



# AN T-OGLAIC

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## Contents.

Vol. III.—No. 21 (New Series).

Oct. 17, 1925.

### CHANGE IN I.A.B.A. RULES.

Army and Gardai Win Point at Annual Conference of Association.

### AIRCRAFT WITHOUT AIRMEN.

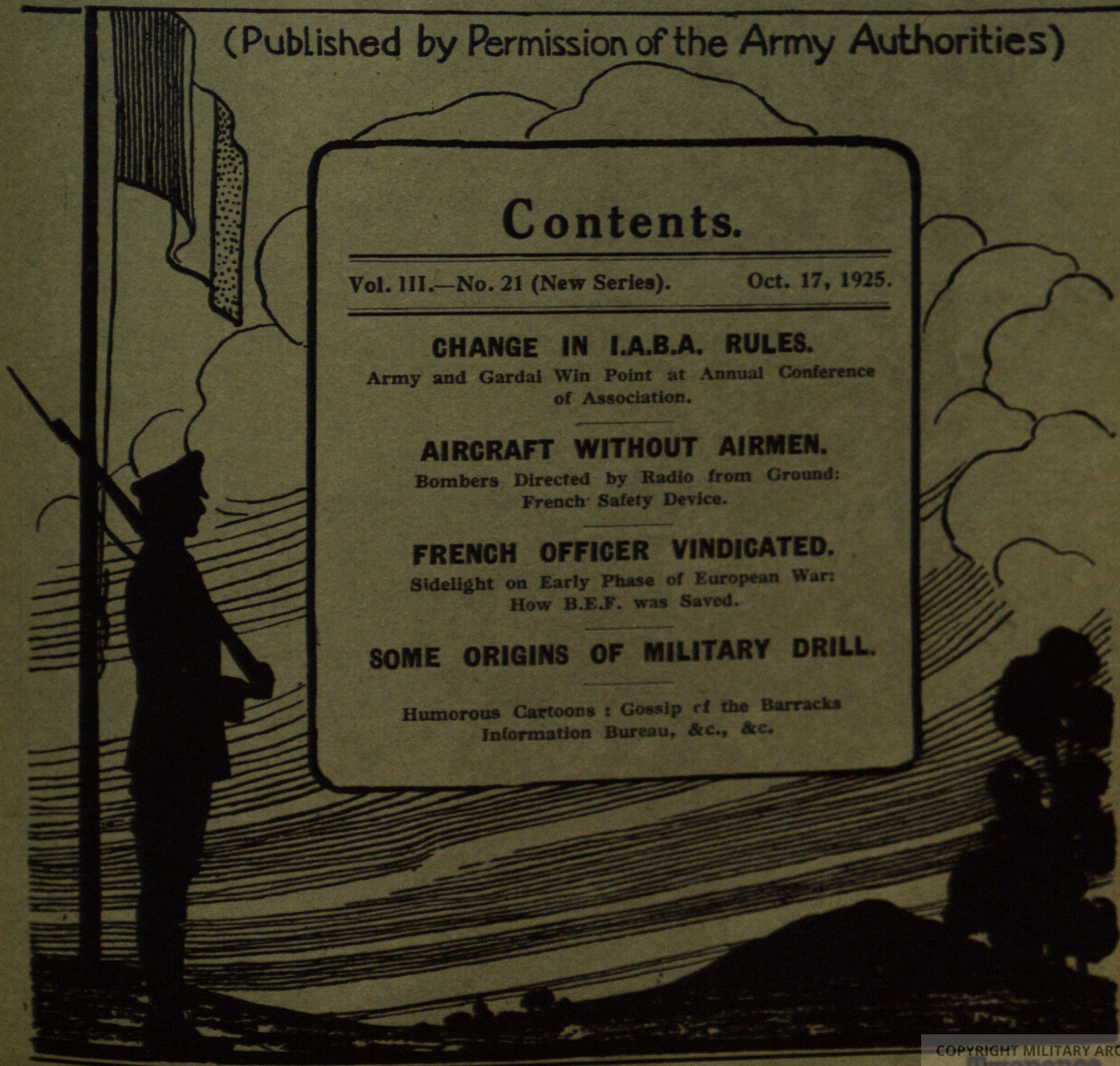
Bombers Directed by Radio from Ground:  
French Safety Device.

### FRENCH OFFICER VINDICATED.

Sidelight on Early Phase of European War:  
How B.E.F. was Saved.

### SOME ORIGINS OF MILITARY DRILL.

Humorous Cartoons : Gossip of the Barracks  
Information Bureau, &c., &c.



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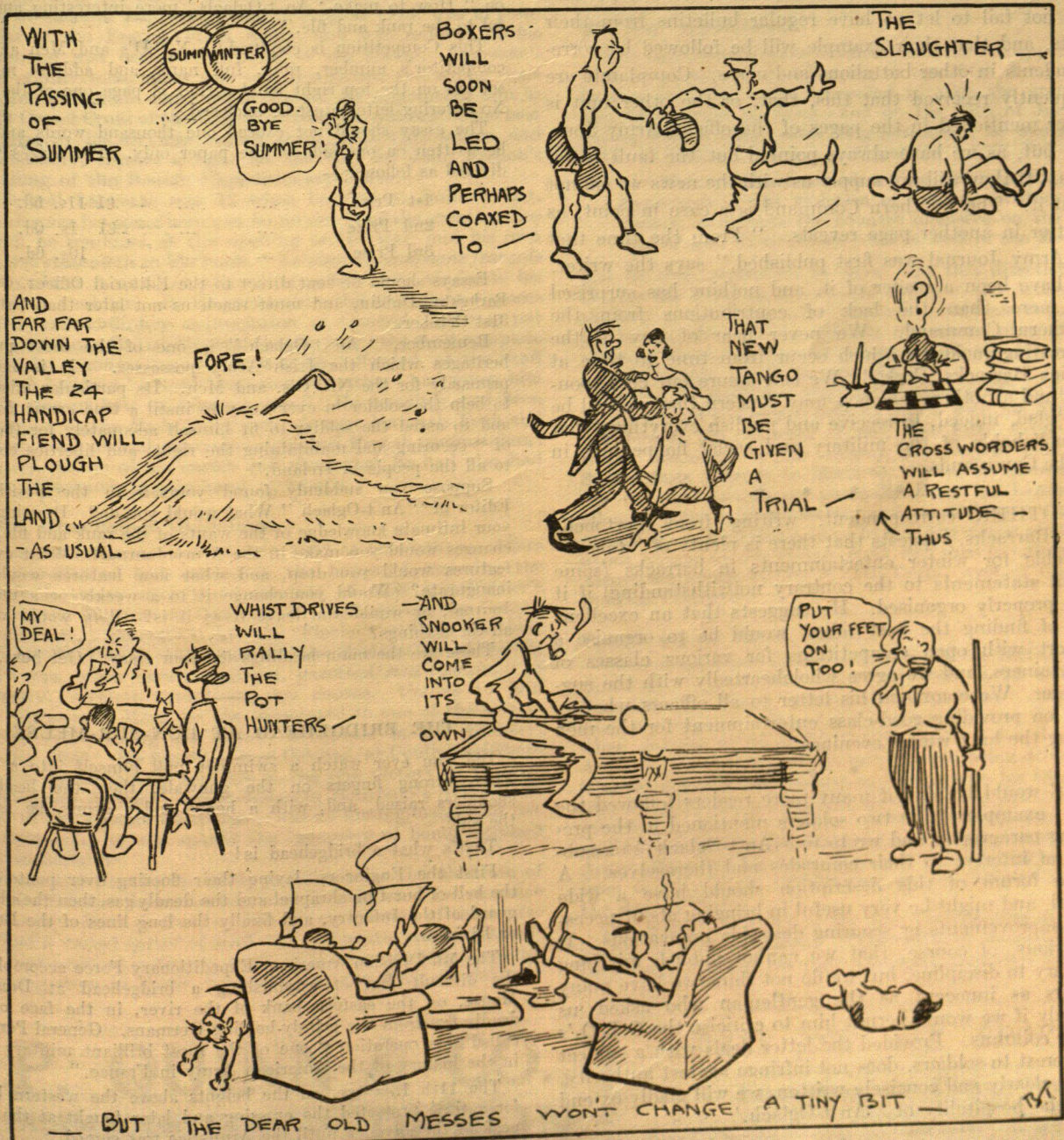
Óglaigh  
na hÉireann  
DEFENCE FORCES IRELAND

# An t-Ógláic

Vol. III. No. 21 (New Series).

OCTOBER 17, 1925.

Price TWOPENCE.



THE WINTER OFFENSIVE BEGINS.

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# An T-Óglach

OCTOBER 17, 1925.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

WE are pleased to welcome several new contributors of Battalion Notes in this issue. We hope they will not fail to let us have regular bulletins from their units, and that their example will be followed by correspondents in other battalions and corps. Complaints are frequently received that this, that, or the other unit is never mentioned in the pages of the official Army Journal, but, as we have always pointed out the fault is not ours. If they will not supply us with the news we cannot print it. The Southern Command is a case in point, as a letter in another page reveals. "From the time that the Army Journal was first published," says the writer, "I have been a reader of it, and nothing has surprised me more than the lack of contributions from the Southern Command. We never hear of any of the interesting incidents which occur from time to time at Collins Barracks, Cork." We can assure our correspondent and all others whom it may concern that we will be very glad, indeed, to receive and publish everything that is publishable of the military and social happenings in all the Commands.

\* \* \* \*

ANOTHER correspondent, writing from Portobello Barracks, suggests that there is plenty of "talent" available for winter entertainments in barracks (some recent statements to the contrary notwithstanding) if it were properly organised. He suggests that an excellent way of finding the best talent would be to organise a concert with open competitions for various classes of entertainers, and we agree wholeheartedly with the suggestion. We commend his letter to all officers who are keen on providing good-class entertainment for the men during the long winter evenings.

\* \* \* \*

WE would be glad if many more readers followed the example of the two soldiers mentioned in the preceding paragraphs and wrote to "An t-Oglach" on subjects of interest to their comrades and themselves. A public forum of this description should have a wide appeal, and might be very useful in bringing about necessary improvements or securing desirable innovations. It is obvious, of course, that we cannot publish anything contrary to discipline, but we do not think we have many readers as innocent as the gentleman who asked us recently if we would permit him to criticise the G.R.O.'s in our columns. Provided the letter deals with a subject of interest to soldiers, does not infringe against authority, and is clearly and concisely written, we will gladly extend to it the hospitality of "An t-Oglach."

## IF YOU WERE EDITOR? What would you do to Improve An T-Oglach?

### CASH PRIZES FOR N.C.O'S AND MEN

In the immediate future we hope to make many alterations and improvements in the Official Army Journal. A definite programme has been laid down and we have been assisted in this by suggestions from many Officers, N.C.O's. and Men throughout the Army. With a view of securing further suggestions we are offering three cash prizes for the best essays on "How to make 'An t-Oglach' more interesting and helpful to the rank and file."

This Competition is confined to N.C.O's and Men and each competitor's number, rank, full name and address must be set out on the top right hand corner of page one of the essay. No covering letter must be enclosed.

The essay should not exceed one thousand words and must be written on one side of the paper only. The Prizes will be divided as follows:—

1st Prize	...	...	£1 11s. 6d.
2nd Prize	...	...	£1 1s. 0d.
3rd Prize	...	...	10s. 6d.

Essays should be sent direct to the Editorial Offices, G.H.C. Parkgate, Dublin, and must reach us not later than Saturday 31st October.

Remember, "An t-Oglach" is one of the most precious heritages which the Irish Army possesses. It is intended primarily for the N.C.O's and Men. Its particular mission is to help the soldier in every way to instil a true *esprit de corps* and to assist the soldier to fit himself adequately for the duty of "securing and maintaining the rights and liberties common to all the people of Ireland."

Suppose you suddenly found yourself in the position of Editor of "An t-Oglach" What would you do? Drawing upon your intimate knowledge of the wants of the rank and file, what changes would you make in the Army Journal? What existing features would you drop, and what new features would you inaugurate? Would you change it to a weekly or a monthly Journal, or would you leave it as it is? Why would you do all these things?

These are the main headings for your essay. Get busy.

### THE BRIDGEHEAD AT DUN-SUR-MEUSE.

Did you ever watch a swimmer pull himself into a boat? First, strong fingers on the gunwale, then the head at the shoulders raised, and, with a heave and a grunt, he is over the side.

That's what a bridgehead is!

First the Engineers—laying their flooring over pontoons in the hell of bursting shrapnel and the deadly gas, then the advance guard of the Infantry, and finally the long lines of the Brigade or Division.

The 5th Division American Expeditionary Force accomplished the difficult feat of establishing a bridgehead at Dun-sur-Meuse, on the eastern bank of the river, in the face of the deadly fire from the grimly-holding Germans. General Pershing called this operation "one of the most brilliant military feats in the history of the American Army in France."

The 11th Infantry, on the heights above the western bank for a time protected the crossing and later fought at the very peak of the advance until the Armistice was signed.



## AVERTED SECOND SEDAN.

### French General who Saved British from Disaster.

#### SIR JOHN FRENCH'S BLUNDER.

Many military reputations were made and lost in the European War, and some that were lost were regained after the death of the officer principally concerned. There is the case of General Lanrezac, who, in August 1914, was in command of the French Fifth Army, and was relieved of his command just before the battle of the Marne. Lanrezac's own countrymen, after the war, recognised the wrong done to him and made some slight amend by appointing him in 1923 Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, but one of the best tributes to his services comes from a British source and incidentally, throws a light on the late Sir John French's handling of the British Expeditionary Force.

General Lanrezac was 72 when he died in January last, but despite his age, there can be no doubt of the great service which he rendered at the opening of the war, and his own modest statement in his book, "*Le plan de campagne français et a premier mois de la guerre*," is sufficient to vindicate his career as a soldier. By its very nature this statement disposes of the extraordinary appreciation of General Lanrezac put into print by a British General that he was "the most complete example, amongst many this war has afforded, of the Staff College 'pedant' whose 'superior education' had given him little idea of how to conduct war." He certainly had been a teacher at the *École Supérieure*, as were Marshals Foch and Petain, and several other distinguished French commanders; but an outline of his career will show that he had also had long experience in command of troops.

#### Great Grandfather Guillotined.

General Lanrezac was born in 1852 at Guadeloupe, where his grandfather had settled in the hopes of restoring the family fortunes after the execution of that grandfather's father, the Marquis de Cazernal, in 1793, during the French Revolution. Educated at La Fleche, young Lanrezac entered St. Cyr in 1869, and on the declaration of war in 1870 was, when barely eighteen, gazetted *sous-lieutenant* of infantry, without completing his course. Unable to join his regiment in Metz, he was appointed to one of the newly-raised units, losing his father, a captain in the infantry, shortly after. He fought before Orleans, at Coulmiers (where he was promoted for services in the one victory of the Republic) and Artenay, and included in Bourbaki's Army, took part in the Lisaine campaign; but as his regiment held out in Besancon, he was spared the ignominy of being interned in Switzerland.

Promoted Captain in 1875, in 1877, after the abolition of the Staff Corps, Lanrezac successfully competed for entrance to the new *Ecole de Guerre*. On the completion of the course he had a varied career of staff and regimental service, including four years as instructor at St. Cyr, six years with the army of occupation in Tunis, nine years at the *Ecole de Guerre*—

being in succession assistant professor of tactics under Bonnal, director of studies, and second in command. In 1901 he received command of an infantry regiment, and five years later a brigade. After holding this for three years, he was for two years commandant of the fortress of Rheims. By this time Lanrezac was well known as a successful trainer of troops, and as a result, in 1911 was given the command of the 20th Division, in the Corps then commanded by Marshal Lyautey (recently in the limelight in connection with Morocco). On the latter's recommendation he passed at the end of 1912 to the command of the XI. Corps. In April, 1914, he was nominated a member of the *Conseil Supérieur de Guerre*, with the mobilization appointment of command of the Fifth Army. Thus, for thirteen years previous to the war he had been in active command of troops.

#### His War Appointment.

Soon after receiving the notification of his war appointment, with the dossier of mobilization of the Fifth Army, and its famous *Directive 1*, he proceeded to visit the ground—we now quote from his book—and on the 25th of July, 1914, feeling war at hand, after long hesitation, he wrote a long letter to General Joffre. It began:—

"The mission confided to the Fifth Army, on the hypothesis of the violation of Belgian territory by the enemy, is to take the counter offensive on the general direction of Neufchateau [that is, east of the Meuse]."

and he then proceeded to show that this direction would involve the Army in the wooded defiles of the Ardennes and the Semoy, and owing to lack of roads would make it impossible for him to deal with a German movement of a more far-reaching character, beyond (westward of) the Meuse, which he felt certain would be attempted.

He got no reply nor was any allusion made to his letter at the formal conference held by Joffre with his Army commanders at the outbreak of war. The Fifth Army concentrated according to the second, alternative, plan around Sedan, from Mouzon to Mezières. Then, as information of the German movements gradually came in, Lanrezac was allowed, after repeated letters and unsatisfactory interviews at G.H.Q., to send first a corps to hold the course of the Meuse about Namur, on the western bank, and then to take his whole Army, reinforced by the XVIII. Corps, west of the Meuse, towards Charleroi.

#### British say he Saved Them.

There is no doubt (declares a writer in the British "Army Quarterly") that this change of plan saved the British Expeditionary Force, and probably the French Armies also from annihilation. He wisely refused to cross the Sambre when ordered to do so by G.Q.G., waiting for the Fourth Army on his right to get abreast—which, being driven back, it never did—and the British to come up on his left—which they did some thirty-six hours after the Fifth Army had been attacked in front by Bülow. Forced back by this pressure and threatened on his right by the whole German Third Army (Hausen), Lanrezac, who got no instructions or help from G.Q.G., began withdrawing on the night of the 23rd, the day of Mons.

The official summary of the first four months of the war issued by G.Q.G. states: "The 24th of August, General Lanrezac, believing his right menaced, retreated instead of

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counter-attacking." We know now from German accounts of the very real danger in which the French Fifth Army stood: Bülow in front, Hausen on his right, and Kluck, overwhelmingly superior to the B.E.F., sweeping down on his left. Lanrezac's prompt action in all probability, as he claims, saved another Sedan."

#### Misled by Sir John French?

He indeed offered to counter-attack if Sir John French intended to do so, but the latter seems to have misunderstood and thought that Lanrezac was asking for help. On the 17th, there had been a most unsatisfactory meeting between the two commanders, whose co-operation should have been of the closest. According to Colonel Fagalde, of the French Embassy—in 1914 a liaison officer on Lanrezac's staff—at a lecture given by him at the Forum Club in London, a couple of years back, the two generals, neither of whom spoke or understood the other's language, insisted on meeting alone, unassisted by their staffs, who waited in the corridor. Some high words were heard and the two came out with flushed faces.

In General Lanrezac's case there was certainly misunderstanding, for he records that Sir John French told him that (1) he would not be able to move from the concentration area before the 24th (he moved on the 20th); (2) his cavalry could not go ahead to cover the front in conjunction with Sordet's Corps, as having only two corps he wanted them as a reserve; and (3) he gave permission to General Lanrezac to use certain localities near the railway stations in his area, actually in occupation of his own troops, and not free.

It was a most unfortunate beginning. Further, we now know, continues the British writer, the two commanders made no definite agreement about boundaries, so that two of Lanrezac's divisions were eventually contending with Haig's Corps for the same roads.

Lanrezac having got clear of Charleroi, was, on the 27th of August suddenly given orders to cease his southward movement, and to attack westward towards St. Quentin, that is, to change direction through a right angle—a difficult movement for thirteen divisions in any case—in the face of a pursuing enemy, and Joffre himself appeared to enforce the order, sitting for three hours in Lanrezac's room, but never speaking. The movement he had ordered was to assist the British whom Sir John French, through the French military attache, Colonel Huguot, had reported:

"II. Corps unable to attack or to defend itself, if engaged seriously there would be a disaster; I. Corps still able to defend itself but not to attack."

General Lanrezac then ascertained directly from General Haig that his Corps was *perfectly fit to attack*. Indeed, the British General offered to co-operate and prepared to do so, but at 2 a.m. on the 29th, had to telephone that *Field-Marshal French had refused his consent*, and ordered that the I. Corps should have a rest day.

Naturally, as Lanrezac expected, the Germans attacked him in flank directly he tried to cross their front and move westward; but, being prepared for this, he held them back in the battle of Guise, and then successfully drew off his troops, with the belated consent of Joffre next day.

For the second time he had saved his Army from the trap into which G.Q.G. orders had plunged it. But there had been disaster all down the front and a scapegoat was necessary or G.Q.G. itself might suffer. So, on the 3rd of September, General Joffre appeared, and, the Fifth Army being safely behind the Marne, relieved General Lanrezac from his command.

General Lanrezac's account has never been contradicted in any particular, and must hold good till the French official history appears.

## BIG CHANGE IN I.A.B.A.

### Administration now in Hands of the Affiliated Clubs.

#### ARMY AND GARDA WIN THEIR POINT

In Army circles considerable interest has been manifested in the Annual General Meeting of the Irish Amateur Boxing Association which was held in La Scala Theatre, Dublin, on Wednesday, October 7th.

As can be seen by the following report, the administration of this important association has now been placed in the hands of the affiliated clubs. Heretofore the balance of power, was wielded by the circle of members claiming membership of the association for five consecutive years.

This power was used perhaps with the very best intentions but gave rise to much friction throughout the past season. The Army and Garda's clubs were foremost in the fight to remove this source of friction, and it is to the credit of their delegates that they stuck to their work unflinchingly. Under the guidance of such able and courteous officials as have been appointed, the association should make much headway.

Mr. W. MacDonald, President, occupied the Chair, and there were also present Maj. Gen. W. Murphy and Col. T. O'Higgins, Vice-Presidents. Messrs. W. C. Maher, A. J. Cullen, W. O'Carroll, J. Greene, M. P. Hearn, F. Barry, J. K. Ryan and J. McAuley, life members of the Council.

The following affiliated clubs were represented:—Army, Garda Síochana (Depot and Metropolitan), Dublin University, National University, Phoenix, G. S. Rly's., St. James' Gate, Ex-National Army, Dun Laoghaire, Limerick, and St. Andrews.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Healy, was in attendance, and the Minutes of the last Meeting having been read, a delegate raised a question as to the non-distribution by the Hon. Sec. of the balance sheet fourteen days prior to the Convention, in accordance with the Rules.

The Hon. Sec. explained that, owing to pressure of private business, he had not had the necessary time to write up the numbers required.

On the motion of Col. O'Higgins, it was decided to suspend Standing Orders and after a discussion the balance sheet was unanimously adopted.

A number of motions put forward by the Garda's Club, were considered, the principal motion dealing with paragraph 3, Articles of Association.

The original Rule read that the General Council should be composed of a President, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, and one delegate from each affiliated club, together with Ex-officers of the Association, each of whom could act, sit and vote at all meetings.

The Garda's amendment was to the effect that the General Council should be composed of a President, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, and one delegate from each affiliated club.

A lengthy discussion on the merits and demerits of the motion resulted in its adoption by a majority of twelve votes.

The remaining motions which do not call for any comment were adopted without a division.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing twelve months:—

President, Surgeon F. J. Murrin, National University; Hon. Treasurer, Major W. J. Doyle, the Army.

Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Walshe, Phoenix.

Col. O'Higgins was granted permission to move the following resolution which was seconded by Major Gen. Murphy and unanimously adopted:—

"That, irrespective of the number of clubs affiliated by the Army or Gardai, not more than one representative at Council meetings be allowed to each Force."

The Meeting then adjourned.

## CHEMICAL WARFARE.

### Position of Great Importance in Future Operations.

There is little doubt that chemical warfare will assume a position of increasing importance in future operations, and there are certain factors which would tend to induce nations to employ this weapon on a large scale.

In the first place, given the necessary organization, it provides a lethal weapon at a small cost. The manufacture of chemical agents is infinitely cheaper than, say, the manufacture of heavy guns firing large projectiles. Thus economic production is bound to influence nations in arms, and on this count alone it might be anticipated that chemical warfare has come to stay.

Secondly, the effectiveness of chemicals is undeniable. They may be released and no indication of their presence given until casualties are inflicted. It will be possible, with certain improvements, to employ them without noise and thus to effect surprise.

It is not generally recognized that the German General Staff attached great importance to the use of gas, even in the latter stages of the war, when any chance of surprise had been lessened by the Allied protective measures. Ludendorff writes as follows concerning the offensive of March, 1918; "And yet our artillery relied on gas for its effect, and that was dependent on the direction . . . and strength of the wind. I had to rely on the forecast submitted by my meteorologist . . . indeed, it seemed almost necessary to put off the attack." This testimony of the German leader is surely an argument for the future employment of chemical agents.

To say that on humanitarian grounds a resort to this form of warfare is most unlikely is unfortunately not borne out by the experience of the last war. There is no reason to think that any such consideration will carry greater weight in future international engagements than it has done in the past (says a writer in the British "Army Quarterly.")

Considered from several points of view, no valid reasons can be adduced as to the non-employment of chemical agents in war. It would seem that the nations which wish and intend to occupy a place in international affairs must give attention to this method of warfare. It is most important that the offensive side of chemical warfare should not be unduly side-tracked or even totally neglected. Steps should be taken to ensure that adequate thought and training are devoted in time of peace to the problems governing the offensive use of a weapon which will, should hostilities arise, occupy an important position in the national armory.

## GAELIC GAMES AT LONGFORD.

### Soldiers Defeat Civilians in both Hurling and Football.

On Sunday, 4th inst., at Longford Park, the 6th Battalion Hurling Team met Longford Senior Team to cross sticks for a set of Gold Medals offered by the Citizen Veteran Gaels of Longford. Our Team (says a correspondent in the 6th Battalion) made a fine display and are deserving of the praise given them in the Sporting Columns of the "Longford Leader." The Town team too, played a fine clean game and made a bold bid for the honours. They however, being a newly organised Team

lacked somewhat in combination while the principal feature of the Military was the combination they maintained throughout. C/Sergeant Houlihan held his old place at midfield, and this all-Ireland Hurler fed his forwards every time. Conspicuous too, with their sticks were Cpts. Hogan and Nugent, Sergt. Waldron, Donegan Manto and Davis. Result:—

Military	6 Goals 5 Points.
Town Team	2 Goals 3 Points.

Mr. M. Stack refereed.

### FOOTBALL.

The 6th Battalion Junior Team met Carrickedmond at Edgeworthstown, on Sunday, the 11th inst., to decide the first round of Co. Longford Junior League Championship. The weather was favourable and a large crowd of spectators witnessed the game which was started punctually at 3 p.m.

Carrickedmond assisted by a slight breeze were first away, and registered a Point within the first five minutes. From the kick out the Military got away and after some smart forward play netted a Goal. Carrickedmond pressed then for some minutes and being awarded a "free" shot a Goal. The Military were now seen adopting new tactics and Carrickedmond citadel was soon concentrated on, and a Goal and Point registered in quick succession. At the interval the scores stood:— Military 2 Goals 1 Point, Carrickedmond 1 goal 1 Point.

In the second half the Military had matters nearly their own way, and piled up score after score until the final whistle when the Military ran out easy winners.

Mr. M. Caffery refereed.

Comdt. Smyth and Lieut. McGrath assisted Co. Longford against Waterford at Bray, on Sunday, the 11th inst., and were mainly responsible for Longford's fine win.

You are frequently recommended to support the products of your own country, even at a sacrifice of a little extra price, thus to create employment for the people in their own land—excellent counsel, for without employment you must have poverty and all its attendant evils.

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## SYMBOLISM AND ORIGIN OF DRILL.

### Salute and Acknowledgment Signify Mutual Trust and Confidence.

In our last issue we gave the origins of some Army names. The symbolism and origin of the drill in vogue amongst all armies at the present day is equally interesting.

For example what was the origin of the modern salute with the hand? From earliest times it was the custom to stand uncovered in the presence of a superior, so too, the soldier in the presence of his officer. To this day (says Major C. T. Tomes, in the "Army Quarterly") men in the British Guards regiments take off their caps when in fatigue dress instead of saluting.

Another and perhaps truer tradition says that both the salute and its return was a symbol of mutual trust and respect; when two men in armour met each uncovered his head and so placed himself in the power of the other man. But such head-dresses as iron helmets, busbies, shakos, bearskins and the like were not easy to take off and put on, so, very soon, must have been introduced the convention of the preliminary movement only. You raised your hand to your helmet to show you were prepared to take it off if necessary.

An integral part of the salute is to turn the head and eyes and look the officer full in the face. In mediaeval times no serf was allowed to raise his eyes or to look in the direction of his overlord. When that privileged being went riding by, the serf was expected to slink to the side of the path and to avert his face. The soldier—the man-at-arms—was no serf or grovelling slave. He was a free man, and as such had every right to look his superior straight between the eyes.

So from all this we come to the present day salute and what it means—a symbol of greeting, of mutual trust and confidence, initiated by the junior in rank it is true, but with no loss of dignity on his part.

The very command "Trail Arms" is of interest and probably originates in the days of pikes. The command was "Trayle your pikes," whereupon the soldier held his pike just short of the head and allowed the long shaft to trail on the ground behind him.

The Funeral Exercises contain some wonderful symbolism. The reversed arms, the three volleys fired in the name of the Trinity, the "Last Post"—all have their meaning. The significance of the high ascending note on which the "Last Post" ends is one of hope and expectancy; it promises a new day, and a new life in the World to come.

The sentry on the barrack gate has various orders, and one of them is "to turn out the guard to all armed parties" Why? Let us take our imagination back to mediaeval times. Picture the scene—a lonely castle, portcullis up, drawbridge down, the defending troops at their meal or sports—all is peace. But the times are disturbed; the guard is in its quarters and the sentinel is keeping his watch.

A company of men is espied approaching over the hills, their weapons glint through the dust. Are they friendly or hostile? The sentry takes no risks—"Guard Turn Out"—The men-at-arms hurry to their places, some ready to raise the drawbridge, some to the portcullis ready to let it fall and others to man the battlements and loopholes. The enemy will be undeceived if he hopes to catch the garrison unprepared! The advancing company draws nearer—it seems friendly—it is friendly—it is the retinue of a neighbouring noble come on a visit of courtesy. All honour must be paid—the guard assembles by the main gates. There must be no doubt shown as to the friendly intention of the visitors. The Guard "presents its arms"; the men hold out their weapons in such a way as to preclude any possibility of their hostile use, even to the extent of offering

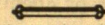
them to their guests should they wish to take them. The strangers march in and "eyes right" to show that the compliment has been seen and appreciated.

Is this the origin of turning out the guard to armed parties? It is hard to say, but it is at least very possible.

To this day the Arab of the Sahara holds his spear point downwards as a greeting and as a sign that he has no hostile designs—exactly the same idea as our "present."

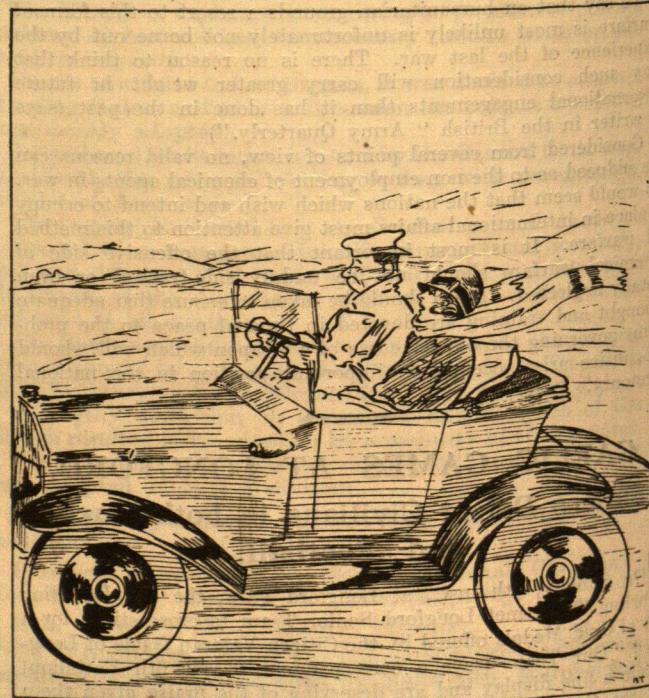
The guard is also turned out at Reveille and Sunset. This is easily explained. Dawn and dusk were always likely moments for attack: in the European War troops stood to arms an hour before daylight. In olden times similar precautions were taken and the custom has survived.

Ceremonial drill is full of symbolism. In the "advance in review order" may be seen a rehearsal of the attack for the benefit of the reviewing general. The arms presented at the end—rifles held so that they are harmless—show that after all it has been only a rehearsal and is now over.



### BERLIN'S TRIBUTE TO GERMAN NAVY.

In the Marine Museum of Berlin a new section has been added, dedicated to the memory of the German Fleet. A "Wall of Honour" contains a panel on which the names of ships sunk by the enemy during the Great War are emblazoned, together with flags belonging to ships whose tragic history will live in German history books. Of these the most interesting is the flag of the Scharnhorst, sunk off the Falkland Islands, which was put in a cartridge box and picked up many months afterwards on the coast of Brazil. The museum in itself is one of the best arranged and most interesting that Berlin possesses. It covers the whole range of the sea from the earliest attempts at German shipbuilding to a huge stuffed albatross.



"You took the last turn rather quickly, didn't you?"

"Yes. I noticed it was marked dangerous."

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## AIRCRAFT MINUS AIRMEN.

### Bombers Controlled by Radio and Torpedo Planes.

### FRENCH OFFICER'S SAFETY DEVICE.

Advances in aviation science almost invariably are along spectacular lines, yet it is unlikely that in many years have there been more amazing developments than in the last few months.

As a single instance there is a remarkable invention of Captain Albert Lepinte of the French Army. The general use of this, according to the inventor, would cut in half the number of fatal accidents in flying.

Captain Lepinte's device is a bomb, or rocket, designed to counteract the phenomenon that aviators call "loss of speed," which is responsible for possibly 50 per cent. of the deaths of flyers.

Aeroplanes are constructed to fly normally at an angle of about nine degrees from the horizontal. If this angle is increased slightly for some reason, the plane immediately begins to sink, due to loss of speed and decreased "lift." If this happens while the plane is high in the air, the aviator can return to normal position by operating his elevator. If the loss of speed occurs near the earth, however, the pilot cannot stabilize his plane in time to prevent a bad landing, or possibly a fatal crash. He is obliged to land.

Captain Lepinte's invention is designed to permit pilots, in case of loss of speed, to straighten out their planes, clear obstacles, such as hillocks or depressions at the point selected for a landing, and regain the power of flight. In case of free falling from great heights, the device is intended to check the speed of descent, and stabilize the plane.

He has placed a series of rockets on the sides of the plane or within the fuselage, set at angles determined by scientific calculation. These are filled with a high explosive, capable of producing a great volume of gas under extremely high pressure. The rockets are set off by an electric spark, and the gas escapes through tubes placed at various parts of the plane. When the rockets are exploded the volume of gas released produces a retarding or accelerating force on the plane, according to the part of the plane to which it is applied, and this suffices to move the plane into stability.

Thus, the rush of gas through escape pipes beneath the plane will cause it to rise slightly, the inventor claims.

The principle by which the rockets operate possibly may be explained best by saying that the action of the rockets on the plane is similar to the recoil of a gun.

Captain Lepinte's device has been submitted to the technical section of military aeronautics in France and is being considered for adoption by the French army.

Even more startling is a plane which it is reported, is being developed for military purposes in France. This is a radio-controlled bombing aeroplane, which when completed, may be the most terrible engine of war ever devised.

A model of the invention is said to have made a number of amazing test flights. In these the plane was controlled entirely by a "pilot" at a radio transmitting set on the ground. The plane took the air, completed a number of complicated evolutions, and returned to its starting place, entirely obedient to the signalled directions.

Not only that, but, in response to radio impulses, it dropped the tiny bombs it carried and destroyed a miniature city that had been erected for the test.

Another aerial war weapon on which the same group of inventors is working is a torpedo plane, which is said to send forth

tiny aeroplanes filled with explosives. These little planes are to be controlled by radio from the mother plane. They can be directed to any desired spot, then caused to drop and explode.

Colonel Mitchell, of the U.S. Army Air Service, recently asserted in effect that the cities of the world would be helpless under attack from the air. The development of aerial terrors of the kind described above tends to support his opinion, as well as the frequently expressed prediction of military experts that the next war will be fought in the air.

### SHRAPNEL.

The omniscient "Daily Mail" alluded the other day to "a very light pistol" in a report of an arms dump case. If they had spelt it with a capital "V" they would have shed more light upon it.

We wonder what happened to the Dance Secretary who advertised in last Saturday's "Herald":

"DO NOT FAIL TO MISS"

the dance in question. From Tango to tangle seems a short step.

In "the army over the way" a grizzled veteran appeared before the C.O. charged with having failed to clean his rifle. The C.O. delivered a severe lecture—"proud to think a man of your age is still to the fore, but all the less excuse for this. Is it the first charge against you?"

"No, sir," replied the veteran, "I once had a dirty bow and arrow."

The M.T.C. people are again circulating the rumour that the latest type of "Ford Touring" shows a green light at 30 miles an hour, a red light at 40 miles an hour, and at 50 miles per hour plays "Nearer my God to Thee."

### DANCE IN ATHLONE.

#### No. 2 Brigade Headquarters Company.

Great hilarity prevailed at the Gymnasium, Custume Barracks, Athlone, on the 4th day of September, when No. 2 Brigade Headquarters Company held their first Ball. There was a very big gathering; people came from widely-separated districts in the West, and by 11 p.m. over 300 had assembled. The Athlone Harmonic Band occupied the stage under an artistic canopy, which bore a tri-colour and was a tribute to the artistic talent of Corporal John Hunter. At 1 a.m. the M.C., Sergeant Jack O'Flanagan, announced that supper was ready. The Supper Room, which was under the personal direction of Sergeant Michael Quinn, was beautifully decorated, and the catering was most efficiently carried out under the direction of Miss Susan Brennan, assisted by civilian and soldier waiters. The Rev. Father Feely, Brigade Chaplain, Colonel Austin Brennan, Lt. Peadar Cowan, and other officers attended the dance until midnight.

In the course of the night the President, Brigade-Sergeant-Major Kelly, on behalf of the Committee, made a neat little speech, in the course of which he said he was delighted to see the fine spirit of co-operation and mutual relationship which existed between the people of Athlone and the men of the Irish Army. He thanked the Brigade Officers for the zealous manner in which they had assisted in making the dance a success.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### "TALENT" AND HOW TO FIND IT.

#### The Provision of Indoor Entertainments for Troops in Barracks.

(To the Editor of AN T-OGLACH)

A Chara.—In your last issue it was noticed that, after a search for "Artists" to form an "Entertainment Company" for the winter months, only from one battalion were names handed in to the Brigade Committee.

Being keenly interested in "theatricals," I have made inquiries from a number of N.C.O.'s and men stationed in this barracks, and, like myself, they also had not heard of the "search" until the announcement of the result.

Now, sir, I respectfully beg to point out that if the staging of "entertainments" is going to attain the success such a project undoubtedly deserves, it should have the whole-hearted co-operation of all the troops in barracks and sufficient publicity should be given to the fact that for such an object "Artists" were wanted. A notification in Brigade Orders and a reproduction of same by Battalions would ensure this.

An excellent method of finding the best talent would be to organise a Concert with open competitions in the following—

1. Songs in Irish.
2. Irish Step-dancing.
3. Recitations (in English) of an Irish patriotic character.
4. Classic or sentimental songs and recitations.
5. Comic Songs.
6. Comic recitations or dialogues.
7. Stump speeches (if the formation of a Minstrel Troupe is contemplated).
8. Comic double act or duologue.

A number of competent judges could be appointed to award marks, thus:—

- (a) For "stage appearance," dress, style and delivery—Full marks, 5.
- (b) For applause by audience.—Full marks, 5.
- (c) For Voice (in singing).—Full marks, 5.
- (d) The Step Dancing and Irish songs to be judged by persons who have had experience in such subjects.

To stimulate interest and competition, a small prize in cash or kind should be awarded the winner in each event.

All that is needed is proper organisation, a stage with back scene and wings—a drop curtain, a piano and a pianist.

I imagine the "artists" would be found in plenty.—Mise, "KAY."

Portobello Barracks,  
Dublin, 12th October, 1925.

[This letter is referred to in "Notes and Comments."—ED.]

### A CALL TO COLLINS BARRACKS, CORK.

(To the Editor of AN T-OGLACH).

Dear Mr. Editor.—From the time that the Army Journal was first published I have been a reader of it, and nothing has surprised me more than the lack of contributions from the Southern Command. We never hear of any of the interesting incidents which occur from time to time at Collins Barracks, Cork

Perhaps it is that there are very few happenings which would merit publication. It is a fact that in Cork Barracks there is one of the finest "gyms" in Ireland, but unfortunately it is used chiefly for weekly medical inspection. Once in a while our Chaplain (Rev. H. O'Neill) organises a concert, and we have great hopes of our recreation room which is being equipped, but otherwise we have scant provision for the coming long winter nights.

I have noticed in "An t-Oglach" that in other barracks they have the great asset of Libraries, Billiard Tournaments, Smokers, Whist Drives, and even a fortnightly dance class. There are certain dancing establishments in Cork City, much frequented by troops, but most of the boys would be much better pleased if they could have the advantage of inviting their friends into barracks once a week or so for such functions. I hope that this meets the eye of the "leading lights" of the 3rd Brigade and induces them to buck up and make things a little brighter for the men.

I would be pleased to have a reply to the following few Questions:—

Who is responsible for the rumour that "Spivis" and "Richard" are going into partnership next month?

Where did "Stumpolard" pick up that pullover?

When is the next "garden party" coming off at Mayfield?

Is "Tim" worried as to where "Dick" learned that great word of command?

What would "Cha" say if he saw "Maggie" at 10.45 a.m. on Sunday, 4th September?

When will "My eyes grow dim" get a chance?

I trust, Mr. Editor, that the above few remarks will start the ball rolling for Collins' Barracks, Cork, and, who knows, we may yet influence the Sergeant's Mess to propose something regular for the coming winter in the shape of a whist drive and dance. I'm sure if Sgts. May, Carrig, Lawlor, O'Brien, Myles and Troy get a little encouragement they would make an A1 Dance Committee.—Mise, le meas,

PANA.

[The above letter is referred to in "Notes and Comments."—ED.]

### EX-SOLDIER RESCUES YOUTH FROM DROWNING.

The Royal Humane Society's Parchment Certificate for heroism in life-saving has been awarded to an ex-member of the Army. Martin Power of 27 Coleraine street, Dublin. On June 12th, he rescued from drowning James Corlett (17), 34 Cole's lane, Dublin, who, while bathing in the Royal Canal, walked into a hole and got out of his depth.

### THE BASIC PRINCIPLE.

The leading principles in the formation of the military peace establishment ought to be that at the commencement of hostilities there should be nothing either to remodel or to create. The only difference, consequently, between the peace and the war army ought to be in the increased magnitude of the latter and the only change in passing from the former to the latter should consist in giving it the augmentation which will then be necessary.—John C. Calhoun, as Secretary of War.

### WORLD'S STANDING ARMIES.

France with a population of 39,280,345 and a national wealth of £11,800,000,000 maintains an army of 752,000 men. Russia with a population of 132,000,413 and a national wealth of £12,000,000,000 has an active army of 700,000 men. Japan with a population of 58,841,500 and a national wealth of £8,600,000,000 has a standing army of 250,000 men. Italy is fourth in the list, with 200,000 soldiers; Great Britain, fifth, with 161,000, and the United States last, with 141,859 men, including 7,816 Philippine Scouts. The United States population is 112,078,611 and its national wealth is £64,160,172,400.

## THE GRAMOPHONE IN BARRACKS.

### Some New Recordings worth including in Soldiers' Collections.

Our reference in a recent issue to the Vocalion Company's Gaelic Records has brought us a communication from that firm, in which they state that the matrices of the records in question have been preserved and can be utilized to cope with any demands that may arise. We have since ascertained that the Company's Dublin representative has a full stock of these records. So far, the only one we have had an opportunity of hearing in addition to "An Maidrin Rua" is a twelve inch disc by Malcolm McEachern, the Irish-Australian singer who has achieved considerable fame of recent years and is one of the best bassos to be heard on the Gramophone. In this record he sings Dr. Larchet's arrangements of "The West's Asleep" and "O'Donnell Abu," two songs to which his remarkable voice is admirably suited. Dublin readers will be afforded an opportunity of hearing Mr. McEachern in person at the concert in the Theatre Royal to-morrow, in aid of the Restoration Fund of the Irish Franciscan College at Louvain.

In the meantime we can confidently recommend any records bearing his name. The highbrows complain that he contents himself with "popular stuff" but, though he would undoubtedly be a tremendous success in Oratorio, there are few artists who can approach him in the spirited rendering of a rollicking ballad. An excellent sample of his power in this respect is to be found in a 10 inch record issued in the Vocalion Company's latest list in which he sings of "Captain Blaze" a dashing buccaneer. On the other side is "The Old Shepherd" which gives him a better opportunity for his deep notes. It is remarkably good value for three shillings. Readers would do well to also procure the Vocalion 12 inch record of McEachern in "The Mighty Deep" and "From Oberon in Fairyland."

The latest issue of H.M.V. includes a 12 inch disc by the ever popular Peter Dawson (4/6). He sings the "Kerry Dances" and "The Traveller." Perhaps it is because we are accustomed to hearing the first named song sung by ladies that Mr. Dawson's version sounds somewhat unfamiliar, but a good Irish vocalist would have done better. We consider him vastly better suited in the song on the other side. Another Irish song in the same company's current issue is the "Cruskeen Lawn" a 10 inch record (4/6), by Derek Oldham who sings it well enough, if, perhaps not with the vigour to which we are accustomed in this country. Oldham's singing on the other side of Schubert's "Who is Sylvia," is a really delightful performance.

That unsurpassable Gramophone Soprano, Madame Galli-Curci, has made another wonderful record for H.M.V. "Come d'aurato sogno" (Tacea la notte) and "Timor di me?" (D'amor sull' ali rosee) from "Il Trovatore" (12 inch 8/6).

The two songs are magnificently sung in characteristic fashion and are brilliantly recorded. From the purely artistic standpoint the latest Chaliapine record issued by the H.M.V. leaves nothing to be desired. It does full justice to the singer and the subject—two extracts from Glinka's opera "A life for the Tsar." The great Basso gives the fullest dramatic intensity to the music.

Violin records just issued include a 10 inch record by Heifetz for H.M.V., "Waltz in D" (L. Godowsky) and "Stimmung, Op. 32, No. 1" (J. Achron). These compositions are, of course, very thin material for such a gifted violinist; nevertheless, the disc is worth adding to any collection. Edith Lorand has separated herself from her famous Orchestra for the nonce in a Parlophone record wherein she displays her ability as a solo violinist. The playing is vigorous and the recording thoroughly adequate. All Violin records by Peggy Cochrane are good; an Aco 10 inch record by her in the new list, "Polichinelle" (Kreisler) and "Extase" (Ganne) is amazingly good value at 2/6. Many will prefer this record to the Vocalion disc (same company) in which Paul Kochanski plays "Serenade" (Pierne) and "Cavatina" Op. 85, No. 3 (Raff) but the last named record is quite good.

For cheap and good records of popular dance music the current Vocalion, Aco, and Beltona lists can be recommended.

### THE ORIGIN OF A MILITARY SLOW MARCH.

Amongst the current issue of Aco records is a good 10-inch recording (2/6) by the Welsh Guards Band of "Les Huguenots' Troop" ("Rainbow Division March" on the other side) which is the slow march used at the ceremony of "Trooping the Colour" in the British Army. It is not generally known that this unique slow march was taken by the famous British Military Bandmaster, Dan Godfrey, from the final ensemble of Meyerbeer's opera "Les Huguenots," although it is popularly known as "The Huguenot March." It is a difficult air to slow march to but is very effective when properly done.

Describing its use in the current issue of the "Army Quarterly," Major C. T. Tones, D.S.O., M.C., says: "The drums beat the Assembly—the important part of the ceremony is about to begin: it is time for the officers to get to their places. They move by the stately slow march to take over their commands."

And he adds a naive footnote:—"An unkind tradition has it, no doubt it is untrue, that this slow march was introduced to test whether they were sober enough to perform the duty."

### A.T.C. No. 3 COMMAND COMPANY.

At 11 a.m. on Sunday, 11th inst., a lively Gaelic football match took place between the Drivers and The Workshops Staff of No. 3 Command Company, A.T.C.

"Vim" drew first blood for the drivers in the first half. Undoubtedly if his men had kept cool heads, half-time would have seen the drivers 3 or 4 goals at least. On the Workshops side, Keenan, Kean and Matt Gorman deserve great credit, while on the opponents' side the most noticeable figures were Matthews, Byrne and Kelly and "Richard II." (on hot bricks to see the "Lily Whites" come out on top). Castles could stop anything from a ball to a bullet. No. 3 Command have a team, if given a chance and a little practice, which could well meet any other in the Southern Command. Result was:—Drivers—1 goal 3 points. Workshops—1 goal 1 point.

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# ARMY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

## Pithy Comments on Recent Events : Army Players Prominent in Civilian Matches : Soldier Boxers' Display at the Phoenix Tournament : Newbridge and Croke Park Performances.

Army Hurlers and Footballers were busily engaged on Sunday, October 4th.

G.H.Q.'s Athletic Council brought their League to a close at the Dominican College Grounds, Droichead Nuadh, when "A" Team crossed camáns with Artillery in Hurling and "A" Team and Artillery contested the football final.

The honours were evenly apportioned, G.H.Q. winning the Hurling and the Gunners securing the Football.

Pte. Joe Power, A.T.C., gave a fine display for his native Leix against Cork in the National League game played at Portlaoighe. Cpl. Ahearne, the Army's full forward, assisted Cork.

Sgt. Joe Bannon, Command Staff, Collins Barracks, Dublin, and Pte. Tom Barry, 22nd Inf. Batt., Portobello Barracks, assisted Dublin against Limerick in a contest in the same League.

Cpl. Higgins, of the 17th Batt., journeyed to Clare to assist his home team in a local competition. Cpl. H. Meagher, 7th Batt., was selected to represent the Kilkenny County v. Tipp. in a National League game, but could not travel.

In the Kilkenny Co. Final, which Tullaroan v. Dicksboro' played some weeks ago, Cpl. Meagher was the star performer for Tullaroan. Another All-Army player, Pte. Geoghegan, Curragh Training Camp, assisted Dicksboro'. His tussles with the Tullaroan capt. (the veteran Gael, Dick Grace) were numerous and exciting.

Capt. Andy Lohan, the Western Command football skipper, played a great game for Mayo in the Connaught Football Semi-Final, his play leading to the scoring of several of the victors' scores. Capt. F. O'Doherty, A.S.I., Curragh Camp, was a prominent defender for Mayo.

The Curragh Command should secure the Kildare Hurling Championship: they have two powerful teams entered.

Lieut. Sherlock, Command, Q.M.'s Dept. Curragh Training Camp, is playing good football this season, and is assisting Kildare Town in the County Championships. Pte. Cummins Artillery Corps, is also assisting the "Towers."

Army boxers figured prominently at the Phoenix tournament staged in the Gardai Hall. Of the ten bouts, the Army had representation in all but one.

Pte. Buckley, the National Bantam Champion, lost the decision to J. Rooney, Phoenix. The boys met at catch-weight, and gave a brilliant display.

Pte. McCullagh, R. and I. Depot, Curragh, boxed a draw with F. Traynor, ex-National Army Club. This bout was the best of the evening. Traynor was our first bantam champion—he was serving in the Kerry Command at the time.

Pte. Whelan, 15th Batt., Curragh Camp, easily outboxed O'Shaughnessy of St. Andrew's Club. Whelan is a mere novice, and with training should become most efficient at the game.

Pte. Morris of the 15th came a cropper in the fourth round to Guard Doody. Doody appeared to have the balance very much in his favour as far as weight and reach were concerned. Nevertheless Morris gave a good display. Matched with men at his proper weight, he will be heard of in the future.

Pte. Joynt, R. & I. D., Curragh Camp, met O'Brien, of St. Andrew's. This was the most disappointing bout of the evening, Joynt giving his worst display, whilst O'Brien didn't seem to know much of the game.

Pte. J. C. Kidley essayed to do middleweight against Guard Healy. Personally, I thought Kidley held the advantage in each round. The judges thought otherwise, and awarded the bout to the Guard. The decision met with a mixed reception.

Pte. Treacey, 22nd Batt., gained the decision over Pte. Burns, M.P. Corps, G.H.Qs. Burns was the heavier of the two, and had Treacey puzzled by his unorthodox method of boxing in "South-paw" (right lead) fashion.

Burns was advertised as being a member of a civilian club. What has G.H.Q. to say on this matter?

Pte. McAllinden, M.P.C., Collins Barracks, gained a well deserved award over Guard O'Connor. With a little more "devil" added to his tactics, McAllinden could have saved the judges the necessity of totting their score cards. O'Connor is a great gamester, and should be heard of in the very near future.

Congratulations to the Gardai, Co. Dublin Hurling Champions, on their victory over Limerick Co. in the National League.

The Gardai, with their first selection, showed a spirit of broadmindedness. Who can deny that the Gardai team on its own would make any county selection travel all out? Yet their selection against Limerick was made up of representatives of several clubs.

It was unfortunate that Aylward and O'Neill, G.H.Qs., were engaged at Droichead Nua and were unable to assist the sister service in their initial representative game. Arrangements to avoid clashing should be made in future.

Capt. Joe Brannigan, 24th Batt., Dundalk, the well-known Eastern Command Footballer, represented his native Co. Monaghan in all Inter-Co. games during the season. He also is one of the outstanding players on the Dundalk Geraldine Team.

Ptes. Canavan and Reilly, 24th Batt. are regular members of the Dundalk O'Mahony's Football Team.

Sgt. Bishop, 24th Batt. is a noted player with the Boyne Rangers Team.

Ptes. Mason and MacAleer of the same Batt., play regularly with the Castlebellingham Senior Team.

The Kilkenny City Military Team has won through to the Final of the Co. Senior Football Championship.

The Eastern Command Football Team were lucky to make a draw of their game with G.H.Q. in the All-Army Final.

The Eastern Team contains a number of stars—The Starry play almost cost them the Championship.

Capt. Seán O'Beirne was the most stylish player on view at Croke Park on Sunday the 10th, his drop-kicking being decidedly high-class.

Capt. Cannon pulled the G.H.Q.'s. team together in wonderful fashion in the last few minutes of the game.

An interested spectator of Sunday's games was Capt. A. Lohan, the Western Command Capt. and Mayo Co. player.

### THE A.C.E. PLAYS.

#### (Army Corps of Engineers, Griffiths' Barracks, Dublin.)

The interest in Handball continues unabated amongst the Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men of the Army Corps of Engineers at Griffith Barracks, Dublin, the only "fly in the ointment" being the loss of that one hour per diem (Section 000, "Light Sources Act"), whereby many interesting matches in the shape of challenges had to be abandoned to allow for the playing of handicap games.

To such a pitch has the interest risen that it is quite an every evening occurrence to drop across groups arguing as to their abilities as Handballers, and if one talks too "loud," the discussion frequently ends up with "I'll play you for a dollar."

One such argument took a very heated form in the kitchen of the Sergeants' Mess, with the result that "Young Fitz" challenged the "Barrack Postman." The match took place on Sunday morning, the 4th instant, and was watched by a large crowd, the control of the game being in the capable hands of the "Shoemaker" as Referee, assisted by the "Butcher" as Marker.

Having correctly guessed the spin of a half-crown, "Young Fitz" proceeded to serve a succession of dazzlers which puzzled the "Postman" to such an extent that when the latter succeeded in gaining his first service the score stood 7-0 against him. The game proceeded in a spirited fashion, and at times the Referee had to call for order. In a strenuous game the "Postman" was no match for his opponent, who ran out an easy winner by a large margin. It is rumoured that the winner was heavily supported to win by the "O.C. Boilers."

#### NOTES OF INTERROGATION.

- Will "Young Fitz" rest on his laurels?
- Who said Darwin was right?
- Who said "Socks"?
- When is the next "Free Issue"?
- Will the Clerical Staff use their Overalls as penwipers?
- Friday's Topic—"Did you get a Week-end"?
- Who paid £1 at Ballymun for coaching?
- What N.C.O. suggested "Trotters" for Tea?
- Was he pulling the Mess President's leg?

## ARMY AT CROKE PARK.

### Fine Play in Football and Hurling Finals.

#### G.H.Q. NOW HURLING CHAMPIONS.

The 1925 Football and Hurling Army Championships were played at Croke Park on Sunday, 11th inst., before a fair attendance—considering the undoubted abilities of Army teams at the moment, the attendance must be described as disappointing. There was a good sprinkling of civilian spectators, but the Army supporters of both teams were conspicuous by their absence. Nevertheless the fact remains that as regards numbers it was a better patronised fixture than any of its predecessors, though far short of what might be expected for the premier Army Gaelic fixture of the year.

The progress made by the Army Athletic Association in the matter of the National Games is indeed a subject for favourable comment. When it is considered that the process of elimination is tedious, the number of competitions many, and the opportunities for training less than those afforded to civilian teams, it is undoubtedly a great achievement to put forward sixty young men fit and enthusiastic for such a fixture and individually capable of holding their own with the best in the country. It is moreover, a personal tribute to those men who emerging from the Company competitions, work their way steadily through the Group, and finally reach through their Command the highest obtainable honours within the Association. It was only natural then to expect that Sunday last should have brought a much bigger host of admirers. The weather was, for once, on our side, and the Army Band enlivened the proceedings during the intervals.

The football was of a high standard, although prominent players on either side had plenty of latitude. There was a tendency to roam on both sides, but in the closing stages we witnessed football, the quality of which has not been seen at Croke Park for some time. The result—a draw—is a fair indication of a great game.

As to the Hurling it was fast throughout and well up to the standard of All-Ireland Hurling. Eastern, although in arrears at half-time, made a wonderful recovery and nearing the end kept a lead for some time. G.H.Q., however, were the more finished combination, and won a clean and exciting game by 3 Points.

In connection with both games, it may be stated here that until neutral officials are employed at these games, entire satisfaction will not be given. It is impossible and ridiculous to expect it. As to the referees, Dr. Fitzpatrick, Curragh, and Capt. O'Doherty, Curragh, they were both happy selections. At no time was there reason to dispute the rulings and each handled his respective game in a praiseworthy manner.

The attendance included:—General O'Duffy, Major-General Seán McKeon, G.O.C., Curragh, Major-Gen. T. Ennis, Major-Gen. D. Hogan, G.O.C., Eastern Command, Col. McCerley, Major T. W. Nally, Major M'Grath, Comdt. P. Ennis, O.C., G.H.Q., and Comdt. Colgan, Sec. A.A.A., and Rev. Father O'Callaghan, President, Executive Council, A.A.A.

#### FINE FOOTBALL ENDS IN A DRAW.

G.H.Q., 2-5; Eastern Command, 2-5.

Eastern pressed immediately per Doyle and Ebbs. Donohoe cleared well, and in return Higgins gave Sexton a good chance. McDonald, however, was safe in goal, clearing from Sexton under the bar. Higgins from close-in missed a good chance, and G.H.Q. forwards got going. They were slow, however, and their efforts were easily cleared. After neat play by Doyle and Higgins, O'Brien got possession and missed an

open score. Another attack by G.H.Q. ended in Keogh failing to intercept a neat pass from Cannon from close-in. G.H.Q. again made headway, but encountered a stubborn defence. After 15 minutes' play Morgan, securing from Mackey, drew first blood with a minor. Immediately on the kick-out, J. P. Murphy missed from 10 yards out with a "homeless" goal, McDonald having run out.

The centrefield play of the G.H.Q. men was splendid. Murphy, for Eastern, again had a clever run into G.H.Q. territory and again sent over. G.H.Q. backs were now predominant. Martin Walsh put G.H.Q. another point ahead. Eastern improved, and after a fine bout of passing between J. P. Murphy and Lieut. O'Brien, the latter reduced the score with a point. A free close in, taken by J. P. Murphy, rebounded off the cross-bar and O'Brien receiving levelled the scores. Just on half-time J. P. Murphy, after a good spurt, put Eastern ahead on the score—*Eastern Command, 3 points; G.H.Q. Command, 2.*

On resumption a free, taken by Doyle (Eastern), was well saved by O'Shea. Murphy and O'Brien made progress for Eastern, and, after McDonald had saved from the latter, Murphy scored a good goal. Eastern made frequent raids. Mooney added a point, and Doyle, receiving from Ryan, had a pot shot which deceived McDonald and entered the net. Morgan afterwards missed a good chance for G.H.Q. After Murphy had scored a minor G.H.Q. forwards improved considerably, and Mackey, securing from Keogh, scored the best goal of the match. This was quickly followed by a point from Keogh. Mackey later missed by inches.

A free relieved pressure on Eastern backs. Sullivan (the Kerry captain) fielded well, and Cannon, scoring a goal, raised the hopes of the Headquarters men. Morgan increased their score by a well-taken point. Eastern scored a goal which was disallowed because Mooney was inside the square. With only a point difference, excitement ran high. G.H.Q. forwards missed narrowly on several occasions, but Cannon drew level with a well-judged point just on time.

Capt. O'Doherty (Curragh) refereed.

*Eastern.*—J. P. Murphy, Ryan, O'Brien, M'Alister, Kenny, Brannigan, Tummon, Sexton, Price, Ebbs, Doyle, Higgins, Conlon, Noonan, Mooney.

*G.H.Q.*—Mackey, O'Beirne, Cannon, Morgan, Walsh, Keogh, Maher, Sullivan, O'Shea, Graham, O'Donohoe, Higgins, O'Toole, McDonnell, Winters.

### G.H.Q. VICTORS IN HURLING FINAL.

G.H.Q., 3-6; Eastern Command, 1-9.

The hurling final provided a stern struggle throughout. At the start G.H.Q. pressed, and Aylward (G.H.Q.), from a free, quickly opened the scoring. McCarthy, for Eastern, replied immediately, and the same player added two points in quick succession. G.H.Q. forwards pressed, but Grimes, Doyle, and Henrick missed in turn. Higgins, Blackmore, and Lanigan for the Eastern were playing a sound game, but a well-balanced G.H.Q. defence prevented scoring. Following mid-field work, a fine shot by Grimes (G.H.Q.) was well blocked by Kelly. Maher (Eastern) caught a timely pass, from Barry, and scored after Scully had saved repeated shots. Leeson (G.H.Q.) succeeded in drawing level with a good goal.

Murphy and Finlay for G.H.Q. were severely tested and Blackmore put Eastern ahead again. Aylward replied for G.H.Q., and when Grimes gave them the lead, play was fast and excellent. Although hampered by a week-old injury, D. O'Neill was a stumbling-block as mid-field. Martin Power and Aylward had many lively tussles, and a fine shot by the former was well cleared by Scully. Henrick scored a great goal for G.H.Q., who from this to the interval did all the pressing, and were worth the lead—*G.H.Q., 2-3; Eastern, 0-5.*

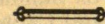
Early in the second half Aylward was placed hors de combat, and, taking the free, missed narrowly. Barry reduced

G.H.Q.'s lead by a point. Lennon and Stapleton for G.H.Q. were sorely pressed at back, and repeated calls were made on the G.H.Q. goalie, Power, the Leix player, who was equal to all demands. Play livened up well when Barry again scored. Eastern returned to the attack, and when Power rushed out to stop a shot the ball rebounded, and Hegarty securing scored a goal, giving his side the lead for the first time. Exciting play followed, and from a free Finlay placed well, a melee resulting in G.H.Q. securing a goal and the lead again. The work of the Eastern back was admirable. Eastern secured another minor to draw level again. Major M'Grath secured the lead again for G.H.Q., and a point was added by Aylward. From this to the end G.H.Q. were the more dangerous, and Leeson securing well out scored a splendid minor. G.H.Q. played strongly to the end, winning as stated above.

*G.H.Q.*—Power, Finlay, M'Grath, Doyle, Murphy, Aylward, Henrick, O'Neill, Leeson, Stapleton, Grimes, Lanigan, Hayes, Lennon, Costigan.

*Eastern.*—Scully, Meagher (2), Power, Hennessy, Barry, Bannon, Blackmore, McCarthy, Hegarty, Forde, Kelly, Kinnearney, Lanigan.

Dr. Fitzpatrick (Curragh), refereed.



### COMMAND FINALS AT NEWBRIDGE.

#### Honours Divided—G.H.Q. Victorious\* in Hurling and Artillery in Football.

There was a big attendance on Sunday, October 4th, in the Dominican College Grounds, Newbridge, which was very kindly lent for the occasion by the Very Rev. Prior. In addition to the local enthusiasts a special train brought a big contingent of soldiers from Dublin to witness the football and hurling finals of G.H.Q. Command between artillery and Headquarters. No. 3 Army Band made its first appearance (under the baton of Sgt.-Major Flahive) and greatly added to the pleasure of all present.

The arrangements were splendid and thanks are due to the Committee of Army Gaels as well as to the Kildare County Committee officials, for the splendid manner in which the programme was carried through.

### FOOTBALL.

The first portion of play between G.H.Q. and the Artillery was keenly contested throughout, and it was recognised that a very friendly, yet, spirited rivalry existed between the teams and this fact added, perhaps, a little extra flavour to the already great interest being taken in the match. The G.H.Q. team proved the stronger in the opening moments and although the Artillery put up a splendid resistance they could not succeed in getting through. Playing in a dashing manner G.H.Q. were in splendid form and seemed to have had the benefit of much training, while their combination was to be admired. They had the advantage over the Kildare lads in being a much heavier team, while, of course, they had the benefit of the pick of the very large body of men at Headquarters. The play was smart from its very earliest stages with G.H.Q. pressing and although the defence was good the Headquarters lads got through per Aylward when only some few minutes had elapsed. This set the Artillery on their mettle and there was some splendid play following a rush up-field. The Artillery kept knocking at the headquarter's gates, but without avail, the defence being a very strong one indeed. There was some very fine play generally during which G.H.Q. registered four points per Cannon and Kavanagh, while the Kildare (Artillery) lads had not scored at the close of the first portion.

After the change the Kildare lads proved themselves possessed of splendid staying powers and had really the best of the contest, charging into their opponent's lines time after time in a manner which was appreciatively shown by the large number

of spectators who cheered their brilliant play from time to time and especially during the period of registration. They ran out two goals and a point in spirited fashion. The G.H.Q. having added a point the whistle sang out a moment afterwards with the score—

Artillery (Kildare) 3 goals 1 point.  
G.H.Q. 5 points.

Captain J. Fitzgerald gave satisfaction as referee.

The Artillery Football team were:—Comdt. Donnack Mackey, Lieut. Thos. Lambert, Sergt.-Major Cummins, Cpl. Henry Brannigan, Trumpeter Michael Davis, Gunners Arthur Hall, Thomas Heavy, John O'Connell, Thomas McCormack, Thomas Rice, John Ryan and Martin Walsh, Drivers Cyril O'Neill, David Quinn and Patrick Winters. Substitutes—Gunners J. Mulvanny and P. McGough.

**HURLING.**

There was no time lost until Major McGrath (Portobello) swung his arm upward and the individual members of the G.H.Q. and Kildare teams had their eye on the ball. During the first few minutes the Artillery pressed but the G.H.Q. put up a capable defence and after a period rushed up field. The Kildare goalie proved his mettle and returned the ball but it was again and again sent on towards his post. He persisted in denying a passage and then the play being centred it proved very much on the fast side. The G.H.Q. had a team which evidently devoted a considerable time to practice recently, while they had in their group a splendid selection. Their play was admirable throughout while that of the Kildare team was to be much praised. There was much prowess displayed all round. Soon after the opening Lieut. Doyle sent to Capt. McDonnell who shot through a very nice goal. Pressing again they kept the Artillery busy defending their position for a considerable time. It looked several times as if the G.H.Q. were right through but Murphy was very much to be reckoned with and he was sturdy and sure each time his arm swung out at the ball. His work was cheered with admiring shouts of "good old Spud." With the ball upfield both teams worked strenuously. The game was extremely fast while the Artillery sent forward some fine long shots again and again attempting to get through, but the play of Cannon in goal was splendid, and the ball was returned well after each onslaught. Following a free G.H.Q. got a very fine goal per Henrick. Soon after the Artillery got a point per Judge. A few seconds before half-time was sounded a very fine point was scored by Lynch, leaving the half-time score:—

G.H.Q. 2 goals 1 point  
Artillery 1 point

The ball was scarcely in motion after the change when Kildare rushed but G.H.Q. immediately returned, fast and exciting play in the centre being witnessed. A splendid rush by G.H.Q. was rewarded by a point per Doyle. This set the Artillery boys working hard and they succeeded in also pointing almost immediately after. They also managed to get through a nice goal per Kelly. From this onward the play was very fast while a few players were accidentally injured in the excitement of the game. The Artillery working very hard in the final stages managed to draw level amidst much cheering. There was from this forward a great struggle. The G.H.Q. lads working very hard ran over a nice point. Lynch soon after scored a goal while Henrick and Doyle each pointed for his side when there was very little time left. When Major McGrath sounded the long whistle at the close of a very fine match the log read:—

G.H.Q. 3 goals 5 points.  
Artillery 2 goals 2 points.

G.H.Q. Hurling—Cpl. O'Neill (capt.), Capt. Lennon, Capt. McDonald, Capt. Cannon, Comdt. O'Neill, Lieut. Doyle, Lieut. Foley, Cpl. Hendrick, Ptes. Costigan, Stapleton, Grimes, Lynch, Lannigan, Cooley and Kenneally.

**WHIST DRIVES IN MCKEE BARRACKS.**

The Whist Drive season has opened in McKee Barracks under exceedingly favourable conditions. The first Drive which was, by kind permission, held in the Dry Canteen, on Wednesday night, 7th inst., was a huge success. G.H.Q., Remounts, Transport, and the P.A.'s were well represented, and B.S.M. Connolly (G.H.Q.) performed the duties of M.C. to the satisfaction of all concerned. The prizes, which were both appropriate and valuable, were presented by Rev. Fr. McNevin, who proposed a vote of thanks, and paid tribute to Miss Kerr, who was mainly responsible for the success of the function. Sgt. Jack Early, Pte. Frank Kelly, and Pte. Bracken, who represented G.H.Q., Cpl. Ryan and Pte. Reid, who represented Remounts, and Pte. Nolan, of the P.A.'s were untiring in their efforts to make the function an eminently successful one. It is to be hoped that the initial effort in this direction will but prove a forerunner to similar successful functions during the coming season.



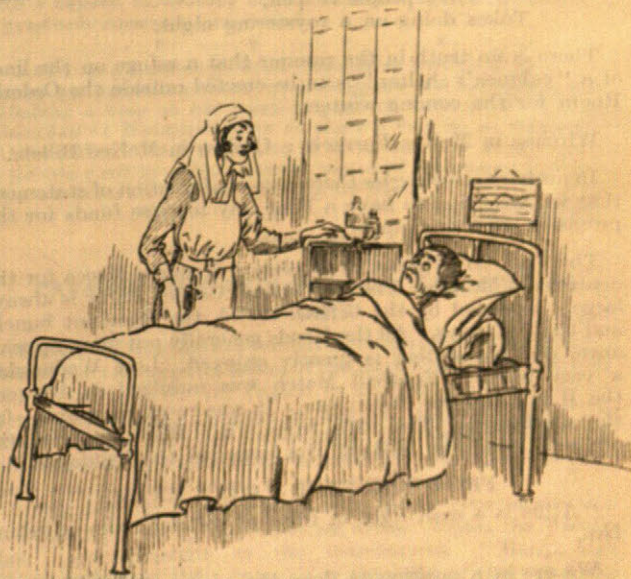
**LOUVAIN COLLEGE APPEAL FOR FUNDS.**

The following subscriptions have been received up to the time of going to press:—

Artillery Corps Kildare (Complete Subscription) ... ..	£14 2 6
Armoured Car Corps (Curragh Command) ... ..	2 1 6
Army Signal Corps (H.Q. Coy., Portobello) ... ..	6 16 0
Curragh Command (Complete Subscription) ... ..	61 12 2
G.H.Q. Clerks' and Barrack Staff ... ..	7 9 0
Armoured Car Corps (Eastern Command) ... ..	1 11 9
Southern Command (Complete Subscription) ... ..	74 1 6

TOTAL TO DATE ...£167 14 5

It is requested that all outstanding subscriptions be forwarded to the Camp Commandant, General Headquarters, Dublin, as soon as possible in order that he may close the account and hand over the proceeds.



"Did they take your temperature this morning?"  
"Shouldn't be surprised—my cigarettes have gone!"

## GOSSIP OF THE BARRACKS

### G.H.Q. CALLING

(General Headquarters and McKee Barracks).

#### OVERHEARD IN MCKEE

"How can I tell a bad egg?"

"Don't tell it anything, or it will answer you back."

#### THE SOLDIER CLERK (5TH HOOKUM).

I'm a tidy young soldier clerk, Tra la,  
Since our Bugler's arrived in the Park, Tra la  
Cot inspection, you see,  
Is now *fait accompli*

In our Boudoir above in the Park, Tra la.

Altho' just a trifle dismayed, Tra la,

At another buckshee parade, Tra la,

I'm inclined to suggest,

By special request,

Brickmaking for our "spare time" in the Park, Tra la.

No, the Committee Badges at the Newbridge matches were not intended for chest protectors or street decorations.

#### OVERHEARD AT A 9 O'CLOCK PARADE.

"Steady the front rank, back on the rear of the rear rank."  
(As your man Tidley Payne says, "where were ye then?").

An egg has been discovered in America reputed to be over a thousand years old. But you should see our selection on a Friday morning in McKee!

Now the scribe in the 'Bello

Is a "Reg'lar fello,"

And to our Spasm I fain would invite—

But in floor space for ten

Fifty people to pen,

Takes doing on a roystering night.

There is no truth in the rumour that a refuge on the lines of a "cabmen's shelter" is to be erected outside the Orderly Room for the coming winter.

Wireless in McKee Barracks: Gasless in McKee Billets.

In authoritative circles there is no confirmation of statement that we are going to have a Flag Day to raise funds for the provision of hair-clippers.

The Park on Wednesday afternoon is now a Mecca for the denizens of McKee. The recreational Garden Party is always largely attended by the G.H.Q. crowd, the Remount bunch, and the P.A. boys. All the Heads generally put in an appearance, and the outing is greatly enjoyed. Last Wednesday a very friendly Football Match was indulged in between the P.A.'s and the Remounts. It was most enjoyable—for the spectators. The Riffs from "B" Block supplied the orchestra, and the Medical Hut supplied the bandages.

#### FROM THE LAST N.C.O.'S EXAM.

"A file is a man right in front of the man who is behind him."

We are in a position to deny the report that the Orderly Sergeants are proceeding to Beggar's Bush on a whistle-blowing course. On mature consideration, it has been deemed impossible to improve their efficiency in this respect.

Our bathing parade

Puts Palm Beach in the shade,

Since we've taken the "Eau de McKee";

But the wait on the "lawn"—

A la Venice at dawn—

Is rheumatic—not romantic—for we.

#### OVERHEARD AT OUR LAST WHIST DRIVE.

Committee Man.—"Are you the winning gent?"

Gink.—"No, I'm the leading lady!"

The new 9 o'clock game on the Square of "fall in and follow me" (with hats and belts on) is a decided improvement on the old 9.30 game at the Orderly Room of "fall in and follow me" (with hats and belts off!!).

Yes, we were *all* at Newbridge on Sunday, 4th inst., and enjoyed ourselves remarkably. We had Committee men reminiscent of the Nice Carnival and some reminiscent of a bad day at Fairyhouse. We had supporters from all branches of the service, and some out of it. We had players reminiscent of ancient Greece—and others. It was a great day. The journey down was sedate, the play exciting, the adjournment hilarious, and the coming back a riot of fun—but Monday morning!

The departure of Co. Sergeant P. O'Doherty from our midst is more than regretted by all—irrespective of rank. "Paddy," as he was better known, endeared himself to all by his unassuming manner and his sporting qualities. His departure from G.H.Q. was made the occasion of a presentation by the Sergeants' Mess of a valuable gold semi-hunter watch and solid leather suit case from his colleagues in the Central Registry. Paddy carries with him to his new sphere of activities in Finner Camp the very best of good wishes from his admirers—and they are legion—in G.H.Q.

#### THINGS WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

What the B.S.M. thought of the Train Concert from Newbridge?

Can three-inch hair be tamed down to half-inch hair with issue soap.

What Sergeant Pigott thought of the Ticket Collectors, and what Dan thought?

What Paddy Carr told the artillery man at Newbridge?

Who is "Samson" of the Sergeants' Mess?

What Norton and Spero (P. A.'s) thought of the Remounts Match?

What "Rangefinder" and "Dial Sight" told "Me Larkie" in the Hotel at Newbridge?

What Jimmy O'Brien of Records thought of the spasm?

What Jock thinks of the Mess?

Does Ginger (Collins Barracks) think that drinking Hair Oil makes the hair curl?

Who is the Corporal in Collins Barracks who wields the whitewash brush at Reveille?

What Sergeant McMullen thought of Newbridge?

Did Jimmy Keyes bring the boys to the old homestead after the match?

What Sergeant Calnan thought when he got that epistle from Newbridge?

What Billy Lynch saw on Monday morning?

Who was the dryest man in Parkgate Street on Monday morning?

Will Maurice forget Newbridge in a hurry?

What Paddy Hodgins thinks of the song "Nellie Dean"

What Mick, Joe and Con (Remounts) thought of the P.A. Match, and what did Reid say?

How Jack Spencer felt after the Spasm?

What Jack Bracken thought of the Remounts' new Mascot, "Brasso"?

CLERKS' UNIT'S NEW SLOGAN—"THE CROPPY BOYS."



COLLINS BARRACKS, DUBLIN.

The Eastern Command hurlers had to admit defeat against G.H.Q., but the football team live to fight another day. Some say they are lucky to have another chance, but on the run of the game they should have had to their credit a much bigger score. However, missed opportunities are not recorded on the Referee's card.

All have got back from the "Camp" and settled down to normal conditions.

The 21st Battalion Football Team, not being content with their stay at the "Camp" paid another visit to the village, and met the local football team in a friendly game, which resulted in a win for the soldiers after a pleasant game. Cheers were given at the finish for the Kilbride Football Team.

The boys of Collins are asking when the "Whist" will be resumed, and the "Fighters" are anxious to know when the Boxing tournaments will commence.

Some of the Boys got free sandwiches after the Command Football and Hurling Final, thanks to a misunderstanding somewhere.

We are glad to announce that the poor fellow who took a window for a near cut without the permission of the N.C.O. is progressing satisfactorily.

In our last issue mention was made of an oil stove which proved its worth at the "Camp," but what about the gentlemen who procured a lamp to make some tea, which unfortunately left them in the dark, and, nothing daunted when the lamp went out resorted to candles with eventual, but tardy success.

Private X. to Private XX.—Well if you are a soldier, I am a housewife.

"Big Bill" has now got to more commodious quarters, and is quite convenient to "Uncle Joe," but much out of the way for Pal Mick.

Our tall friend Joe of A. Coy. fame was a host in himself at the "Camp" nightly, and was encoered repeatedly for that favourite ditty, "Show me the Way to go Home."

"Big Bill" thought during his stay at the "Camp" that it was worth while getting up at Reveille and having a peep at the surroundings with the "Rushes" and the "Heather" in view. One critic is of opinion that the Barrack Service Man did not know of Bill and the 18 blankets nightly.

One C.Q.M.S. made himself useful at the "Camp" as a bugler and painter—in fact, a handy man.

Why do the Fahey, Kavanagh, Lawless trio, continually refer to "Old King Sol, the Cushy Old Sol"?

What soldier dumped the walking-out cane recently, only to find a comrade on the other side of the wall waiting for such a gift?

Our Blood Volunteers: Sgt. P. and Pte. F., are nothing the worse of their gallantry.

"Rock Salt" was much in the limelight during "Camp" life.

The genial "Paddy" in conversation about rations was not to be beaten, as he told his friend in a short story that it did not matter for his lot won the "Nuvvers." "Paddy" expects to see himself in the coming Irish Film.

Boxer McAlinden is still bringing laurels to the Command, his recent victory being over a "Good One."

ΝΟΤΑΙ ΟΝ ΙΑΘ ΖΣΑΤ.

Τάμιτο ζο λέιρ σάστα; ώεινεαμαρ ζο μαϊτ ινσ να διαιλλιοέτα cúpla seachtáin ó soin ar sléibhí Contae Mhuiseó. 'Dó b'áluinn an raobarc ó, Cruacá Páoras a feicsint zac maoin ag áróú a ceann ós éionn na scamail ceóizh á' scaipead roim teacht zríne órda na maíone ag breacaó orrainh isteac ó'n Aigéan Móir. Sílteá ná béat an sliab áro san ac cúpla céat slat uair ar uaireanta ac na óiaíó san béat a fíos agat zur mór an dearmat é sin a céapaó óá raóprá suas ar áróán talíman. Cípeá annsan an síneáó paóa ve éalam breázh, réió, a béat ós vo éomair amac sar a oíocprá suas leis an sliab. 'Dó b'fíor vo'n oirigeac i zceannas, zur bain sé le deallram 'nár labraó aon zaoíunn ag aon arm ar áicillioéta annso pé bun sléibe cáitúla scáirúla naoim páoras ó amsear an t-Sáirséalaiz nó ζο πτάιης an Ιαθ Κατ. Cuir an ráó beas san sinn ζο λέιρ ag smaoineáó.

Ní puláir nó ζο raib ponn troda ar na fearaib a éuaíó tré'n bpoctac, o'pohn is ζο sleamhócáiois isteac ar an naímaíó i zan fíos tó.

Airízhmíó zur óóbaír báúat oirigeac beas ag uul treasna an eanaiz.

Ópuil máirtín "scór" ag uul i nóize airis. An sroispró an tríóca ζο veó.

Molaó agus baóócas leis an mburóin Tarrainnt-Téata a buaíó Cómpórtas na Tarra Driogáirde i mBaile na Sluaz ar an 27ú lá ve September, zan dearmat vo óéanam ar an Sáir Ó h-Áraiz, agus an Sáir Ó Trípín, agus "Evot," com maí. ζο μέαυζιό. Oia a neart agus a lútas zéas. Táimíó ag óéanam stáine in iartar na h-Éireann éeana péin. Tá súil agam anois ζο ópuil an Capt. Ó Pózarata agus an Left. Ve páor sásta ζο dearrainz-oóariois aon buíóean Tarrainnt-Téata eile as an zscré, cé is móite ve póilíní Caíraé Baile Áta Cliaé.

Óeireann an ceannasaíóe zur óein an scrióbnóir ζο maíe preis, cé 'nár buaíó sé aon tuais.

Tá ana mólaó tuillte ag luét Scíúirte Spórtanna Driogáirde a 'Dó, toisc ζο raib zac níó óéanta ζο maíe, ζο beact, agus ζο zunta. B'fuirist vo zac tuine a éuisint cao a bí ar siubail, cé buaíó, agus zac uile tuairis eile ar na Teaghnaiz, gile. Tairíngéann an scíúirú agus comíriaó vo leis na cuairteóirib i zcomnuíóe, agus is ceart ζο sásópaí iao com maíe le zac vream eile a éuzann tacuíoéact agus a éuireann spóis i búzraó agus i zcaíteam aimsire na saizóirú.

Is óé linn a éloisint ζο ópuil Cornéál na Driogáirde ag imíóeact uainn, ζο spisialta nuair a éuiríngimíro ar an obair mór-éábaéac a óein sé éun Cúrsaí Spórt vo éabairt éun toaizh i limistéar na Driogáirde agus an slacé a éuir sé ar Cómpórtáiz Cléasa-lúé. Cuirimíó ζο léir ar meas air, leis an mbeannaéct —ζο mba paóa buan éú, a Cornéil uasail tí Braonán i zscróiréib luét an céató cáta agus i seibhís vo tíne.

KUNÓVALÓS.

CAVALRY NOT OUT-OF-DATE, SAY BRITISH EXPERTS.

Modern warfare has not rendered the cavalry "out-of-date." That is the outstanding lesson of the recent Army manoeuvres, said Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Peyton at an Old Comrades' dinner of the 15th King's Hussars in London last Saturday. The official decision of the manoeuvres, the General said, was that instead of there being a necessity to reduce cavalry there was an urgent need to increase this arm.

"This decision is not a surprising one in view of the way in which the cavalry impressed all arms," writes the "Daily Mail" correspondent at the manoeuvres. "Many high officers re-formed their opinions in the light of the wonderful co-operation between cavalry and tanks. Cavalry gave the tanks the "eyes they needed to peer into concealed places. Tanks gave the cavalry the help they required against machine-gun nests."



## 12th INFANTRY BATT., TEMPLEMORE.

This season, Athletics have received such a boom that one is inclined to think the Tailteann Games were successful in bringing about that much-wanted revival. Although the Rugby season is now well advanced I am glad to say, that those games which we can term "distinctly Irish," are not losing pride of place—not in the "Twelfth" at all events.

If asked "Should Rugby be Played?" I would say:—"Those in control of Gaelic Football and Hurling should lift that ridiculous 'ban,' which is really a stigma on their own intelligence. Games of any kind will not prosper if confined to certain elements. If a young soldier, or any other young Irishman has a taste for a special game, his inclination should not be curbed. He will never conceive enthusiasm for any game he is compelled to play, and the best is not forthcoming if enthusiasm is absent. By all means play Rugby if you want to, but *by no means forget Gaelic Football and Hurling.* Remember that the fundamental idea is to promote and encourage outdoor exercise, so that the man of the morrow be healthy, clean and happy."

We are now attending Irish classes in the National School, Templemore, twice weekly. Arrangements are also being made to obtain the services of a teacher of Irish, who will hold classes in Barracks, perhaps more often than this.

The Board of Assessors, M. S. Pensions, has come and gone. Evidence was taken in a number of deserving cases in the Battalion. The majority of the applicants in this Battalion consists of serving soldiers from the "Banner County."

### HEARD IN THE CORPORAL'S MESS.

COOK.—How do you find your meat to-day, Corporal?  
CORPORAL.—By turning up the cabbage then.

We wonder that educational classes are not conducted regularly in the Army. The only classes we know of are voluntary classes. We would like to see classes held for a limited time each day, and held as regularly as Pay Parade, Bathing Parade, or any other Routine work in a Battalion.

A Meeting was held recently in the Ante-rooms of the Corporal's Mess, to discuss the various indoor amusements proposed for the winter. A very ambitious programme was outlined, and if it is carried out the Garrison should be amply catered for in the matter of sport, during the coming months. Not the least important item discussed was the possibility of having a wireless set and loud speaker installed in Barracks.

The fine old Irish game Handball seems to be coming into its own again. There is plenty of good material in Barracks, and we hope to see Handball Tournaments got up soon. I am disappointed to see that the friendly Challenge, which I recently put forward on behalf of Ptes. Scanlan and Maher, has not, so far, been accepted.

On Sunday, October 11th, a great display of Handball was given in the Barrack alley.

Messrs. Scott and Harrington of Templemore (who have already figured in Mid. Tipperary Championships) contended against Ptes. Danny Maher and Bill Scanlan. After the many contests which the former pair have already played, it was a foregone conclusion that they would overcome the best efforts of the representatives of the "Twelfth." Still the games were very interesting. Scanlan has a clever method of "killing" the ball at dangerous moments in the game in which he was not lacking on Sunday, and "Danny" excelled himself in this contest by his accuracy in meeting, and hard strokes. The evenness of the games can be better imagined than described by the figures set out below.—

Harrington and Scott:	21	20	21	21
Maher and Scanlan:	20	21	19	19

On Sunday last the Battalion was represented by Pte. Dan. Reynolds in a Football Match between Kilsheelan

(South Tipperary), and Templemore (Mid. Tipperary). The match resulted in a "draw," the scoring being 1 goal, 2 points each.

Pte. Stephen Bentley is taking advantage of his spare time to train with the Templemore civilian team. He will represent us next Sunday at Templewohy, playing with Templemore against Castleiney, in the final of the Tipperary County Championship.

## 5th INFANTRY BATTALION, PONSONBY BARRACKS, CURRAGH.

Last week I reported that we were preparing for night manoeuvres. We didn't prepare half enough though. Wait an' I'll tell you how we've earned the title of "Night Walkers!"

Setting out last Tuesday at 18.40 hours we reached Rathangan, twelve miles away, at 21.50 hours. Such singing en route was never heard before—over 300 voices mingled in unison did their best to kill every song known. "We won't go home till morning!" won't be heard for a long time to come. Owing to an official intimation that we would have to be silent on reaching Rathangan, we certainly did our best to let off all "steam" beforehand. Young Sergt. Smith of "B" Coy. enjoyed the task of Chief Songster to the Batt. and snatched at the opportunity to train his team for the next Tailteann musical competition. By the way, he went on leave to recuperate. "C" Coy. had a singer, too, I noticed. In fact quite a lot of hitherto unknown talent blossomed out in the darkness. I thought I heard Jim of "A" Coy. rising his voice above the others.

As we passed through Rathangan one kindly old soul invited us all in for tea. Nearly caused a mutiny, she did! It is not true that she added "There's an egg down for you!"

After a good rest, during which the rations were attacked in mass formation, the companies one by one proceeded across country by compass bearing to various positions four miles away. This operation was made all the more intriguing by a dense fog, barbed wire, bogs and almost impassable ditches and hedges. "D" Coy. got into one field and couldn't get out for a long time. A fine old bull kept them company and finally showed them the way out—quickly too!

"A" Coy. proceeded along the famous, or should I say infamous, Bog of Allen; tried to drown themselves, and then headed by young Lawless, one of our army champions, charged the Hill of Allen, took it and laid down to die, but reconsidered their decision when 'twas time to go home.

"B" Coy. captured Grange Hill from another bull, picked up "H.Q." Coy. and hurried to get back to the Curragh. Once on the road they faded away and were next seen going thro' the barrier at "Reveille"—the first men home and the last to eat (I don't think!)

"C" Coy. quietly took up their position, swallowed the fog, and returned to Newbridge minus some portions of their clothing.

The officers showed so little fatigue that they attended a grand dance that night which was patronised by the G.O.C.

Sergt. Duggan, "D" Coy. went back to see what he fell into during the operation—a bad example which the whole battalion might have followed—(MIGHT).

The officers, through the energetic efforts of Comdt. Philip Brady, have now an Irish Class in progress. We must see about having one for us—the N.C.O's. and men.

C./Sergt Cunningham has been transferred to Brigade H.Q. on promotion. C./Sergt. Rosney—the "doyen" of all the recruits—was transferred some time ago to Artillery.

The 5th Batt. is losing some good chaps who are being transferred on approbation to the Military Police. Hope they won't forget their old buddies.

Lieut. Sean Dowling who has been in hospital some time, and has undergone more than one operation is now progressing favourably and we may hope to see him "on parade" soon again.

**ARMOURED CAR CORPS CURRAGH TRAINING CAMP.**

One of us with symptoms of journalistic talent, has been found wandering in Tintown, during parade hours, and on being apprehended informed the Company O/C, that he was desirous of contributing to "An t-Oglach." His request has been granted and he herewith kicks off with the left foot:—

We Tintown clients would like to know if "2" Company are still anxious of "chauncing their mit" on the "home" ground, and if they intend to utilize their Continental talent?

We would also like to know if Captain C's Team are ready for the "fray," and as the Curragh air is very "invigorating" at present, we can assure them we are quite prepared. We hope C.Q.M.S. "E" still plays in his old position.

We would now like some of our Gunners to get busy and rectify the following stoppages:—

Will the Coy.-Clerk be a "live wire," and what does Joe think of the 3/-?

Will the Coy. Sergeant re-attest?

When will "11" wear breeches and leggings?

Who is the "Rajah"? Is he sweating on anything?

What type of gun will be fitted on the "bean," and why is it so "tyred"?

What Sergeant F. did with the "Bombs" he collected during the Manoeuvres? Does he mean to keep them for Christmas?

"So-long, boys, I hear a faint sound resembling Cook-house."

"TIN LIZZIE."



"How did you get the cold, Mick?"

"Was having a bath when some fool started playing the 'Soldiers' Song' and I stood up!"

**"SCRAPS" FROM GORMANSTON.**

Everybody seemed to be pleased with the revival of the "Pictures," but, at the same time, it is pleasant to know, that our permanent "Living Pictures," such as the "pick and shovel little brigade" and "the road-makers," are not to be planted (pardon supplanted).

The musicians are also "tuning in" and will make their appearance shortly under a new conductor, who has told me that their combination is *not* a Jazz Band, but a "symphony orchestra" on a small scale. At the same time it is to be understood that they can play in many scales.

It has been suggested to me that the heading under which these notes appear, is inappropriate, as "Scraps" in the boxing sense, never occur here, although we are told that the men here are all "finished" boxers.

The "bulbs" which some of the old hands "planted" last spring, are now "brightening" the various billets considerably. They give quite an "Electric" effect to the rooms.

The Handball Players seem to be the only men who can keep our end up. Chief among them are Pte's. Whelan and Brown, who have done splendidly and are expected to win the competitions in which they are at present engaged.

The new committee "hope" (that covers a multitude) to do great things. I would suggest one of the "great" things worth doing would be the installing of a "grate" or two in the picture house for heating purposes, for, though the music may warm the cockles o' your heart, it certainly will not warm your feet.

We are sorry to have lost "the douser" but we have "his kittens" as a memento.

There was a great demand for the "Roller" lately. We had the roller, but, the man was "missing."

It has been remarked, that there is something "Dowdy" about the tinsmith's shop. This is no doubt due to the "Brown" stain on the "Wall." I heard that "Bryan" is attempting to "Hew-it" off.

It seems rather ridiculous and would be laughable, were it not such a serious matter, to say, that in this camp of the Irish Army, where there is such a large number of men, with nothing to occupy them on several evenings each week, there are no facilities for learning the National Language, which many of them would like to study during those long evenings. What about it, Mr. Committee Man?

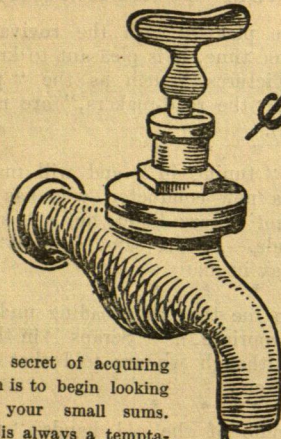
McKee Barracks among other things, have got our slogan, but, you may be sure, that they won't get our "Wogan," or if they do, well! they'll be sorry.

It is to be hoped that the Whist Drives, which were so popular last year, will be in evidence again during this season.

There is at least one thing in which our committee can claim to be different from all others, that is their knack of doing things, when nobody else would think of doing them. For instance, just now, when all other bodies have forgotten their "Summer" sports, our committee is "just considering" the holding of a sports day. Well! Better later than never.

The end of this month will see the commencement of the "Christmas Billiard Handicap" which it is hoped will prove as successful as last years. There is also a rumour of a match between G.H.Q. and Gormanston, of which more will be heard shortly.

OBSERVER.



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STOP THE LEAKAGE

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## CUIAIRT AR CLOCAR.

### SAIÖBREAS AGUS DAIÖBREAS.

#### PÄDORAIC Ö CONAIRE DO SGRÖIB.

Da mör le ráö é Éamon Dub Ö Fiannaöta i scürsaröde gnöta agus traöcála agus airöio sa Döman Éiar. Ní raib cur-síos ar bit ar a seilib i mbóitre-iarainn, i mianacáib agus ö mör-mör i öuibreacáib öla. I scátair na Sreab i nIarlár Éireann ruzáö é leicéad bliadán roim an am seo, agus bíö is gur öibrigeáö as a áit sin é n-a öise, bíö öiotaí sna páipéir nuairéacáta ö'póillsigeáö i scátair na Sreab óá möláö ö am öö öéile, ö ö' eiriö leis an maoin mör a bailiú. Öá mbéáö cöib le tósáil sa limistéar, ná teac öbuil le öeisú, ná cabair ö öocáib, ní raib le öéanam áct áöcuinge öéanam le Éamon Dub agus ní élispeáö sé. "Tösa fir . . . . Críostaröde éar bárr . . . . Daonnaöc agus öráö öé ann . . . ." focla öe'n tsört sin a bíö i mbéal öac öuine san áit a buailpeáö cos air agus é ööc. Áct, ár nööis, tá fios as an uile öuine an seanpöcal searb.

Ös is iomöa sin öeöc öláö air, nuair a éonnaöas ar an bpáipéar öö raib Éamon Dub féin i néirinn agus öö raib faoi cuiairt éabairt ar a áit öúcáis. Ann a béáö an tabairt-amaö nuair a öiocpaö sé! Na buíöeanta ceöil a béáö ann as an stáisiún le páilöú roimé! An Maor agus Conaire le Caöraö faoi öráöam, beiröis ann, ár nööis, le öileáöra a léigeam öö! Cá bpíos ce'n maite mör a bí ceapöa aise öá baile ánsa öúcáis . . . .

Áct ní raib na buíöeanta ceöil ann le fáilte éur roimé. Ní raib Conaire le Caöraö ann le öileáöra a léigeam öö, mar éaim sé öe'n Caöair cúpla lá roim an am a bí luaitöe sna páipéir agus níor aitimöeáö é.

Ö'imöis leis síos an tsráö n-a aonar agus öan öe öasáöte leis áöc mála beas leáöair a bí ar iomöur aise. Söacám beas ö'n stáisiún, tá cloöar ban riáöalta; nuair a bí an fear mör as öul éar an áit, éuimöis sé öur ann a múineáö na leirreacá öö i öeöac a öise, agus öan cuimneam air féin, nó ar céáö a bí sé a öéanam, buail sé buille ar an öoras. Nuair a bí sin öéanta aise, agus sul ar osöluigeáö an öoras öö, bí ar tí éicéáö le n-a anam, mar öéanpaö öasür beas béáö éar éis an ruo céáöna öéanam. Áct ce'n maöaö béáö as na nuadacáin a bí n-a asáö faoi fear na milliún punnt a buail öoras öan páö, agus a öreáö leis annsin ar nós páisöe sgoile! Seas sé póö, agus an söláö céáöna air is bíö agus é as öul ar sgoil san áit öan na ceacáa beite aise.

Osöluigeáö an öoras öö. Ní túisöe istis é ná éaim an öise ar ais éuise. Líonáö a éróide öö raib sé n-a páisöe ös aris, öan cuimne ar aon éoir öá nöéarna sé ariam agus líonmar agus ba öráöna curö aca.

Da öóis leis an öeöaröde nac nöéarnaö aon aöru ar an áit ö bí sé n-a páisöe ann; an seómra n-a mbíö an tsean-tsúir ursala as múineáö na naoiöneán tasháineáö öö é, éar éis é féin éur i n-aéne öo na mná riáöalta; nac aise a bí an éuimne ar an öpunnéois i n-aice an öorais agus an éaol ar conimöeáö é féin istis éar éis am sgoile uair, toisö öö nöeacá sé i n-aöre ar éaöoir le breacnú amaö ar na fearaib a bíö as iasöaireacé ar öruac an tsroöa öaöb amuis! Narö aoiöinn öóib! Nuair a béáö sé féin n-a fear. . . .

D' áit leis na mnáib riáöalta an osna a leis an öeöaröde nuair a éuimöis sé nac mar síltear bíöear. Troid, comrac, áöran, comlint, peall, eiteac, cos-ar-böis—narö 'in iad na húrlisí éleacáis sé leis an saiöbreas mör a bí aise a bailiú? Ös ceáö a bí aise öá mbárr? Saiöbreas? Ce'n maite öö é agus öalar éróide agus anna air öe bárr an éomraic a rinne sé leis an saögal le n-a bpáöáil? Öá mbéáö fios as öuine roim ré. . . .

Öibir sé an smaöineáö sin öö beö. Öear sé ar élaröub a bí i n-aice an öorais—an ceann ceannann céáöna is bí ann öá söör bliadán ö söin—nar aitimöis sé é ar an eang a öearr sé féin air an lá conimöeáö istis é éar éis am sgoile?

Áct an ar a súilö a bí sé? Céáö é sin a bí sgröibéa air le caile öeins? A ainm agus a öloimpeáö féin agus cunnas

AR A NÓEÁRNA SÉ DE MAÍE LE N-A SÁOZAL! AN IONSÚAD AR BÍE É SO UCIUBRÁD AN TSIÚIR A BÍ AS MÚINEAD ANN CEACT UO NA PÁISTIB PAOI 'N BPEAR MÓR SIN A BÍOD SNA SUÍDÉALIN CÉADONA SIN UÁ GZÓR BLIAÓAN Ó SOIN? NÁRB É AN SOMPLA MAÍE ACA É? LEIS AN PEAR MÓR PÉIN LEAM-ZÁIRIÓ AS NUAIR A CUIMNIŽ SÉ AR AN ZCINEÁL SOMPLA BÉAD Ó N-A SÁOZAL PÉIN UÁ UCIUGZI É. ASUS NÍ ZÁIRIÓ TAIÉNEAMÁC UO ÉLUAIS MNÁ RIAZALTA AN CINEÁL ZÁIRIÓ ŽMITEAS PEAR LÁTOIR A BÍOS TAR ÉIS A BEALAC A ŽEARRAD ŽRÍO AN SÁOZAL, TRÁE A CUIMNIŽEAS SÉ UR A ŽNÍOMÁRÉAMB ULC. . . . .

\* \* \* \*

TUGAD AMAC SA NŽÁIROIN É COIS NA HAIBNE. BÍ NA MNÁ RIAZALTA AR FAD BAILIŽTE TARE AIR, ASUS AN UILE ÓMÓIS ASUS MOLAD ACA UÓ. ASUS, AR NÓÓIS, NÍ RAIB ANN ACÉ A CEART—NÁR UÁ ZCUIO PÉIN É? NÁRB IAD A MÚIN É? NÁRB É A MAC PÉIN É AR BEALAC? ASUS A LEITÉRO SIN DE MAC—ASUS B' IÚO IAD NA MNÁ MAÍE SIN A BÍ PÓSTA AS UIA ASUS AS AN UAIMBREAS AS AÓRÁD AN TSAIÓBRIS AR NÓS AN TSAOZAL PÉIN. . . . .

ACÉ UÁ MBÉAD PÍOS AS NA MNÁIB UAISTE SIN, NÍ AR A NŽLÓR NÁ AR A N-ÓMÓIS A BÍ ÁIRO AS CAMON DUB ACÉ É AS MACÉNAM ŽO SEARŽ AR AN SÁOZAL A BÍ CAIETE AISE: MARBAÓ—ARB ÉISIN UÓ AN COMLUADAR SIN A BÍ LEIS SA BHPÁAS A MARBAÓ? PEALL—MARAC AN PEALL NAC NÓEÁNPÁIRDE PEALL AIR? COS-AR-BOLŽ—SEAD, ASUS MARAC ŽUR CIONNIŽ SÉ COS AR BOLŽ AN FIR EILE, CÁ MBÉAD SÉ INOIU? BÍ SÉ CAINTE, NAC AS ŽLACAD ÓMÓIS Ó NA MNÁIB RIAZALTA SEO BÉAD SÉ, Ó NA MNÁ RIAZALTA SEO ŽO RAIB MIONN TUGTA ACA I N-AŽÁIR NA TUBAILCÍ SEO. . . . .

BÍ A CÉANN LEIŽTE SIAR AISE, ASUS A UÁ SÚIL BEAZNAC UÓNTA, ASUS É AS ÉISTEACÉ, NÓ AS LEACÉ-ÉISTEACÉ LE CAINTE NA MBAN, ACÉ PICTIÚINÍ UÁ SÁOZAL PÉIN A BÍ ÓS A CÓMÁIR UÁ BUIÓEACAS.

LABAIR TRÁÓNA CAOB TALL DE SROE AN MUILINN. ŽUIT BREAC A TRÉIS AN T-UISSE LE TUL I N-AÉR I NIOIAD MÍOLTÓISGE AR AIS ARIS LE PLAB. ÉÁIME ŽLÓRÉA ÉUIGE Ó'N TSRÁRO AMUIŽ—ŽLÓRÉA ÁRÓA PÁISOÍ A BÍ AS IMIRE CLUICE AMUIŽ. POCAL NÓ UÓ A ÉUALA SÉ ŽO SOILÉIR, ASUS BÍ PÍOS AISE CÉ'N CLUICE A BÍ AR SIUBAL ACA. . . . . É PÉIN N-A PÁISTE ARIS ASUS SÁOZAL ÓRÓA AMAC ROIME. . . . .

\* \* \* \*

DEAN RIAZALTA A BÍ AS CAINTE: “. . . . . ASUS AN LÁ AR BUAIL AN TSIÚIR URSALA É. . . . .”

ŽEIT AN PEAR MÓR AS AN AISLING.  
“ASUS BPUIL SÍ BEÓ PÓIS?” AR SEISEAN.  
“TÁ SÍ CÉAD BLIAÓAN AR AN SÁOZAL INOIU.”

“DUBAIRC AN PEAR MÓR ŽO MBA MAÍE LEIS I PÉICEÁL. BREATNAIŽ NA MNÁ UAISTE AR A CÉITE. SEAD, B'ÉITIR ŽO BPEÁOPÁIRDE I ÉABAIRC AMAC Ó BÍ AN LÁ ŽO MAÍE.”

TUGAD AMAC I ASUS BEIRE AS CABRÚ LEITI SIUBAL. I CÓN BOÓAR LEIS AN ŽCLOIC. ŽAN ŽEITTEAR UIRRI ACÉ AN OIREAD LE CUAILLE. AN TSEAN-AOIS I MÍOET MNÁ. . . . .

ŠUIÓ SÍ ASUS LEANAD DE'N CAINTE ŽAN MÓRÁN ÁIRO UIRRI. ACÉ I NIOIAD TAMAIL, BAINEAD ŽEIT AS AN ŽCOMLUADAR. BÍ AN TSEANBEAN AS CUR NA RAETA ŽÁIRIÓ UÍ, ŽAN PÁE ŽAN AÓBAR MAR CEAPAD, ACÉ A SÚILE SÁIETE AICI SA STROINSÉARA AR PEAD AN ACÁIR.

TAR ÉIS TAMAIL, LABAIR SÍ:  
“SMAOINEAD AISTEACÉ ÉÁIME ‘MO CÉANN,’ AR SISE, ‘SMAOINEAD AN-AISTEACÉ. . . . . MÉ AS IARRAD UÉANAM AMAC, CÉ'N SÓRT UOINE BÉAD IONNATSÁ INOIU, A CÁMUIN UOIB UÍ PIANNACETA, UÁ BHPÓSPAINN-SE UO ŠEAN-ACÁIR TAOŽ RUA NUAIR A BÍ SÉ UOM IARRAD MAR MNAOI. . . . . HÁ! HÁ! HÁ!”

\* \* \* \*

MÍOR PÉAD SON UOINE DE'N CUIÓEACÉAIN BAN RIAZALTA A BÍ AS ZABAIRC ÓMÓIS UO'N SAÍÓBREAS I NŽÁIROIN AN CLOCAIR CRUAÍO-BEART NA SEAN-MNÁ RIAZALTA U'FUASZALTE; ACÉ BERÓ BARAMAIL AS CAMON DUB Ó PIANNACETA ŽO LÁ A BÁIS ŽO MBÉAD A MALAIRE DE SÁOZAL ASUS DE BÁS AISE, UÁ MBÉAD AN NAOM-AR-ÉALAM SIN A CÚR ORRA MAR SEAN-MÁÉAIR AISE.

[A CRIÓC.]

SYMPATHY.

Much sympathy is felt by his comrades for Sergt. Steve Hennessy, the Eastern Command Athlete on the death of his respected brother (Ex-Lieut. Seán Hennessy) who was well-known in Army circles and popular everywhere.

THE WAR OF THE FEZ.

Some time ago we mentioned that the Turkish army was adopting modern military headgear instead of the fez. The movement for the abolition of the fez may be flourishing in Turkey, but it has struck a snag in Yugo-Slavia, the kingdom which owes its being mainly to the destruction of the Turkish Empire in Europe, and which still preserves many characteristics of the Turkey that has gone. The women in many parts are still veiled and the fez caps faithful heads.

The newspapers, however, report an incident that shows the worm of sophistication has entered the heads of even the conservative Turks of Yugo-Slavia. One Saturday recently some demonstrative young men went to the Skoplje Mosque to prayer in ordinary hats, a crime which they made still worse by taking them off inside. The officiating priest intervened, protested, prohibited, and then there was an uproarious scene, out of which, for the moment, conservatism appears to have come triumphant.

The innovators of the common hat or cap are carrying on a fierce campaign, and the Turkish Consul from Angora in Skoplje, who wears an ordinary hat, is, it is understood, already enlisted in protection of the young men. He is expected to appear at the Mosque in his Homburg.

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## Our Information Bureau.

### Grade Pay.

"Advance" (Curragh).—(1) As the regulations stand, Twelve Months' satisfactory service on any engagement would establish entitlement to pay as in Class II. Private. (2 and 3) A matter for the Pensions Branch Department of Defence. (4) Any undertaking given as to promotion to N.C.O.'s rank must be regarded as solely a matter for the Department of the Adjutant-General.

"Jock" (Curragh).—The question of appointments to Class I. Private is a matter for the discretion of the Adjutant-General, who is alone empowered under the regulations to same. The governing date for payment in such cases is invariably the date from which the appointment is ratified as appearing in orders.

"Trans-Atlantic" (Portobello).—We are not aware of any arrangements for the inclusion of Wireless Operators on the establishment of the Army Air Corps, or of any question of granting a special rate of pay to soldiers so employed.

"Victim" (Athlone).—No additional pay is issuable save in respect of N.C.O.'s and men engaged at the trades specifically covered in the pay regulations.

### Proficiency Pay.

"Twelfth" (Templemore).—Payment of additional pay is confined to N.C.O.'s and men in charge of "Technical" Stores. Your appointment cannot be regarded as coming within the category covered.

"Volunteer" (Cork).—You should refer the matter to your commanding officer, who will take the matter up with the Officer i/c Records, with a view of securing the necessary verification to enable him to publish the appointment to Class II. Private in Battalion Orders. The publication through Orders automatically carries the pay of the appointment.

### Pension.

"Fair Play" (Castlebar).—We do not know of any save that provided under the Military Service Pensions Act, 1924.

"Staff" (G.H.Q.).—You will receive a reply in the next issue.

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