that body directing them, pending a decision of the G.A.A. on the matter of the claim for representation for Army hurling and football teams in the Tailteann trials, to take no part in any fixtures already made by the G.A.A. in those trials.

The meeting unanimously decided to refuse the Army permission to compete in the national section of the Tailteann Games, as it had already been decided by the G.A.A. Congress and the Central Council not to give the Army representation as a separate province in the G.A.A.

(Continued in Page 12).

PRIVATE MURPHY JOINS THE BAND.

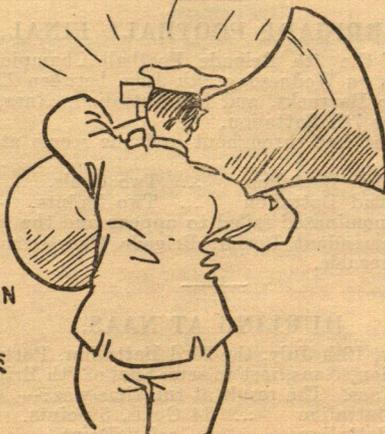
DEAR MOTHER — THIS IS THE WORST
 JOB I'VE EVER
 STRUCK —
 I'M IN THE BAND.
 THEY FOUND OUT
 I WAS MUSICAL —
 IT'S LIKE WORKING
 IN A GRAMOPHONE
 FACTORY ONLY
 WORSE



THEY STARTED ME
 OFF WITH WIND
 INSTRUMENTS
 AND I GOT
 THE WIND
 UP.



I WAS
 NEXT
 GIVEN
 A
 DUSTBIN
 TO
 NURSE



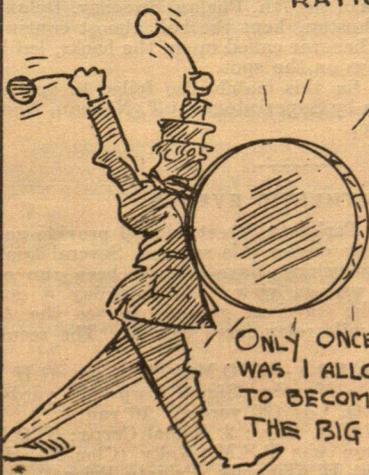
THEN
 MORE
 WIND



I PLAYED
 THIS THING
 IN SELF-
 DEFENCE



(CAT WITH
 EXTRA
 TAIL
 RATION)



ONLY ONCE
 WAS I ALLOWED
 TO BECOME
 THE BIG NOISE.

NEVER
 TOUCH
 THIS —
 YOU
 CANNOT
 TELL
 WHETHER
 IT'S
 COMING
 OR GOING



BUT
 LEAD ME
 TO THE
 TRIANGLE
 IT'S A
 GIFT.



B.S.C. Thompson

CURRAGH TRAINING CAMP BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The Curragh Training Camp Boxing Sub-Committee made a very successful effort to open up boxing in the Camp by staging four contests and over sixty fights in the Novices Competition for all weights on the 26th and 27th June, 1924.

The Curragh Gymnasium was the venue for all interested in the fistic art, large and attractive posters throughout the Camp having announced the tournament.

The Committee seem to have found some promising boxers, and the displays given on the two nights were very satisfactory. The Officers of the Training Camp turned out in large numbers to support their representatives.

The first night's sport was an eliminating set of bouts in each weight, numbering 31 fights. In the afternoon of the 27th it was still found necessary to stage 8 fights, so as to leave in 18 fights in the Novices Competition, 2 10-round contests and 2 6-round contests. Results:—

BANTAMS: Semi-Finals.

Private Downey (26th Bn.) beat **Corporal Dunne** (25th Bn.). This proved a very exciting affair, and it was only after an extra round that Downey received the verdict on points.

Private Daly (27th Bn.) beat **Private McFarlane** (25th Bn.). A good pair of fighters; fought clean and game; very little between them. Daly won on a narrow margin.

Final.—Daly beat Downey on points.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT: Semi-Finals.

Private O'Halloran (25th Bn.) beat **Private O'Toole** (17th Bn.). O'Toole retired in the 3rd round.

Sergeant Barry (R. and T. Depot) beat **Private O'Sullivan** (R. and T. Depot) on points.

Final.—Sergeant Barry beat Private O'Halloran on points, after a very clean fight.

FEATHER-WEIGHT: Semi-Finals.

Corporal O'Shea (25th Bn.) beat **Private Hegarty** (17th Bn.) after an extra round. Both displayed great skill, and should do well.

Lieutenant Brennan (9th Bde.) beat **Private Hanley** (17th Bn.) on points.

Final.—Brennan beat O'Shea, after a very good fight, on points, Brennan having the advantage both in height and reach.

FLY-WEIGHT: Semi-Finals.

Private Harte (25th Bn.) beat **Private Delaney** (26th Bn.) on points.

Private O'Donnell (R. and T. Depot) beat **Private Percy** (R. and T. Depot) on points. A very clean fight, and both fought gamely to the end. O'Donnell was very clever.

Final.—Harte beat O'Donnell on points after a very good exhibition. Both these lads should do well.

WELTER-WEIGHT: Semi-Finals.

Corporal Kennedy (26th Bn.) beat **Private Myers** (17th Bn.) on points.

Private Lynch (N.C.O.'s School) beat **Corporal Curley** (26th Bn.), Curley retiring with an injured hand.

Final.—Lynch beat Kennedy on points after a very clean fight.

LIGHT-WEIGHT: Semi-Final.

This competition was rather disappointing owing to three men scratching in the semi-finals. **Private Nagle** (17th Bn.) won the final, his boxing abilities being above the novice class.

10-ROUNDS CONTEST: Sergeant E. McCarthy (Pt. Staff) v. W. Darling (Curragh).

This turned out a most exciting contest. It was a clean, sportsmanlike fight throughout. Both contestants were equally matched in science, and exhibited splendid footwork, slipping, guarding and hard hitting. The fight went the whole way evenly, as the verdict of the Referee proved when he announced it as a draw.

10-ROUNDS CONTEST: Sergeant Furey (R. and T. Depot) v. Sergeant Stack (25th Bn.).

In this contest it soon became evident that each intended to "knock out" the other at the earliest opportunity; but to the delight of the spectators it went the limit; and the Judges decided in favour of **Stack** on points, though with a very slender margin—in fact a good many considered that Furey was the better man.

More will be heard from this quarter in the near future, as they have agreed to fight again.

6-ROUNDS CONTEST: Bugler Clarke (R. and T. Depot) v. Private Ryan (R. and T. Depot).

Though Ryan put up a fairly good fight, he was no match for **Clarke**, who knocked him out in the 3rd round.

* * * *

The attendance on the first night was about 800 and on the second 1,500.

Amongst those present were—Major-Gen. Joseph Sweeney, G.O.C., Curragh Training Camp; Colonel S. Quinn, Colonel Hogan, Major S. McCabe, Major J. P. Hunt.

Mr. Joe McDonald filled the arduous post of Referee. The Judges were—Captain W. Whyte, Captain Marie, Mr. Maguire, C.S.M. Delaney. Timekeeper—Commndt. McDonald. M.C.—B.S.M. M. J. Doogan (P.T. Staff).

At the conclusion of the meeting Major-General J. Sweeney addressed the successful winners and runners-up in a few very neatly chosen words, and presented the prizes.

7th BRIGADE FOOTBALL FINAL.

The final of the 7th Brigade Football Championship was played at Naas on Wednesday, 9th July, between 22nd Battalion, Portobello Barracks, and 7th Battalion, Naas, resulting in a win for the 7th Battalion.

The game was fast throughout and the scores at full time were:—

7th Battalion	... Two Goals.
22nd Battalion	... Two Points.

The referee nominated failed to appear and the whistle was taken by Commandant Devlin, Brigade Quartermaster, both sides being agreeable.

HURLING AT NAAS.

On Saturday, 12th July, the 23rd Battalion, Portobello, and the 7th Battalion, Naas, met in semi-final of 7th Brigade Hurling Final at Naas. The result at full time was:—

7th Battalion	... 14 Goals, 5 points.
23rd Battalion	... 1 Goal, 1 Point.

The contest was clean and played in a thoroughly sporting manner, and although badly beaten, the losing team showed an excellent spirit of "Playing the Game." Lieut. Stapleton, the stalwart full-back of the 23rd, played a fine game against great odds. The forwards of the 7th, Phelan, Sweeney, Delany, Lieut. Donnelly, and Johnston, kept the ball almost continually in the 23rd Goal. Whenever called upon, the backs, led by Vol. T. Kelly, were always on the spot.

The referee nominated for this match also failed to appear, and the whistle was taken by Superintendent T. Noonan, Naas, both sides being agreeable.

G.H.Q. ATHLETIC EVENTS.

General Headquarters, Parkgate Street, should provide good opposition in Army athletic circles this season. Several trials, including G.H.Q. championships, have already been run off, when promising talent was on view. On Saturday a good crowd was present at the Garrison grounds to see the 440 yards handicap and the mile relay races run off. The results were:—

440 Yards (open to G.H.Q.).—1, Q.M.S. P. Carr, G.H.Q. Coy. (scratch); 2, Private Murphy, Signal Corps (18 yards); 3, Private Nooney, G.H.Q. Coy (20 yards). 16 ran.

One Mile Relay.—1, G.H.Q. Coy.; 2, Signal Corps; 3, Q.M. Staff. G.H.Q. Coy. team was B.S.M. Kelly (Clonliffe H.), Q.M.S. P. Carr, Sergeant H. Connolly, Private Price.

WESTERN COMMAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The first round of the Western Command Hurling and Football Championships was played in Castlebar on Sunday, 13th inst., between teams representing the 4th (Castlebar) and 8th (Athlone) Battalions. Splendid summer weather favoured both matches, and an unusually large crowd of the civilian population of Castlebar and district witnessed the games. The hurling match was looked forward to with special interest, as this game has not been played for a number of years in the district. The honours were evenly divided, Castlebar winning the football and Athlone the hurling. Details:—

FOOTBALL.

4th Battalion (Castlebar)—3 goals 7 points.
8th Battalion (Athlone)—1 goal 3 points.

As the scores indicate, the Western team had by far the better of the play, and seemed to be trained to the ounce. Their forwards in particular showed splendid combination, and the shooting was without a fault. The Athlone team made a bold bid for victory in the first half, but they lacked combination, and their forwards were on the weak side. The "4th" showed its superiority from the start, and finished comfortable winners. Hagan, Lewin and Galvin were the "stars" of the winning team; while Buckley and Kelly did some valuable work for the losers.

Captain A. Lohan, Athlone, refereed.

HURLING.

8th Battalion (Athlone)—3 goals 2 points.
4th Battalion (Castlebar)—3 goals.

This was a hard-fought match, and up to the final whistle the issue was in doubt. The field was rather unsuitable for hurling, but nevertheless the match was splendidly contested, and some really good hurling was witnessed. First-class ground play was the order of the day, and both teams showed fine form. The Castlebar team was rather unfortunate during the first half; but immediately upon Captain Fitzpatrick going into the forward line from the backs he notched off two clever goals in quick succession, which raised excitement to a high pitch. Lieut. Kelly was playing a splendid game for Athlone, while Vol. Dillon was bringing off some great "moves" at midfield for Castlebar.

During the second half the "4th" had the better of the game, and were leading by a point a couple of minutes before the final whistle, when the "8th" bounded off from midfield and, after a hard-fought fight beside the Castlebar goal, found the net amid tremendous applause. This score decided the game, as the final whistle went immediately on the puck-out, leaving Athlone winning by 2 points.

Several minor accidents occurred during the play, but this was unavoidable owing to the condition of the field. Captain Flynn, of Castlebar, sustained a fractured knee, and had to be medically attended.

Lieut. Cordial, Athlone, acted as referee.

A.A.A. ORGANISATION SCHEME.

We are informed that Golf and Tennis should have been included in the Sports to be catered for as set out in the report of the above as supplied to us for publication in our last issue.

FRENCH TO RE-ORGANISE GREEK MILITARY SCHOOLS.

I learn on reliable authority (says the Athens correspondent of the "Irish Times") that the Greek Government proposes issuing an invitation for a French military mission to visit Greece to undertake the instruction and re-organisation of the military schools throughout the country.

The Greek Minister of War will pay a visit to Paris in August for the purposes of discussing arrangements, and also to arrange for the complete supply of munitions for the Greek Army.

THE ARMY No. 1 BAND.

TREMENDOUS OVATION ON FIRST PERFORMANCE IN PHŒNIX PARK.

The remarkable demonstration accorded to the Army School of Music No. 1 Band and its gifted conductor, Colonel Brase, on the occasion of the first performance in the Phœnix Park (Sunday, July 13th), is described in the following extracts from the Dublin morning papers on the following day:—

"Irish Times": "Scenes of great enthusiasm attended the first public open-air performance of the No. 1 Irish Army School of Music Band, which gave a two-hour concert in the bandstand amphitheatre, Phœnix Park, yesterday afternoon, with Colonel Fritz Brase conducting. The crowd was very large, the biggest ever seen at the Phœnix Park bandstand. The programme was a popular one, and after each number the immense audience burst forth into a roar of appreciation. At the conclusion of the programme Colonel Brase received a personal ovation, being followed off the ground by cheering thousands."

* * * *

"Wonderful Demonstration of People's Appreciation."

"Irish Independent": "To say that the first free public performance given by the National Army No. 1 Band, personally conducted by Colonel Fritz Brase, Musical Director, was an unqualified success, would be a feeble phrase. An enormous concourse of people thronged on foot and in every conceivable form of vehicle to the Phœnix Park yesterday. The natural amphitheatre around the bandstand was so crowded that one wondered how all the people fitted in. During the playing of the various selections the silence was tense, strained attention, but as each piece was finished a thunderous burst of applause went up from the many thousands of auditors.

"A new piece, 'The National March,' composed by Colonel Fritz Brase, was splendidly received, as was also his Irish Fantasia. The Wagnerian items, especially 'The Flying Dutchman,' and Dr. Larchet's 'Lament for Youth,' were most admirably rendered, as, indeed, was the whole programme, and every item was most unmistakably appreciated by the vast audience."

* * * *

Special Ovation for Colonel Brase.

"Freeman's Journal": "The initial appearance in the Phœnix Park yesterday of the No. 1 Band of the Army School of Music, under the personal direction of Colonel Fritz Brase, was rendered the occasion of a veritable hosting of Dublin citizens.

"The performance was initiated as the result of numerous letters in the Press requesting that Dublin workers be provided with a chance of hearing Ireland's premier band under the baton of its chief director.

"Yesterday's proceedings were a phenomenal success. Dublin in pre-war days attended band recitals in the Park in no unmistakable fashion; but the first appearance in the Park amphitheatre of the Army Band broke all records without exaggeration. The fickle weather of the forenoon proved no deterrent, and several thousand people were present at the opening of the recital at 4 o'clock.

"At 4.30 it was difficult to force a passage through the dense crowds around the bandstand. Glorious sunshine and a riot of colour were associated with the recital, which terminated at 6 p.m., and was marked by generous applause.

"In the selection of the programme due recognition was accorded to the difference between indoor and outdoor performances, and the programme included Strauss's 'Blue Danube' walse, the General Mulcahy March, the No. 1 Irish Fantasia, the 'Rienzi' overture, the 'Flying Dutchman' selection, overture to 'Maritana.'

"A feature of the recital was the first public performance of Colonel Brase's new Irish National March—consisting of a number of traditional and modern airs.

"It is pleasing to record that at the conclusion of the performance Colonel Brase was the recipient of an especial ovation while passing through the vast throng of spectators."

ARMY QUESTIONS IN DAIL EIREANN.

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

ARREARS OF PAY.

Major BRYAN COOPER asked the Minister for Defence whether he is aware that the claim of Mr. F. J. O'Neill, late Coastal Defence Corps, for arrears of pay, has not yet been dealt with, and whether, in view of the fact that he stated on the 25th April that this matter would be dealt with as soon as possible, he will explain the cause of the delay in settling this claim.

The PRESIDENT—I regret that owing to stress of work in the Department dealing with claims of the kind that there has been delay in disposing of Mr. O'Neill's case. It will, however, be decided this week, and I will inform the Deputy of the result in due course.

Major BRYAN COOPER asked the Minister for Defence whether he is aware that a number of claims for arrears of pay from men formerly serving in the 22nd Battalion, Western Division, have been rejected on the grounds that they were paid early in April; whether the men concerned state that this is not the case, and that they can produce the testimony of officers under whom they served to prove it, and whether, under these circumstances, he will have inquiries made in the matter.

The PRESIDENT The claims of certain men of the 22nd Battalion for arrears of pay have been disallowed on the ground that the relative pay rolls show that the men referred to were duly paid for the periods covered by their claims. I am not aware that these men dispute the evidence of the pay rolls.

KILTEGAN (WICKLOW) DEPENDANT'S ALLOWANCE CLAIM.

SEAMUS EABHROID asked the Minister for Defence if he is aware that dependant's allowance has not been paid to Mrs. Mary Flood, Killalesh, Kiltegan, County Wicklow, in respect of the service of her son, Patrick, in the National Army from February 8th, 1923, to March 25th, 1924; and whether, in view of the fact that this woman is destitute, and has a large family to support, payment of allowance due will be expedited.

The PRESIDENT—Mrs. Flood's claim for dependant's allowance in respect of her son Patrick was disallowed after due investigation on the ground that the net amount which he contributed towards the maintenance of the home was less than the minimum required by the regulations, namely, 12s. per week, before an allowance might be issued. Mrs. Flood was notified accordingly on the 5th November last.

MACROOM ARMY ACCOUNT.

TOMAS DE NOGLA asked the Minister for Defence if he is aware that there is an account of £152 10s. 1d. due to Mr. P. Crowley, Main Street, Macroom, in respect of goods supplied to the National Army in October, 1922, and if he will expedite the payment of this account.

Mr. DUGGAN—Mr. Crowley's account has been received and is under consideration. Its settlement will now be effected with the least possible delay.

CLOGHEEN (TIPPERARY) ACCOUNT.

MICHEAL O HIEFEARNAIN asked the Minister for Defence if he will state why the balance of an account amounting to £41 0s. 9d. due to Mr. E. Riordan, of Clogheen, Co. Tipperary, on account of the National Army, has not been paid; if Mr. Riordan's books have been inspected by military officers and approved, and if he will take steps to expedite the payment of the balance due on this long-outstanding account.

Mr. DUGGAN—Accounts amounting to £73 6s. 0d. in respect of billeting furnished by Mr. Riordan were assessed at the rates operative at the time, and discharged by the payment of sums amounting to £36 7s. 0d. Increased rates, however, were subsequently authorised, Mr. Riordan's accounts have now been re-assessed, and a further payment of £28 15s. 6d. is being made to him immediately. He is also being paid at once an account amounting to £4 2s. 5d. in respect of goods supplied to the Army.

DISPENSING WITH TEMPORARY CLERKS.

Major BRYAN COOPER asked the Minister for Defence if he will state how many temporary clerks have been given

notice to leave from the Dependants' Allowance Section of the Army Finance Office between June 17th and June 30th, and whether, in view of the congestion existing in the Claims Branch of the Office, he will consider their transfer to enable that branch to dispose of its business more expeditiously.

Mr. DUGGAN—Owing to the reduction of work, twenty-nine temporary clerks were discharged from the Dependants' Allowance Section between the 17th and the 30th June. It is not considered that the transfer of these clerks to the Claims Branch of the Department would expedite the clearance of work in that branch. Any delay in dealing with outstanding claims is due to difficulties experienced in having claims certified locally, and not to shortage of staff in the branch itself.

Major COOPER—Arising out of that answer, can the Parliamentary Secretary say whether these temporary clerks who have been discharged will be given a preference, if it is necessary to have additional help, as they know the work of that Department?

Mr. DUGGAN—I have no doubt that they would be given a preference in that event.

GRANEY CROSS AMBUSH.

EAMON O DUBHGHAILL asked the Minister for Defence if he has any information regarding the claim of Mrs. Mary Hunt, Ballyconnell, Coolkenno, in respect of her son, Volunteer James Hunt, who was killed in the Grane Cross ambush on October 28th, 1922; if he will state whether it is proposed to pay Mrs. Hunt a weekly allowance, and, if not, what amount of compensation it is intended to make.

The PRESIDENT—An allowance of 7s. per week was issued to Mrs. Hunt up to 8th March last. It will not be continued, but a gratuity of £25 in final settlement of the claim has been awarded to her. Payment of that amount will be made on the return of a life certificate which has been sent to her for completion.

ATHLONE DEPENDANT'S ALLOWANCE.

SEAN O LAIDHIN asked the Minister for Defence if he can state why dependant's allowance has been withheld from Mrs. Bridget McCormack, late of Longford, and at present residing in The Terrace, Chapel Street, Athlone, in respect of her husband, Volunteer John McCormack, who attested in Longford on July 7th, 1922, and who is now serving in the Military Police, Castle Barracks, Athlone, No. 57042; further, if he is aware that when this man re-attested he was informed that dependant's allowance would be paid to his wife, and whether a decision on this case will be re-attested.

The PRESIDENT—John McCormack was expedited on the 3rd March last. In accordance with paragraph 26 of Defence Order No. 30, dependant's allowance, which was being paid to his wife at the rate of 28s. per week, should have ceased on that date, but was paid up to 22nd March. As from the date of re-attestation, in accordance with paragraph 25 of Defence Order No. 30, marriage allowance at the rate of 10s. 6d. per week was issuable. A cheque in settlement of arrears of this allowance, allowing for an overpayment of the former allowance, has been sent to Mrs. McCormack.

CHARLEVILLE DEPENDANT'S ALLOWANCE CLAIM.

TADHG D MURCHADHA (for Pádraig MacFhlannchadha) asked the Minister for Defence if he will state why dependant's allowance has not been paid to Mrs. Margaret O'Gorman, Monabricka, Ballygran, Charleville, County Cork, in respect of the services of her son, John O'Gorman, No. 4066, who joined the National Army at Charleville on the 15th August, 1922, and who is at present attached to the 10th Infantry Battalion, stationed at Ennis, County Clare; if he is aware that this Volunteer's wages prior to enlistment were 16s. per week, plus board and lodging, of which, as the Parish Priest and local Peace Commissioners are prepared to vouch, more than 12s. per week was contributed to his mother, and if, in view of this, he will give instructions for the payment of allowance to his mother from the date of his enlistment.

The PRESIDENT—In her application for dependant's allowance dated the 7th May, 1923, Mrs. O'Gorman stated that

prior to enlistment her son John had been in receipt of £36 per annum, plus board and lodgings. This statement has been verified. When a reasonable sum is deducted to cover the cost of her son's clothing, pocket money and incidental expenses, it will be found that his net contribution to the support of his home was less than the minimum required by regulations, namely, 12s. a week, before an allowance might be issued. Mrs. O'Gorman's claim was therefore disallowed. I regret that the disallowance must stand.

I may add that the regulations governing the matter were based on an obligation on the part of a soldier to contribute to his home a reasonable proportion—about a third—of his Army pay.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' ALLOWANCES.

TADHG O MURCHADHA (for Pádraig O hOgáin) (An Clár) asked the Minister for Defence if he has received complaints from ex-members of the National Army because of the failure of the Army Authorities to give the usual 28 days' pay, ration and dependants' allowances on their discharge; and from members of the National Army because of the failure to give proficiency pay to clerks, storemen, etc., in the different Commands, and because of the failure of the Army Authorities to give the 14 days' leave authorised by Defence Order No. 30, or pay and rations in lieu thereof, and if he will take steps to remove these grievances.

The PRESIDENT—I assume that the alleged failures of the Army Authorities have occurred recently. Since the 31st March last, except in a limited number of special cases, the grant of 28 days' furlough with pay and certain allowances has not been made to soldiers about to be discharged. That grant was properly authorised only while general demobilisation, which ceased about the date mentioned, was in progress. Subsequently, except in the special cases referred to, soldiers who have taken their discharges have done so in the ordinary way on completion of service. I am, however, considering the advisability of issuing grants in such cases on a smaller scale than formerly.

As regards additional pay for soldiers employed as clerks and storemen, it was not, and is not, issued in all cases. Only men specially competent in the occupations mentioned receive extra pay.

Defence Order No. 30 does not authorise the grant of any leave, but a General Routine Order, dated the 24th November, 1923, did so in the cases of soldiers who presented themselves for re-attestation. The grant was withdrawn on the 4th March last by Defence Order No. 45, which sanctioned the issue of a bounty of £3 instead of leave, but only to soldiers who re-attested prior to the 31st March.

Having regard to what I have just said, I think the Deputy will find that most, if not all, of the complaints he has in mind are not justified.

Major COOPER—Arising out of that answer, in view of the fact that a soldier discharged from the Army on completion of service is bound to be out of work for a time, will the Minister not consider the desirability of giving at least twenty-eight days' leave on full pay with rations allowance, as is done in other armies, in order to avoid discredit to the Army and the State?

The PRESIDENT—Well, the period of enlistment of soldiers in other armies is longer than in the National Army, and to that extent there would be a difference. The matter of issuing a grant in such cases on a smaller scale than formerly, is at present under consideration.

Mr. A. BYRNE—Arising out of question and the first part of the reply, can the President state whether any Official Army Order was issued cancelling the twenty-eight days' pay that these men had hoped for, and had made arrangements for under the belief that this twenty-eight days' pay would be given them—was there any Order issued cancelling the previous arrangement?

The PRESIDENT—It was withdrawn, I understand, by Defence Order 45.

Mr. JOHNSON—What is the process the Defence Ministry adopts to make public these Orders to the soldiers—are these Defence Orders brought to the notice of the soldiers?

The PRESIDENT—I cannot answer that question, but I take it it is in the same way as they get information that certain bounties are within their rights, and in the same way that they get the information that the bounty is withdrawn or modified. I will make inquiries into the matter.

Mr. JOHNSON—The percolation of the information might easily take longer than twenty-eight days.

The PRESIDENT—It usually does where there is a disadvantage.

CHEMISTS IN ARMY SERVICE.

DOMHNALL Mac CARTHAIHGH asked the Minister for Defence whether he can state the number of persons at present holding appointments as pharmaceutical chemists in the Army Medical Service, and of such persons, how many are qualified and registered as pharmaceutical chemists under the Pharmacy Act.

The PRESIDENT—There are at present eight officers holding appointments as pharmaceutical chemists in the Army Medical Service. Every one of these officers is qualified as Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, or is a Licensed Compounder of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, either of which qualifications is accepted.

PAYMENTS TO "AN t-ÓGLACH."

All remittances for sales, etc., should be made payable to THE MANAGER, "AN t-ÓGLACH." 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.

SKERRY'S COLLEGE,

76 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (FREE STATE).

EXAMINATION ANNOUNCED FOR OCTOBER.

Result of Examination held in March, 1924.

OUR SUCCESSSES.

9th Mr. James O'Neill.	29th Mr. Michael McCarthy.
*10th Mr. Wm. M. Ryan.	30th Mr. Denis A. 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 J. 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 F. Rafferty.	47th Mr. Gerald M. Kean.
26th Mr. Joseph Canton.	48th Mr. James B. Connolly.
27th Mr. Thomas O'Brien.	*49th Mr. John Houston.

* These Students passed by means of Postal Tuition.

24 OF THE 50 APPOINTMENTS.

BY FAR THE BEST RESULT.

Prospectus Free on application to the Secretary.

Telephone 1908.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Witnesses.—Applications for Attendance of Members of Civil Police Forces.

Applications for the attendance of members of the Civil Police Forces as witnesses at Courts Martial and Courts of Enquiry will be made to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Applications must be accompanied by a brief Résumé of the case in connection with which the attendance of such witnesses is required, and must reach the ADJUTANT-GENERAL at least four (4) days before the sitting of the Court.

Should the Court when assembled decide that the attendance of a member of any of the Civil Police Forces is necessary, and to whom a request for attendance has not been forwarded, the President of the Court will immediately communicate with the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, who will make the necessary arrangements for attendance through the head of the Force concerned.—G.R.O. 74.

Daily Orders Part II.—Copies for Officer i/c Records.

Battalion O.'s C. will forward on the day of issue two copies of Daily Orders Part II., direct to the officer i/c Records.—G.R.O. 74.

NOTICE.

Vacancies in Supply and Ordnance Sub-Department.

G.R.O. 74 states:—Applications are invited from soldiers of good character for the undermentioned vacancies in the Supply and Ordnance Department, Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin. Applications will be submitted to the O.C. Battalion, and transmitted through the usual channels to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL. They must be accompanied by a copy of the soldier's conduct sheet, and a recommendation by the O.C. Battalion. Vacancies in Battalions caused by the transfer of suitable men to Island Bridge will be filled by transfer from the Curragh Training Camp:

QUALIFICATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE—	
1 Clerk	... General knowledge of Office work, registration and filing of correspondence, etc. Good handwriting.
SUPPLY BRANCH—	
11 Storemen	... Good physique, able to read and write, and have a knowledge of packing.
Clothing and Equipment Section and Barrack Services and Bedding Section.	
STATIONERY AND PRINTING BRANCH—	
2 Clerks	... Knowledge of Store Ledger Keeping.
6 Storemen	... Good physique, able to read and write, and have a good knowledge of packing.
ORDNANCE BRANCH—General Office.	
3 Clerks	... General knowledge of Office work and Ledger keeping. Preferably with knowledge of Ordnance material.
ARMS AND ARTILLERY SECTION—	
1 Storeman	... Have technical knowledge and care of rifles, machine-guns, and all Small Arms, and Artillery material.
10 Storemen	... Good physique, able to read and write, and have knowledge of the care of machine-guns, Small Arms, and Artillery material.
SADDLERY, CAMP EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND CYCLE SECTION—	
1 Sailmaker	... Ability to keep in repair Camp Equipment.
3 Storemen	... Knowledge of the storage and care of Camp Equipment and Saddlery.
1 Storeman	... Technical knowledge of Artisans' Stores and Cycle Accessories, and be qualified to superintend the repair of cycles.
1 Clerk	... Knowledge of Store Ledger Keeping.
1 Storeman	... Technical knowledge of Artisans' Stores and Cycle Accessories.
2 Cycle Mechanics	... Ability to carry out repairs to cycles. Must be prepared to go through the trade test.
2 Storemen	... Knowledge of Store work and the care of cycles and tools.
MAGAZINE FORT—	
1 Storeman	... Able to read and write. Knowledge of all classes of explosives and ammunition essential.
1 Clerk	... Conversant with stocktaking and keeping of Store Ledgers.
7 Storemen	... Good physique, and used to store work.
SURRENDERED ARMS SECTION—	
1 Storeman	... Conversant with clerical work. Competent to make reports on condition of all classes of fowling pieces, etc.
3 Clerks	... Knowledge of Store Ledger Keeping, and required to assist in tracing surrendered arms.
4 Storemen	... General knowledge of store work. Preferably conversant with all classes of sporting guns and service rifles.
ARMOURER'S SECTION—	
30 Armourers	... Recruits to this section will require to have served an apprenticeship of at least five years as Fitter and Turner, Whitesmith or other Engineering trade, and be willing to submit to a trade test. To qualify as Armourers they will receive a course of Technical Training in Arms on successfully passing this test.

Vacancies in Army Transport Service.

Applications are invited from soldiers of good character to fill vacancies in the undermentioned branches of the Army Transport Service:—Driver, Fitter, Blacksmith, Tinsmith, Bodybuilder, Vulcaniser, Acetylene Welder, Painter, Electrician, Trimmer.

Applications will be submitted to the Battalion O.C., transmitted through the usual channels to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, and must be accompanied by a copy of the soldier's conduct sheet, and a recommendation by his O.C.

Before being accepted, applicants will be required to pass a suitable test. Vacancies in Battalions caused by the transfer of suitable men to the Transport Corps will be filled by transfer from the Curragh Training Camp.—G.R.O. 74.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES AND STORES.

1. Particular attention is directed to Defence Order No. 22, and especially to paragraph 3 thereof. The instructions in that Order as to the necessity for securing prior financial sanction for the purchase of stores, supplies, etc., have not in many cases been carried out.

2. (i) It is hereby ordered that such purchases shall not under any circumstances (except as specified in paragraphs 4 and 5 below) be made without the specific sanction of the Army Finance Officer, obtained beforehand.

(ii) Failure to observe this Order or Defence Order No. 22 shall be treated as a breach of discipline, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

3. All supplies, stores and services which may be financially authorised to be obtained or executed shall normally be provided for by Contract, tenders being secured in writing.

4. In the case of purchases of over £5 in value and under £25 in value, formal contracts need not necessarily be entered into, but competitive offers must nevertheless be secured. Prior financial sanction for these minor purchases will not be required. A schedule of such purchases shall, however, be forwarded each month to the Army Finance Officer for financial review.

5. In the case of purchases of the value of £5 or under, direct purchase may be made where it can be shown that the goods required or the services performed were urgently needed.

6. It is the duty of Officers in charge of Administrative Departments concerned to estimate for their requirements three months in advance, so that the purchase procedure outlined above can be duly carried out.—Defence Order No. 53.

PORTUGAL'S NEW AIR FORCE.

The Portuguese Government has decided to completely reorganise and enlarge the Air Force strength. On 12th July the Government purchased five seaplanes from Holland. Orders for an additional number of machines are also to be given out shortly.

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.

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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.

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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.

Vol. McCarthy (Curragh).—A cheque in payment of your claim has been forwarded to your wife.

Vol. McGuire (Boyle).—Under Defence Order 30, marriage allowance may not be paid in respect of soldiers married after the 9th of November, 1923.

Transfers.

Vol. Boyle (Enniscorthy).—You should apply for the transfer through your O.C.

Laundry.

"Fair Play" (Mohill).—The Quartermaster-General has taken the necessary action in your case.

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.

Re-attestation.

"Ecila" (Dublin).—The conditions under which you re-attested have not been broken. You re-attested for general service, and consequently cannot claim your discharge.

Employment.

"Sandy Reading" (Limerick).—(1) Yes. (2) York House, 15 Regent Street, London S.W.1. (3) Ex-soldiers of the National Army seeking employment should apply to Major-General Price, Resettlement Branch, Lord Edward Street, Dublin.

"Reduced to the Ranks" (Athlone).—Your case is being investigated.

[A number of replies to questions are unavoidably held over until our next issue.]

MILITARY TERMS IN IRISH.

The following Irish equivalents of military terms appear in the official Irish translation of the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923.

IRISH	ENGLISH.
Generál.	General.
Lefteanant-Ghenerál.	Lieutenant-General.
Maor-Ghenerál.	Major-General.
Cornal.	Colonel.
Maor.	Major.
Ceannphort.	Commandant.
Captaen.	Captain.
Lefteanant.	Lieutenant.
Dara Lefteanant.	Second Lieutenant.
Maor-Sháirsint.	Sergeant-Major.
Leathru-Sháirsint.	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Sáirsint.	Sergeant.
Corporal.	Corporal.

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ḂAOLUINN DO'N ARM.

GÆLIC.

CAO T'IMTIGS ORT TRÁCNÓNA MÓE ?
NÍOS AS FEITEAM LEAT AR FEAD I BPAO
UÁ TUBHART LEAT AR MAIOMN MÓE GO MBÓIMN
AS TUL AMAÉ AS SNÁIN ?
NÍ CUMHIN LIOM AON FOCAL OE.
CEAPAS SUR AR AN LUAN A ÉIRÓEANN TÚ.
DÍONN CEITRE TRÁCNÓINTÍ ASAIMN.
AN BPUIL TÚ ÁBALTA AR SNÁIN FÓS ?
CÚPLA BUILLÉ. TÁIM AS TUL CUN CIMN ÁIN.
AN CÚRO IS MÓ OES NA BUAÉAILLÍ.
DÍONN ANA SULT IS SPORT ASAIMN.
CUALAS SUR ANA SNÁINAIÓE AN FEAR MÓR.

NÁ BÍ AS CAINE A TÓIME. SEO SEAD É.
UÁ BPEICPEÁ É AS LÉIMT ISCEAC NÓ AS TUL
FÉ LOÉ. IS CUMA NO IASC É.
CAITPÉRO MÉ TUL AN CÉATO UAIR EILE.
DA CEARE TUIT. BPUIL NA BAILCISÍ ASAT ?
NÍL, AC CEANNÓCÉATO IAD.
IS OÉCA GO BPUIL ANA SNÁIN ASATSA ?
NÍL GO DEIMHIN, AC OIREATO LE CLOIC.
NÍ BEIR TÚ I BPAO AS FOZLUIM.
TÁ TRÉMEÁLAIÓE ANA MAIC ASAIMN.
TÁ SGIATÁIN ACA ANN 'NA SGOIR SIÚO IS NÁ
PUIL AON SNÁIN ACA.
NÁ OEARMIAT AN CÉATO TRÁCNÓNA EILE.

PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

Kodhd dim hig urth thraw noana nay ?
Veesa fehiv lath err faga woddh.
Naw dhoort lath err moddina nay gum
meng a dull a mocka snauv.
Nee keen lum main uckull deh.
H(y)appus gur erra loouna hayn thoo.
Been kerha thraw noentee gun.
Will thoo aubultha err hin nauv foess ?
Koopla bwilla. Thawm a dull kun keen auv.
Meen moor rawn dheens oun.
A kud iss móe dessna booch lee.
Been anna hulth iss sport a gun.
Kooluss gur anna hnauv vee a far moor.
Naw bee a koynt a ghinna. Show shah ay.
Dawvick faw ay a laimta shtock noo a
dull fay luch, iss kumma noo eessk ay.
Koha may dulla hyaidh oor ella.
Buh yart dhut. Willna bolkishee guth ?
Neel ock kan noadh eudh.
Iss doaka guv will anna hnauva guthsa ?
Neel gud dine, ock irrudh luck luck.
Nee veh thoo iv voddha foulim.
Thaw train awlee anna waha gun.
Thaw shkee hawna ku aun nug gore shoodh
iss naw fwill ain snauva ku.
Naw dar roodha hyaidh thraw noan elle.

ENGLISH.

What happened you yesterday evening ?
I was waiting for you, for ever so long.
Didn't I tell you yesterday morning
that I be going swimming.
I don't remember a word of it.
I thought 'twas on Monday you go.
We have four evenings.
Are you able to swim yet ?
A few strokes. I'm getting on, though.
Do ye have many there ?
The most of the boys.
We have great fun and sport.
I heard the Fear Mor was a great
swimmer.
Don't be talking man. He's a show.
If you saw him jumping in, or diving,
He's like a fish.
I must go the next time.
You ought to. Have you togs ?
No, but I'll buy some.
I suppose you're well able to swim.
No indeed, only like a stone.
You won't be long learning.
We have a very good trainer.
They have wings for those who cannot
swim.
Don't forget the next evening.

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