

THE GAELIC ECHO

mac ealla na n-*Saebeal*

bu'at Cliait, máirta a 17, 1943

luac 2p.

CROKE PARK WILL BE THE MECCA

All Ireland Has Interest In TO DEFEND CUP. Cup Finals

ONCE MORE RAILWAY CUP FINAL TIME IS WITH US, and on St. Patrick's Day three provinces will be represented in the deciders of competitions which have come to be regarded as two of the biggest attractions in the G.A.A. calendar.

Leinster, dually represented, throw down a challenge to Munster in hurling and to Ulster in football, so that interest is far flung in those finals, which are the seventeenth of the new series. More than half the counties of Ireland are represented in the finals, while there is scarcely a townland from Antrim to Cork and from Dublin to Galway that has not a live interest in those Railway Cup games.

Twelve months ago fresh history was made when Ulster footballers, for the first time, took the Cup to the North, and this year's football final finds a Northern team defending a title worthily won in 1942.

This in itself is a history-making feature of the day's programme at the National Stadium, and there is certain to be a big Northern contingent present to cheer on the wearers of the saffron jersey in their bid to hold the Cup for at least another year.

Leinster, dually represented, will, it is expected, send a big crowd to see their stalwarts challenge the might of Munster hurling and the craft of Ulster football.

NORTH'S GREAT WIN.

The Northmen's smashing display against Connacht in the first of the football semi-finals has brought a fresh wave of confidence to Ulster, and hopes are high that the Cup will go back beyond the Boyne.

WIDE SELECTIONS.

Leinster, too, is not lacking in confidence, and in support of the clam that this is a good enough team to win back the Cup, it is pointed out that the Dublin men, who form the backbone of the side, more than held their own with the Cavan men on the Ulster selection in two meetings last season.

Six counties (Cavan, Armagh, Antrim, Derry, Monaghan and Donegal) will be represented on the Ulster team, while the Leinster selectors have called on players from Dublin, Laoighis, Meath, Offaly, Wexford, and Carlow.

Munster hurling stock slumped a few points consequent on their narrow squeak in the semi-final at Nenagh, where Connacht ran the holders to a goal.

The holders, however, will be in more determined mood on St. Patrick's Day, but will have to show definite improvement if they are to stave off the Leinster bid to recover the Cup.

Leinster's efforts to win back the two Cups has given a filip to the games which should be productive of close struggles.

TRULY GAELIC.

Gaels in every part of the country should, where possible, make it a point to be at Croke Park on St. Patrick's Day.

It will be a truly Gaelic atmosphere, with Pipers' Bands playing national airs and the grand old Gaelic tongue the language of the thousands.

Ireland's best hurlers and footballers will delight the crowd with exhibitions of native games, while at night there will be ceilidhthe in many parts of the city. Chief of these will be Fleadh na Feile at which the Cups

LEINSTER SELECTOR



E. O. MURCHADHA, O.S., who acted as Chairman of the Dublin Selection Committee which selected the Leinster team.



THE ULSTER TEAM which will play Leinster in the football final.

will be presented to the winning captains.

For years the Railway Cup finals have been regarded as classic exhibitions, and with strong sides defending honours won in 1942 and sides every whit as strong challenging the holders, the stage is set for two great finals.

Is é Lá le Pádraig, Príomh-Feile na n-*Saebeal* agus ba cóir gac mac mátar de éine *Saebeal* a beic i láthair i bPáirc a' Chrócaig má's féidir cor ar b'í cun ceibniste le Cumann Lúit-Cléas *Saebeal* san iarracht acá sa deánamh aca ar Lá mór náisiúnta do comteáir ar siubál.

Íománurbeact 's Peil ar feadhas a beas le feiscint do n'air gac cealtuam agus dá b'arr san is fiú beic as faire peileadóirí *Laisean* agus *Ulao* i gcóimortas agus tuic na scamán ó *Munam* agus *Laisean* as imirt an éluide is ársa ar tomha. So n-éiríro leis na fóinne is fearr agus so mba fada buan cluici na n-*Saebeal*.

Our Next Issue.

NEXT issue of the "Gaelic Echo" will be the Summer Number. It will be out in July, and will deal with the Provincial Finals.

Order your copy now or ask your newsagent or County Secretary to reserve one for you.

Path to The Finals.

FOOTBALL:

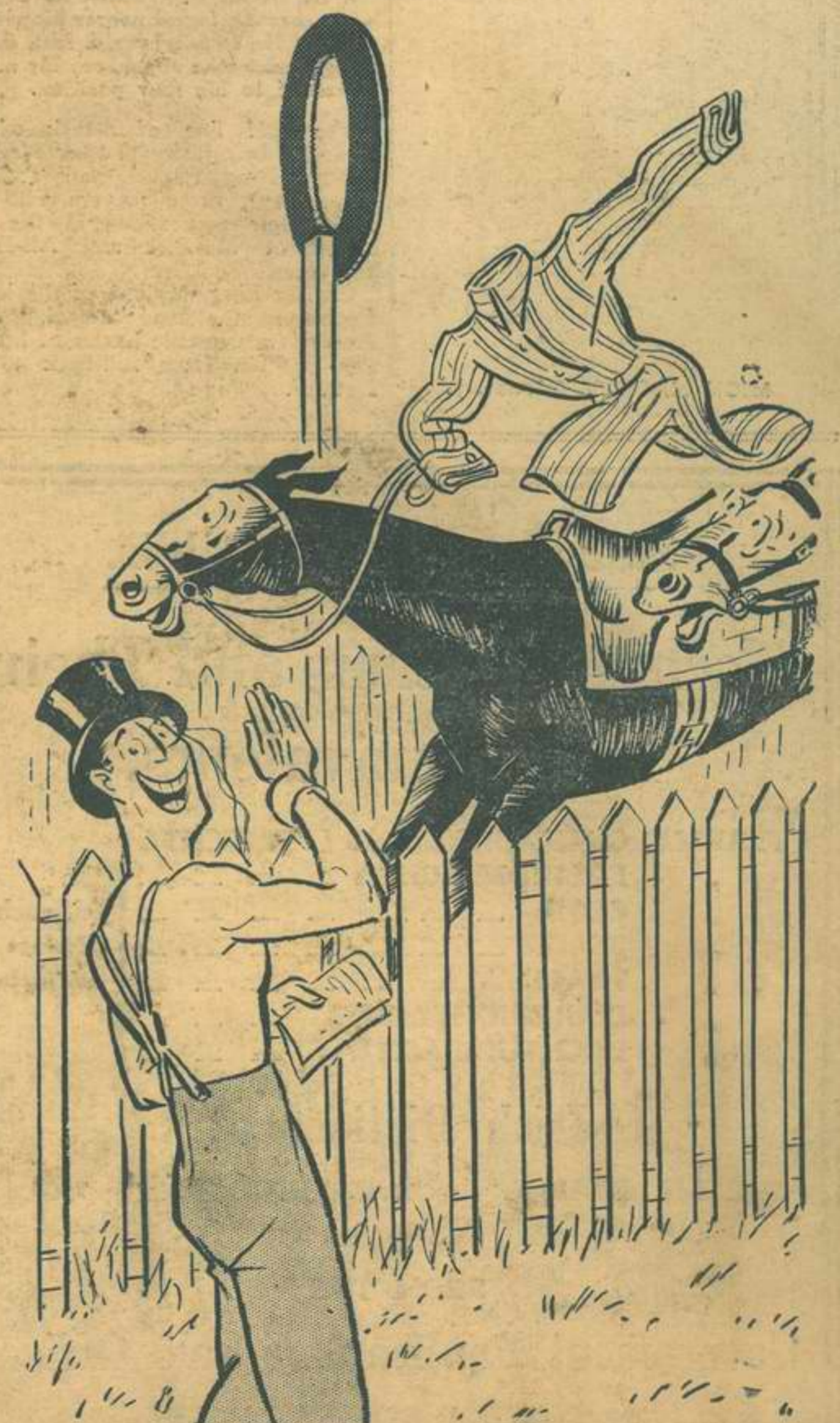
Ulster, 3-8; Connacht, 0-8. Leinster, 1-3; Munster, 0-4.

HURLING:

Munster, 3-5; Connacht, 3-2. Leinster had a bye into the final.

To ye heirs of the contests of heroes Who fashioned the fame of our race, Is committed the fire Of a nation's desire, Strength, Freedom, Chivalry and Grace.

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2.15—Íománurbeact—
Laisean v. *munan*
3.30—Peil—
Laisean v. *ulao*

For St. Patrick's
Day Line-Outs
See Page 5.

17th MEETING Of MUNSTER & LEINSTER

Southmen Defend Cup Against Briany Ward's Apple Strong Eastern Team

Cart Gets Upset.

FOR THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR IN SUCCESSION, Munster and Leinster meet in the Railway Hurling Cup Final.

Munster are holders, having defeated their Eastern rivals in last year's final by 4-9 to 4-5, and, with players from the Southern strongholds of Cork, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford, are favourites for their second win off the reel and twelfth in all. The Leinster selectors have, however, strung together a five-county side that is confidently expected to win back the Cup, which the Eastern province last held in 1940.

The display of the holders against Connacht in the semi-final at Nenagh has had a hardening effect on Eastern confidence, for it is argued that the Dublin - Kilkenny - Laoighis - Offaly - Wexford side can, with a bit of luck, dethrone the holders. The majority of those Munster-Leinster hurling Cup finals have been real thrillers with only a couple of scores dividing the sides at the end, and it is generally anticipated that the 1943 decider will be no exception.

MANY CHANGES.

Each side will show many changes on that which did duty in 1942, the Leinster selectors having replaced some of the familiar faces with more youthful ones. It will be the first time for over a dozen years that Paddy Phelan does not appear on the Eastern selection, which also, after a long lapse, includes an Offaly hurler.

Last man to represent the O'Connor County in a Railway Cup final was W. Cordial, who played in 1929.

The Southern selectors, too, have changed one-third of their side, but only two players, J. Maher and T. Doyle (Tipperary), are new to Railway Cup hurling. Both, however,

played in this year's semi-final at Nenagh, but Doyle now fills a berth in attack, having been changed with J. Young (Cork), who plays at left half-back.

MICK MACKEY'S RECALL.

The Southern selectors have made a further change in the inclusion of Mick Mackey while W. O'Donnell will now operate at full-forward instead of at centre field where he played right well at Nenagh.

The recall of Mick Mackey is expected to strengthen the Southern attack, as the Limerick skipper, hero of half a dozen Railway Cup finals, is still one of the greatest artists of the game.

The Southern defence is one of the soundest playing with Thornhill at full, flanked by his county team mate, Bill Murphy, and the Limerick man, Peter Cregan, while John Keane is a most reliable centre half. He will be flanked by Andy Fleming, another Waterford man, and Jim Young, who has played in a good few positions for his native Cork.

EXPERIMENT.

Centre field berths will be filled by the Cork skipper, Jack Lynch, and Dick Stokes, who, by the way, is at the moment one of U.C.D.'s best footballers.

This is a new partnership and is a generally found nearer his rivals' goal. He is, however, a fast, dashing hurler who should readily adapt himself to his new position.

The half line of attack will be manned by Jacky Power (centre), Christy Ring (right) and T. Doyle (Tipperary), three players who have made their reputations in the hard school of Munster and All-Ireland hurling.

Christy Ring was one of the leading scorers in the 1942 campaign, while Power is a versatile hurler at home in any position from full-back to full-forward.

MICK MACKEY (Munster).

LEADS MUNSTER HURLERS.



JOHN LYNCH (Cork).

The full-forward line will see three of the most colourful hurlers of recent years filling positions. These are Willie O'Donnell (Tipperary), John Quirke (Cork) and Mick Mackey (Limerick). This is certainly one of the best full-forward lines to ever represent the South in a Railway Cup final, and with enough of the ball will be a danger to the Leinster sticks right through the hour.

What of the Challengers?

Now, what of the challengers, whose supporters think they have a good chance of winning back the Cup? Unlike the Southmen, their 1943 form is unknown, but shrewd followers of the game say that the team has only to blend to be there or thereabouts at the end of the hour.

Seumas Donegan, the net-minder, has proved himself a star for his club and adopted county. It will be his first appearance for his province, whose selectors feel that few better men have manned the Eastern goal.

Another Kilkenny man, Mick Butler, will fill the full-back berth. He plays with Faughs in the Dublin championship and League, and gave a sound exhibition for his adopted county in this position against Cork in the 1942 All-Ireland final.

KILKENNY MEN TO THE FORE.

Peter Blanchfield, who will be in the left corner, has won All-Ireland honours with Kilkenny and Railway Cups with Leinster, while in front of "Blanch" Jim Byrne will operate.

Jim is another of those versatile players who can fill most berths, and in form will be a thorn on the side of the holders.

Billy Burke, another Kilkenny All-Ireland stalwart, will be in his now familiar centre half-back berth, with Frank White, native of Ratharney, Westmeath, on his left, while Paddy Grace will operate at right full-back.

Des Doorly (Offaly), newcomer, and Harry Gray will form a fresh centre-field partnership, and in attack we will have P. Farrell (Laoighis), Mick Ryan (Dublin), J. Langton (Kilkenny), J. Kelly (Kilkenny), Jimmy Phelan (Kilkenny) and Nicky Rackard, a dashing Wexford youth.

An all-Kilkenny full-line will without doubt be an advantage, and while the Munster backs are as good as are playing, the craft and ball control of the three Noremen might give Leinster a slight pull in attack.

The experimental Leinster centre-field is one of the problems as Lynch and Stokes will take some holding.

The Cup will, in all likelihood, be won and lost between the Leinster attack and the Munster defence, and if the Eastern forwards can get over the stonewall Southern defence, the laurels may come back to Leinster. Munster, however, look the form team, but it will likely be a hard-fought game as has been every Railway Cup final since the 1927 classic.

AWAY back in the nineteen-twenties—I forget the exact date—Ballinasloe were cock-of-the-walk on Galway football fields. "Knacker" Walsh, the Egan Brothers, Peter Higgins, "Gilby" Jennings, Larry Raftery and the rest of the boys were a combination that could take on the best club in the land and give them a trouncing.

It was little wonder, therefore, that the Ballinasloe boys and their followers took it for granted that their meeting with Tuam in the county final of one of those years was a foregone conclusion.

The game at Mount Bellew brought out the whole town of Ballinasloe. Traps, carts, bicycles and side-cars—not to mention Mick Lillis' brake—brought everyone and anyone that could possibly get there on that glorious summer afternoon—and, not like to-day, there were scores of "standings" piled high with all kinds of glorious drinks, that kept young and old fully occupied—lovely juicy oranges, peggysleg—sweets, apples and big currant buns. And the best "standing" of the lot was Briany Ward's, just behind the goal-post at the near end. Briany never missed a match, and when he unyolked his pony he put a "gabhalog" under the backband to keep the cart on an even keel.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

Ballinasloe, however, caught a tartar of a young "Stars" team that day.

Harry Burke with a bunch of young fads from Jarlath's were playing ducks and drakes with their more seasoned opponents, and it was not until midway in the second half, when Tuam were leading by a goal and two points, that Ballinasloe saw themselves faced with defeat for the first time in many years.

With about five minutes to go, Ballinasloe got a lucky goal, and then Tuam lined up their back-line to keep out the invaders at all costs.

Denny Egan called the lads aside—

"Boys," he said, "are ye going to let a pack of kids beat ye? Ye have just four minutes—and for the honour of the old Town put every ounce ye have into it!"

And they did, but Harry Burke had

put the youngsters wise, and cabbage-garden football was the outcome.

With just about a minute to go a very high ball came in from the wing. "Knacker" Walsh sprang like a deer into the air, caught it, but before he could reach the ground got a "dunt" in the back from Harry Burke that sent him sprawling.

Tuam lined the goal for the free. I was just right behind the posts and both Father Broderick and myself jumped up on Briany Ward's car to see the result.

"Knacker" moved back a few steps. A point would be useless, and a goal seemed impossible, but it was not the first time "Knacker" had brought off the impossible.

"Come on, 'Knacker,'" yelled the whole Ballinasloe contingent, now worked up to a frenzy of excitement.

"Knacker" screwed his ginger head on one side, half shut one eye—just like a fowler taking aim.

The ball left his boot like a bullet, hit the inside of the goal-post, travelled right through a bunch of spectators at the back and hit the stick holding up Briany's apple-cart with such force that the next thing I knew was that Father Broderick—God rest his soul!—and myself were almost smothered with Briany's stock-in-trade.

"Oh, Brian," said Father Broderick, "we have you ruined!"

"Ruined is it, Father!" said Briany, jumping round like an Indian. "Ruined, is it—they can have all the apples and tarts they want now. We've won and to hell with the apple-cart."

Great day—and great men that have left their mark on Galway football of to-day.

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Ulster Fancied To Retain Cup

BUT EASTERN SIDE WILL TAKE BEATING

THIRD MEETING OF ULSTER AND LEINSTER IN A RAILWAY FOOTBALL CUP DECIDER is generally expected to prove the high light of the day at Croke Park on the National Holiday. Ulster, for the first time in the history of the competition, are defending the Cup, and have called on players from six counties to make up what on all sides is admitted to be the most perfect football combination seen out since the inauguration of the Cups in 1926.

Leinster, in a bid to regain the laurels, are relying on a side that will include a big sprinkling of the All-Ireland champions, and while the chances of Ulster are admitted to be exceptionally bright, Eastern hopes have soared following the victory over Munster at Tralee.

The football finals of recent years have been thrillers, and on all sides there is a growing feeling that this Ulster-Leinster game will be no exception.

Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan, Derry, Donegal and Antrim are represented on the Ulster side, which shows two changes on that which dethroned Munster twelve months ago.

Cavan, as is only natural, holds the strongest individual representation, Breffni men filling berths in practically every line from goal to full-forward.

THE SHEET ANCHOR.

Only exception is the half-forward line, which is manned by a player each from Antrim, Armagh and Derry. This line is without question the sheet anchor of the Northern attack, with Alf Murray as pivot and Kevin Armstrong (Antrim) and P. Maguire (Derry) as flankers.

GOOD DEFENCE.

The Cavan student, J. D. Benson, has rapidly built up a reputation as a reliable goalkeeper, while his fellow-countyman and U.C.D. player, B. Cully, is a sound full-back. Eddie McLoughlin at right and Tom O'Reilly at left complete a very sound full-back line, while Jim McCullagh at centre-half is now at the peak of form. He will have Gerry Smith (Cavan) and Vincent Duffy (Monaghan) as flankers, so that no fault can be found with the holders' defence, which remains the same as that which played against Munster in 1942.

Centre field, too, is unchanged, as John Joe O'Reilly and the red-haired Donegal stylist, McDyer, will again operate in these positions, which are of vital importance in this year's final, as Leinster have paired Joe Fitzgerald and Tommy Murphy to operate in this section.

The Ulster attack has developed a new style in which speed and anticipation blend with hand-to-toe football and lightning passes that leave the backs guessing.

This generally starts with a flash out field by Murray to gather a loose ball and waltz his way goalwards while his flankers, Armstrong and Maguire, race away on the wings ready to take and return the pass which the Armagh teacher sends out when least expected. The corner forward men also take a hand in the zig-zagging which generally finds the defence spread-eagled and Murray or Armstrong ready to hand-pass over the bar, or maybe to the net.

It is this fast weaving type of football that beat Munster twelve months ago and outgeneralised Connacht in this year's semi-final.

The Ulster full forward line, with Simon Deignan (Cavan) as full and McCarney (Monaghan) and Hughie Gallagher (Donegal) in the corners, dovetails perfectly with half forward line, which is the brains trust of the attack.

It is a youthful Ulster side that will be into its stride like a flash and can stay a hard gruelling hour, so that there is every reason for this wave of Northern confidence.

Leinster Not Downhearted.

Leinster men realise that the present Ulster selection can take rank with the brilliant Connacht teams of a few years back or with

the great Leinster sides of 1928-33, but in the East there is a quiet confidence that the Dublin-Wexford - Meath - Offaly - Laoighis selection will give the fancied holders the game of their lives.

Building the team around the pick of the All-Ireland champions, the selectors have called on such well-known players as Bill Delaney, Tommy Murphy (Laoighis), Jim Clarke, Matty Gilsenan (Meath) and Lynch (Wexford).

Lynch kept a good goal against Munster at Tralee, where he was well covered by McEvoy (Offaly), who is now among the subs, his place as full-back being allotted to Paddy Kennedy, who was at centre-half in the Tralee game.

ALL-DUBLIN LINE.

The full-back line is now an all-Dublin one, Jack Murphy being retained in the right corner with Crone across the way.

The selectors have re-shuffled the half-back line, Peter O'Reilly being now given the job of marking Alf Murray, while Paddy Henry and Jim Clarke have been brought on. Henry is a hard trier while Clarke's claims have been strongly canvassed since his championship and League displays of 1942.

Leinster hopes will hover around this line, for, if the Eastern trio can hold Murray and his lieutenants, then the way may be paved for the return of the Cup to the Liffey.

Tommy Murphy was the life of the Leinster team at Tralee, and his shift to centre field should strengthen the challengers' chances. Bill Delaney has been moved to centre half forward, a

IN THE FRONT RANK.



CIVIL SERVICE SIDE which won the St. Vincent de Paul Competition and has been in the forefront of Dublin football for the past two or three years.

THE TIPPERARY WAY.

"Lead him to fight for native land
His is no courage cold and wary,
The troops live not on earth would stand
The headlong charge of Tipperary,
Yet meet him in his cabin rude,
Or dancing with his dark-haired Mary,
You'd swear they knew no other mood
But mirth and love in Tipperary."

SHALL WE FORGET?

Shall we forget our grand old tongue,
The language of our sires,
In which our ancient bards once sang
to chief around our fires;
The tongue in which St. Patrick preached
Our holy faith of yore,
In which St. Bride of famed Kildare
Once told our Ave's o'er.

ULSTER STAR.



TOM O'REILLY (Cavan), one of the best footballers to ever come out of Ulster.

LEINSTER STAR.



MATT GILSEMAN (Meath), who fills the right corner berth for Leinster.

ULSTER PIVOT.



ALF MURRAY, Pivot of the Ulster attack.

c. l. c. 3.

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ALL-IRELAND COLLEGES HURLING FINAL AT CORK U.C.C. GROUNDS—
MUNSTER v. LEINSTER, SUNDAY, MARCH 14th.

ALL-IRELAND COLLEGES FOOTBALL SEMI-FINAL.
AT CROKE PARK, MARCH 21—ULSTER v. MUNSTER, 3.0. Dublin All-Ireland
v. Dublin Declared, 4.15.

AT LONGFORD, MARCH 28—CONNACHT (holders) v. LEINSTER.

College Stars In Search of Honours

ALL-IRELAND TITLES IN THE MELTING POT

MARCH IS THE MONTH OF THE COLLEGES, as ever since the establishment of those attractive and important competitions All-Ireland semi-finals and Provincial finals have filled a big part in the programme for this month.

1943 is no exception to the rule, and starting with March 14 we have three important games in a row. These are the All-Ireland hurling final at U.C.C. Grounds, Cork, on March 14; first of the football semi-finals at Croke Park on March 21, and second at Longford on March 28.

The opening game of the series brings the old hurling rivals, Munster and Leinster, into opposition at Cork, a venue that has invariably yielded strong support and good gates to those College fixtures.

Munster, holders of the title, won here twelve months ago from Connacht, who did not enter this year owing to transport difficulties.

The Southern side to defend the trophy will be drawn in the main from that well-known nursery, North Monastery, while Thurles C.B.S. have also found representation on the team.

St. Kieran's (Kilkenny) and St. Joseph's (Marino) players form the backbone of the Leinster team, which will also include boys from other schools.

The "thrill fans" should certainly enjoy a rich feast at this game, which will be followed by the eagerly-awaited second Dublin All-Ireland v. Dublin Declared football challenge.

Dublin All-Ireland won at the first meeting but with a new Selection Committee in charge we are certain to see a much changed and stronger Declared side take the field.

Colleges All-Ireland.

Dates, Venues and Games.

March 14th, at Cork U.C.C. Grounds, Hurling Final—Munster (holders) v. Leinster.

March 21st, at Croke Park—Football semi-final—Ulster v. Munster.

March 28th, at Longford—Football semi-final—Connacht (holders) v. Leinster.

Leinster football semi-final at Longford on March 28.

Provincial champions in St. Meis (Leinster) and St. Jarlath's (Connacht) fill a big place in the rival selections on which most of the Colleges familiar to G.A.A. followers are represented. Connacht dethroned Leinster at this venue twelve months ago, and then travelled to Tralee to defeat Munster.

Leinster, going on the standard of play in the home competitions, are confident of reversing last year's defeat, so that a pulsating struggle should reward those who travel to Pearse Park on March 28th.

Selections for this game are:—
Connacht—T. Muilbhi (Col Muire), M. O Cathain (Col. Iarlatha), S. Mac Giolla Ruaidh (do.), S. de Faoite (Sc. na M.B., Tuaim), T. O Reagain (Col.

Added Attraction

THERE will be an added attraction at Croke Park on March 21, when the Dublin All-Ireland championship side will play a Dublin Declared team in a challenge game in connection with the Colleges semi-final—Ulster v. Munster.

DUBLIN TEAM FOR CHALLENGE GAME.

The Dublin team to play Dublin Declared in a challenge game in conjunction with the Colleges semi-final, Ulster v. Munster, at Croke Park on March 21st: F. Ryan, J. Murphy, P. Kennedy, C. Crone; P. Henry, P. O'Reilly, B. Quinn; J. Fitzgerald, M. Falvey; J. Joy, P. Bermingham, G. Fitzgerald; M. Fletcher, P. O'Connor, T. Banks.

Dr. Joe Stuart, referee of the Inter-Provincial Hurling Final on St. Patrick's Day next, is a Clare man.

TAOISIŠ CONNAČTA



Fuireann Coláiste Naomh Iarlatha, Tuaim Óa Šustann, a buairé Craobh Connačta i bPail i mbliain.

Front Row (from left)—J. Flanagan, P. O'Malley (N.), M. Howley, F. Moran (captain), P. Kennedy, S. Blake, P. Cunningham.

Middle Row—C. Garvey, F. McHale, S. P. Walsh, J. Kilroy, A. Joyce, P. O'Malley (C.), P. A. Walsh (ref.).

Back Row—M. Keane, F. Dempsey, M. Durkan, M. Noone, J. Connaughton.

The College teams will be:—

Fuireann Coláiste na Múna 21-3-1943, i bPail an éróceis i sConnib Ulao:—

T. Ó h-Íoróe (Col. Úreánann);
T. Ó h-Árđán (Ss. na mDr.,
Tráigili); T. Ó Currán (Coláiste
Úreánann); D. Ó Dáille (Coláiste
Úreánann); M. Ó Conaill (Tráigili)
S. Ó Múrcáda (An Mainistir

Úaró); N. Ó h-Íoróe (Tráigili); S.
Ó Lúgáin (Coláiste Úreánann); S.
Ó Cléirig (Árđ-Sion, Cluam
Meata); C. Ó Tuama (An Mainistir
Úaró); S. Ó Ríordáin (Col. Íoe,
Mainistir na Féite); U. Ó Ríam
(Tráigili); M. Mac an Ríog
(Tráigili); P. Ó Dálaig (Coláiste
Flannáin); T. Ó Súilleabáin (Col.
Úreánann).

Fir Ionaid—D. Ó Laošaire (Col.
Úreánann); D. Píonnbíol (Col.
Úreánann); A. Ó Caoileig (Ss. na
mDr., Tráigili); T. Ó h-Áirnéro
(Ss. na mDr., Tráigili); M. Ó
Šríobca (Col. Flannáin, Inis).

ULAO

T. Mangnéar (Árđmeá); D.
Ó Múrcáda (Árđmeá); A. Ó
Cunneáin (Cabán); S. Ó Cúimín
(Dúnvealđan); D. Ó Labróe (N.
Colmáin); P. Ó h-Ánnín (Dún-
vealđan); U. Ó Múrcéasa (Mun-
eacán); A. Ó Taođ (Dúnvealđan);
D. Ó Lúinig (Cabán); S. Ó Úsoigili
(S. na mDr., An Iubair); D. Ó
Rešallaiđ (An Cabán); É. Mac
Seom (Árđmeá); P. Seagrará
(An Cabán); T. Ó Donnáda (An
Iubair); S. Ó h-Ánnreácaig (Árđ-
meá).

Fir Ionaid—É. Ó Cúinn, U. Dúis-
éar (An Cabán); D. Ó Ríam (Dún-
vealđan); P. Ó h-Árđán (Ss. na
mDr., An Iubair); T. Ó Conaillám
(Mun-eacán).

CONNAČT-LEINSTER SEMI-FINAL.

Third on the list is the Connacht-

A change of name

As and from March 5th, 1943, the manufacturers of the now famous E L - J A Y products, formerly known as

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BRAID MILLS, ENNIS,
WILL BE KNOWN AS

BRAIDS LIMITED ENNIS

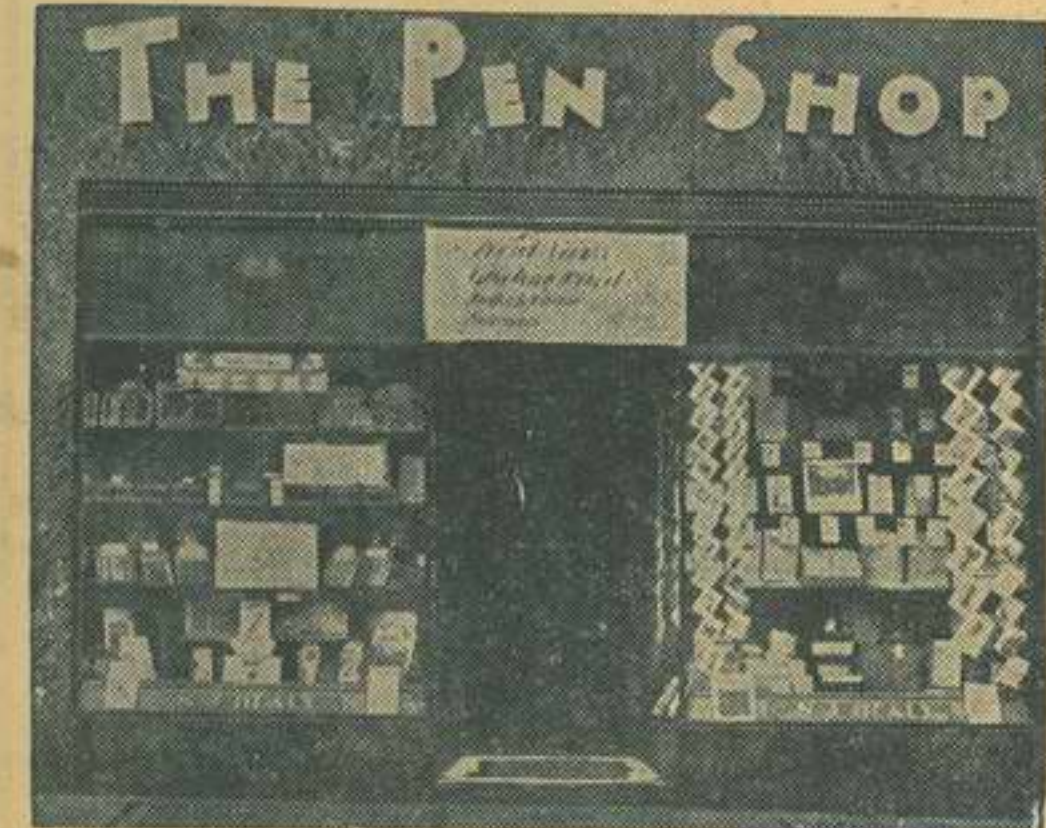
First-class materials, absolute reliability, and excellent workmanship have earned for El-Jay Boot and Shoe Laces, Elastics, Braids, Tapes, Cork Insoles, etc., an ever-widening circle of users. We wish to assure the public that this high standard of quality will be fully maintained in the future.

El-Jay PRODUCTS

BRAIDS, LIMITED, ENNIS.

MUNSTER-ULSTER FOOTBALL SEMI-FINAL.

Next on the programme comes the Munster-Ulster semi-final at Croke Park on March 21. Here, too, it is a case of "old rivals meet," as College games between the provinces are invariably thrilling with a clash of styles adding a strong splash of colour.



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J.
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C. L. C. G. Connacht Council Fixtures, 1943.

Senior Football.

JUNE 20—GALWAY v. MAYO, at Castlebar or Kiltimagh.

JUNE 27—SLIGO v. LEITRIM, at Boyle.

JULY 4—ROSCOMMON v. SLIGO or LEITRIM, at Carrick-on-Shannon.

Look Out for the Connacht Final

(JULY 18)

BIG EVENT OF THE YEAR IN THE WEST.

HOW THEY WILL TAKE THE FIELD

FOOTBALL:

ULSTER.

J. D. Benson (Cavan)
 E. McLoughlin (Armagh) B. Cully (Cavan) T. O'Reilly (Cavan)
 C. Smith (Cavan) J. McCullagh (Armagh) V. Duffy (Monaghan)
 J. J. O'Reilly (capt.) (Cavan) C. McDyer (Donegal)
 K. Armsrong (Antrim) A. Murray (Armagh) P. Maguire (Derry)
 T. McCarney (Monaghan) S. Deignan (Cavan) H. Gallaher (Donegal)

LEINSTER.

P. Lynch (Wexford)
 J. Murphy (Dublin) P. Kennedy (Dublin) C. Crone (Dublin)
 P. Henry (Dublin) P. O'Reilly (Dublin) J. Clarke (Meath)
 J. Fitzgerald (capt.) (Dublin) T. Murphy (Laoighis)
 J. Joy (Dublin) W. Delaney (Laoighis) P. Bermingham (Dublin)
 M. Gilsenan (Meath) P. O'Connor (Dublin) T. Banks (Dublin)
 Subs.—T. McEvoy (Offaly); T. O'Donoghue (Carlow); M. Falvey (Dublin); J. Rea, L. Kelly (Carlow).

captain Laiséan



Seosán Mac Gearailt, cta mar Captaen an Fúireann Laiséan.

HURLING:

MUNSTER.

J. Maher (Tipperary)
 W. Murphy (Cork) B. Thornhill (Cork) P. Cregan (Limerick)
 A. Fleming (Waterford) J. Keane (Waterford) J. Young (Cork)
 J. Lynch (capt.) (Cork) R. Stokes (Limerick)
 C. Ring (Cork) J. Power (Limerick) T. Doyle (Tipperary)
 J. Quirke (Cork) W. O'Donnell (Tipperary) M. Mackey (Limerick)

LEINSTER.

S. Donégan (Dublin)
 P. Grace (Kilkenny) M. Butler (Dublin) P. Blanchfield (Kilkenny)
 F. White (capt.) (Dublin) W. Burke (Kilkenny) J. Byrne (Dublin)
 H. Gray (Dublin) D. Doorly (Offaly)
 M. Ryan (Dublin) N. Rackard (Wexford) J. Farrell (Laoighis)
 J. Langton (Kilkenny) J. Kelly (Kilkenny) J. Phelan (Kilkenny)

Subs.—D. J. Buckley, M. Kenefick, (Cork), P. Flanagan (Tipperary), J. McCarthy (Limerick), P. J. Quane (Clare).

THE RAILWAY CUPS

The first Railway Cups (or Railway Shields as they were then) were played in 1905.

The provincial champions of those days made the selections, and the games reached a high standard without, however, attracting the same measure of public support as that accorded to the present inter-provincials.

The early hurling games were splendid exhibitions of the code, Leinster and Munster meeting three times in 1906 before the Southmen triumphed. Leinster won the Shield twice in succession in 1907-8 to secure permanent possession of a trophy which is held by Kilkenny.

The football inter-provincials of those days ended in 1907 when Muns-

ter, scoring its second successive victory, took possession of the Shield.

The present series were inaugurated in 1926, the first games being played on Nov. 14, 1926, at Breffni Park (Cavan) and Ballinasloe. Results were:—

At Cavan—Munster, 1-8; Ulster, 3-1.

At Ballinasloe—Connacht, 1-4; Leinster, 1-3.

The first hurling semi-final was played at Portlaoighise on Nov. 21st, 1926, Leinster winning by 7-6 to 3-5 for Connacht. The finals on St. Patrick's Day resulted:—

Football—Munster, 2-3; Connacht, 0-5.

Hurling—Leinster, 1-11; Munster, 2-6.

ULSTER CAPTAIN.



JOHN J. O'REILLY (Cavan)

Good Work of The Keating Branch.

It is fitting that in this, the Jubilee Year of the Gaelic League, the National Festival should be featured by further co-operation between the League and the G.A.A.

That very energetic branch, Craobh an Cheitinnigh, has organised what promises to be one of the most successful functions ever held in the city, Fleadh na Feile, which will be held in the Mansion House on St. Patrick's Night. One of the chief items in the night's programme will be the presentation of the Railway Cups to the captains of the winning teams.

The Broadcasting authorities have co-operated and the presentations will be relayed to Gaels all over the country. The broadcast will last from 10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m., and in addition to dance music, a special programme of community singing has been arranged.

Fleadh na Feile is only one of the many activities engaged in by this Branch. The Cumann Ceoil, composed of first-class orchestra and choirs, is doing splendid work for Irish music.

Two successful concerts have been held in the Gresham Hotel already this season, and two more are planned—all this in addition to broadcasts and minor engagements. The Cumann Drámuíochta produced two new plays at the Gate Theatre and delighted a packed house. Three plays have been broadcast from Radio Eireann. Boys and Girls' Youth Clubs with hurling and camogie teams attached are functioning strongly. An Irish-speaking football team and two Irish-speaking camogie teams maintain the connection with the G.A.A.

Combine with these the normal routine work of the Branch—Irish classes every night, ceildithe, dancing classes, outings, lectures, debates, etc.—and you get some idea of the range and volume of work being done by these Irish-Irelanders. Gura fada buan iad.

"WE MUST ASSERT OURSELVES"

SPEAKING at the Leinster Convention at Barry's Hotel, Dublin, Mr. M. Kehoe (Chairman) said:

"To the schools that participate in our College Championships our best thanks are due. It is pleasing to record that the greater number of secondary schools and colleges of Leinster foster our national pastimes. We are proud of those teachers and boys. They can hold their own in athletic or in educational tests with those from similar establishments, where the national pastimes are treated with snobbish derision reminiscent of those who conceived the Statute of Kilkenny. How Pearse and his boys gloried in the playing of national games! He has left on record: 'Nothing has given me greater pleasure than to watch Sgoil Eanna developing as it has been doing on the athletic side. Our boys must now be amongst the best hurlers and footballers in Ireland. I am certain that when it comes to a question of Ireland winning battles, her main reliance must be on her hurlers. To your camáns, O boys of Banba.'

It is to be regretted that foreign games are tolerated amongst the members of the National Army stationed within the province. In pre-Emergency days we received splendid support from the officers and men of the regular army. Now, however, efforts to wean the allegiance to national pastimes of many of our members who responded to the call for recruits to man the country's defences are being widely and persistently made. And no wonder, when a Minister of State, from whom we should at least expect a national outlook on the matter, is reported to have said: 'Only the recreational value of games is to be considered, in deciding which games the Army would play.' Is this consistent with the teachings of Davis, Rooney, Pearse and MacSwiney? Is it not a definite challenge to the ideals of all those who have toiled and suffered for the preservation of one of the bulwarks of Gaelic culture—our national pastimes? Are the officers and men of the Army to-day oblivious of the words of Pearse, spoken in the presence of thousands of Irish Volunteers assembled at the graveside of O'Donovan Rossa: 'Deliberately here we avow ourselves Irishmen of one allegiance only. Let no man blaspheme the Cause that the dead generations of Ireland served by giving it any other name and definition than their name and definition.'

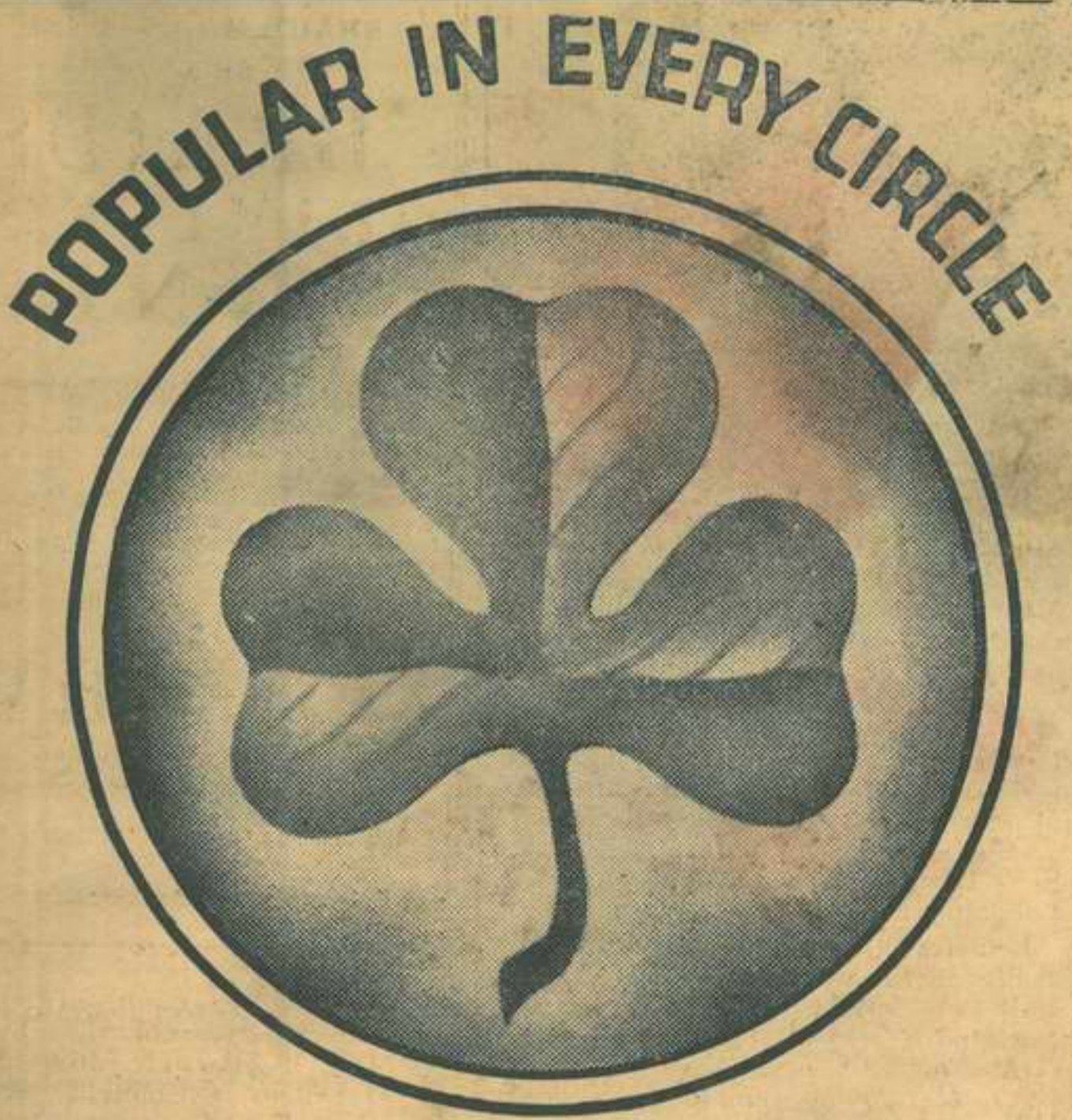
We must not forget that ours is a Gaelic organisation, and that it is our duty to assist in promoting Gaelic culture, a culture founded on Christianity, and glorified by sacrifice and suffering down the ages. To-day we see on every side silent, subtle, insidious attempts to undermine all that is best in Irish life. Will peaceful penetration succeed where the rack, gibbet and mess of pottage failed? The cinema, jazz hall, circulating library and foreign periodicals despise what we should cherish, and glorify what we should condemn, and many in our country look on with an air of indifference. Over

twenty years ago Terence MacSwiney drew attention in his 'Principles of Freedom' to this outlook. He warned us of the drift and urged activity: 'If we do not go forward, we must go down,' he wrote. To-day the same warning is timely. We must assert ourselves."

Ná séir, a saot an earrag
 Com borb san trío an aer,
 Naé cummí teat óglais seala
 Sur cúiris piac na gceir
 Sé fuac do namara a ucire
 O'fás iad roim Shamroó since
 Ó séir a saot na saoirse
 Tar áit a suain go séim
 Cuir brat na mbláic sa bfearam
 Glas-uairne, bán, is buíde
 Car feartáinn bog ó'n spéir ann,
 A's tairneam gréine trío
 Tá súl agam naé annam
 A thóiréir buídean a searad
 Cúin gúide ar son a n-anam
 So bpaárad an séan síorruíde.

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THE NATIONAL EMBLEM

and

SWEET AFTON

THE CIGARETTE OF NATIONAL PREFERENCE BECAUSE OF ITS EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH QUALITY

RORC CATÁ Ó Cúige Uladh

A Saebeala! Suala le Sualainn

San ceathrú bliain seo de'n ... tá na n-ádhmhaireanna ...

Thomaioite de'n éirí isteach ...

CRAOB AN CÉITINNÍSH ... Féite Leat-ceat Connrad na 1893 - Saeoilge - 1943

An Súm ... A SELECTION FROM OUR LIST OF HISTORICAL NOVELS IN IRISH.

OBTAINABLE THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER, OR DIRECT FROM ... foillreácaín

Crúchuig uáinn ciáll-éannuighe na ...

TOIREADÓ AN AISTIR?

Is é mian agus cuspóir an ...

1942 was a year heralded by gloomy ...

before what the future holds in store for them. The maintenance of our national characteristics is an essential in preserving our entity as a nation.

STEP TOGETHER.

It is once again reiterated that all our members should accord their whole-hearted support to similar bodies to ours which are labouring to restore native culture and traditions.

The advancement of one phase of the national ideal, when there is a stalemate or decline in others, reflects no real gain.

The achievement of this demands untold labour from those already within the ranks of Irish-Ireland organisations and the making of strenuous efforts to enlarge the membership of such bodies.

FOSTER TRUE LOYALTY.

Our clubs, as well as our individual members, exercise a potent part in the development of the Association along proper lines.

A club or a member failing to observe fundamental principles and rules reveals a shallowness savouring of mockery and contempt.

The means to this are strict observance of its rules, a full appreciation of its ideals and a real regard for its worth in stimulating national thought.

The above is taken from the report of the Secretary (Gearoid Mac Airt) to be read at the Ulster Convention on Saturday, March 13th.

FIRST ALL-IRELAND.

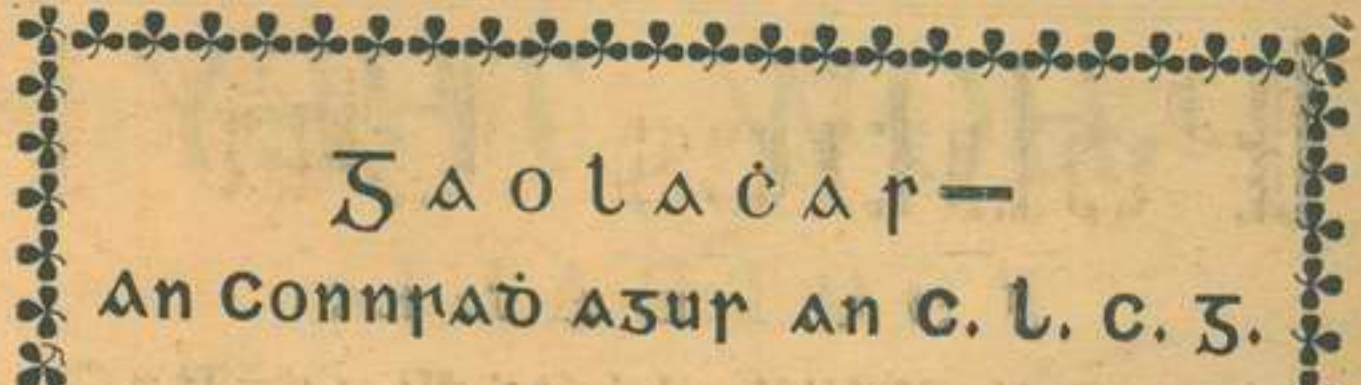
The first All-Ireland College Final was played in 1911, when Munster beat Leinster.

FIRST AMERICAN TOUR.

In 1888 the G.A.A. first sent a team of athletes and hurlers to the United States.

THE LEADERS.

Dublin and Kerry head the list of All-Ireland Football Champions.



Is minic a cuirtear an éisic: an bpuil an náisiún so a de-íadólú, nó a ví-íadólú? Táimíto ar málairt tuairmí.

Ac, tá annsint eile ar an sgeál. Mílímíto as cur le h-obair na scol. Nuair fáganm leabará na scol-eanna sin veire leis an nÍadólúinn.

I rit Seachtmaine na Saeoilge bíonn cuirm éeól sna lán ve sna bailte móra. Anráam Sallúa a bíonn ar suidh na bpurmhór. Na rinní a cleactúigimíto, tar sáile a tángadar éúgáim.

Tá mteacáil eile gur aóbar tóoc-muigíto uáinn íad. An t-ollam le h-oreacás san Ollscoil Náisiúnta a molad le téangáise, síto is nár ceapad fós é, is beag é a eolas ar an nÍadólúinn a veirtear.

An sprío a bí a borraó sa tír na blianta beaga romí agus í hoíad Seachtmaine na Cásge, tá sí as tráscá. An glún ós atá as éirge suas is beag eolas atá as a bpurmhór ar an seachtmaine stáiríúil sin.

Ruó eile, le blianta beaga amúis tá na mílte Saebeal ós as cur oíob go Sasana. Fíllpro seo ar ais agus cao i an léighe a veiró ace le Íadólúinn nár le Saebeal? Is beag í m tuairmí. Úraictear mar sin, pé fósas atá as obair ar a n-íceall ar máite le téangá agus cultúr an Saeóil, gur láraim ceo na constacáil na fcoimne.

Table with columns for dates and names: cluicéi ceannais na muíman, 1943. Includes names like M. Ó Ruairc, P. S. Ó Súilleabháin, etc.

Politics On Party Lines A Failure

ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS CAUSES OF NATIONAL DISUNION

PARTY POLITICS has been one of the most serious causes of national disunion in this country for generations, and is as destructively potent to-day as ever before. It has been responsible for a tremendous amount of national harm.

Politics has proved a failure in this country because it was organised on party lines. It is one of the basic reasons why our linguistic, economic, and other national efforts have proved a partial failure also.

In a country, nationally united, whose civilisation has been working normally, and fairly smoothly, for a long time, and where a tradition of self-government is well established, Party Politics is usually not taken too seriously; but where national unity is weak or lacking, where the essential elements of national freedom have been for a long time suppressed, and where a section of the people are either hostile to, or apathetic towards, national recovery, then, indeed, Party Politics can become a vital menace to the well-being, and even to the very existence, of the State.

The Party Political System, which we imitated, suited England well enough in the peaceful days before the great World Wars. When serious trouble overtakes such a country, her people immediately close their ranks and drop the Party Political System during the time of crisis. Witness the contrast in our case when national issues such as Partition, the enactment of the present Constitution, Wheat, or the Land Annuities arose. These were all purely national questions, but Political Parties fought them out to the bitter end, to the great and permanent damage of the nation.

Apart from the present unanimity on national defence it would be difficult to find one instance of national agreement on a major issue since the establishment of the Party Political System of Government. Were it not for this agreement on national defence, the country would probably have been invaded in the early years of the second Great War. This should be a salutary lesson for us in the future.

History will probably record that the national unpreparedness of several European countries in recent years, and the collapse of France in the second Great War, are directly traceable to internal party political strife.

In the north-east of Ireland party politics—masquerading under a very thin and easily detected religious cloak—has been and is to-day the root cause of disunion there. No person, who takes the trouble to acquaint himself with the facts, believes that minorities are in any danger of religious oppression or victimisation, either from the Irish Government or from the Catholic people. There is absolute religious freedom and toleration in the Twenty-Six Counties, as the representatives of religious minorities have frequently testified. There has been no complaint against religious freedom since the Irish Government was established. Yet the Government of the Six Counties utilises Protestant and other forms of religion, in that part of Ireland, for the purpose of bolstering up, what one of their Ministers was recently pleased to call—"A Protestant Parliament for a Protestant people." It might be pointed out that all the religious minorities (non-Catholic) in the Six Counties, taken together, comprise only slightly over fifty per cent. of the entire population of the area.

It is in the North-East of Ireland that religious bigotry originated in this country and has mainly flourished. This national evil can be effectively destroyed there only by the undoing of Partition and the elimination of the Party Political System.

Under the Party System the theoretical function of a Political Opposition is to criticise constructively, or oppose legislative proposals, and thereby to prevent faulty legislation reaching the Statute Book. In political practice there is a great temptation to do otherwise, to manufacture questionable, imaginary or hypothetical arguments and opposition, so as to hold legislation

up to odium and contempt, even after it has become law. Judging by some of our legislation and the mutilation which apparently sound proposals often suffer at the hands of the Opposition for apparently no practical constructive reason, one is sometimes inclined to ask if the Opposition is striving to improve Government proposals, by sincere opposition and criticism, or rather to damage the prestige and authority of the Government in the eyes of the people?

The Opposition will, in fact, when it gets into power, sometimes re-introduce proposals which it opposed bitterly when in opposition.

These are some of the means adopted in practice by which the Opposition hopes to advance its chances of getting into power. But all this is no aspersion on the integrity of the Opposition. It is the ordinary working of the Party Political System. Any other set of people, placed in similar circumstances, would probably do the same. Like other such systems, Party Politics places its adherents in circumstances over which they have, personally, very little control.

Under these conditions, and from all the political battering that legislative proposals receive, by the time they reach the Statute Book they are often attenuated compromises, criticised, slandered and ridiculed, merely for political party ends, by nearly half the community—that is, by the Opposition and its supporters, by half the Press, and by nearly half the elected representatives in Dail and Seanad. How could legislation, in such circumstances, no matter how well framed or intended, be a sweeping success?

A further serious weakness of the Party System is that it limits considerably the choice or selection. Parliament is the most important business in the country; the best and most suitable persons available should, therefore, be selected to conduct its work.

Under the Party Political System to be elected to the Dail, a person must usually be a politician, and of fairly long standing. To be selected for a Ministerial position he must also belong to the victorious political party. In this way some excellent representatives are automatically ruled out from the most vital offices of the State.

It is, I believe, correct to say that under the Party Political System, wherever it exists, a private monopoly of money directs and controls political policy to a substantial extent. Through the Press "money" directs financial, and also, of course, political, opinion into the semblance of public opinion, and thereby renders democratic government, in some countries, a misnomer.

Political Parties, which are strong enough, aim to control—or at least to influence—a section of the public Press. This section will then usually support them whether their party actions are always nationally defensible or not.

In this way Party Politics usually tend to deteriorate, so that intrigue, caucus-gang organisation, favouritism, canvassing, confusion, corruption of national thought and action, and misleading propaganda have followed Party Politics all over the world.

Public appointments and Party Politics have been closely related here and elsewhere for the past two hundred years. There is a considerable suspicion amongst the public that this association has not yet been completely eliminated. Canvassing for appointments, laxity in public honesty, want of respect for authority, and for the legitimate rights and property of

people, and other forms of civic weakness, are directly traceable to a combination of causes, for which Party Politics is collectively responsible. The combined result of this is that no section of our people is playing its part as it should.

Plausible arguments in favour of the Party Political System can, no doubt, be advanced; but in practice it has proved a failure everywhere. In business organisation this system is never adopted. If a body of farmers or other business men, for example, want a committee to manage a creamery or other enterprise, they elect members who will carry out a fixed policy. They don't select three or four groups with as many different plans. Bodies like County and Urban Councils and Corporations, which adopt the example of Parliament, and elect on the "Party Ticket," have not been a great success either.

Why, then, should a Government be elected on this or that side-issue rather than to protect and maintain the integrity and progress of the nation as a whole? Why must the most important business in the country be carried on by a system which is thoroughly discredited all over the world, which has helped to bring trouble and disunion to this country time and again, and which no other business, more serious than a students' debating society, in any country, would nowadays adopt?

Parnell was speaking nationally when he exclaimed that "No man has a right to fix the boundary to the march of a nation." After Parnell's time, political strife and confusion prevailed, until Pearse and his companions, in their anger and despair, rose in 1916 and in one week cleared—with the sacrifice of their lives—the national issue between England and this country. The General Elections of 1918 completed the rout of Political Parties from the Irish field, leaving one truly national party, virtually composed of the 1916 survivors, to complete the national struggle.

If this national representation had remained intact, there is little doubt but that the freedom of this country would have been long since completely established. A civil war unfortunately intervened, bringing about, amongst other tragic results, the re-establishment of Political Parties.

Had politics continued to function as in England, and in most other countries of the world in which the Political Party System of Government persists, politics might not have proved quite so baneful. We were apparently over-anxious to show to the world that we were ultra-democratic, and more than fair to small minorities. So we established the most party-political of all political systems—Proportional Representation.

No country in the world, in our circumstances, has adopted the Proportional Representation System. Any country with its institutions and its cultural and economic life well established is no good example in this respect for a nation struggling to regain its very language and even portion of its national territory.

This system requires big constituencies. It gives representation to every substantial party in each constituency, whether their national outlook is subversive or not. The practical outcome of Proportional Representation in this country is that weak Governments, with a small working majority, opposed by coalitions, composed of all kinds of minor parties, have been, and probably will always be, elected. This is the very type of Government, in a country situated as we are, that is least desirable or effective. A Government with a small working majority, in such circumstances, under the Political Party System, expends half its time and energy in combating the—sometimes apparently irresponsible—tactics of the Political Opposition.

Why should we depart from common world practice in this matter? Why should we arrange to give special representation to scattered minorities, such as would not be given in any other country? What special repre-

MUNSTER AFFAIRS MEN AT THE HELM

Current Year's Fixtures

By SEAMUS O'CEALLAIGH.

MOST amazing fact about the report submitted to the Munster G.A.A. Convention was the announcement that gate receipts during 1942 exceeded those of the previous year by £483, and that the season showed a profit of £756. And all this despite the cancellation of the Junior and Minor Championships and the knowledge that there were no drawn games.

So was demonstrated in unmistakable way the remarkable hold our Gaelic games have on the people of Ireland—an object lesson that must not be lost sight of. The only regret of 1942 was that some of the competitions had to be abandoned, but that was unavoidable under the difficult circumstances prevailing. Of course some point to other organisations and ask how they can carry on, but they fail to understand that the G.A.A. draws its strength from the rural areas and it takes infinitely more organisation to bring twenty players from the four ends of a county than to transport the dozen or so hired men that reside for the time being in our larger towns.

THE OFFICERS BACK AGAIN.

All the Munster officials are back again in harness—Seamus Gardiner, who guides affairs, is a native of West Clare, and, himself a footballer of note, is very keen on improving the standard in this code outside the "Kingdom."

A school teacher in Borrisokane, Seamus was Chairman of the North Tipperary Board before Southern Gaeldom called him to provincial leadership. Denny Lanigan, the far-famed Young

Ireland and Limerick hurler and former Secretary of the Limerick County Board, is Vice-Chairman. Winning the 1918 All-Ireland title against Wexford and the 1921 crown from Dublin, he also figured in the 1923 final, in which Galway triumphed, to take the only hurling Blue Riband to Connaught. A standard bearer of the Blue and Gold Young Ireland side, he won many triumphs with them in days of glory, including a quintet of county titles—1920, 1922, 1928, 1930 and 1932, with tournament honours galore.

Willie Hough, captain of the 1918 Shannonside All-Ireland team and members of the 1921 and 1923 fifteens, is once more in charge of the "money bag."

A native of Monagea, where he is "schoolmaster," he comes of old Gaelic stock, his father being first Chairman of the Western Board. Figuring first prominent with Mount Sion in Waterford hurling ranks, Willie later helped Newcastle West to a great victory over Young Ireland in the 1917 County Final.

THE FIXTURE LIST.

And here are the draws and fixtures, set out handily for your diary: May 16th, S.F., Tipperary v. Waterford, at Clonmel (P. J. O'Sullivan); May 23rd, S.F., Limerick v. Clare at Foynes (M. O'Rourke); June 6th, S.H., Clare v. Limerick at Ennis (W. O'Donnell); S.F., Cork v. Kerry at Cork (Declan Goode); June 13th, S.H., Waterford v. Tipperary at Dungarvan (Jim Barry); June 20th, S.H., Cork v. Kerry at Ballyduff (Jim Roche); Senior Football semi-final: July 4th, Senior Hurling semi-final: July 18th, Senior Football final: July 25th, Senior Hurling final.

Δ ρειρημοσι
ραιρηριζε θεατα νο οιτ θαοιμε !
θεατα βαιτε το εαε—νο οcras
 Τα 3,000,000 θαοιμε—bur ηγαοιτ αγυς bur νοαμ ρειν—ατ
 brat orraibse eun ιατ το εοσιαιτ ar an ηγαμτανασ.
 IS ρειοιρ ριαρ ιομλάν an ηασιυμ ven arán το eur ar ράιτ
 αγυς coeú v'ioimlán ar η-eellac.
 Δc sibse το μεαού an αcαιρ ρε eur an cúigú eury.
 Tá an calam ann αγυς an sfoi, tá luae maet le ράιτ αγυς
 margaó eimte.
ni beo sinn san cruithneacú
 Ni ρeioir a beic eimte ρeasta so vtiocpaio son eumneacé
 isteac. Ni ρoiair an euraioeé cruithneacéan το μεαού 20 ρέν
 scéac se breis ar euraioeé na bliana 1942.
 Ni son an le calliúmc: is móρ an cognaμ sac uile acra
 αγυς leac-acra.
CUIRÓ TULLEAO. :: CUIRÓ ANOIS.
 An Romn Calamúoeta.

sentation is extended to minorities in Britain? Irish settlers and their descendants, for example, are as well entitled to representation in Britain or the United States as British settlers and their descendants are here.

The Liverpool, Mersey or Tyne-side Irish get no representation beyond what they are able to secure in straight-vote elections. Why, then, should scattered minorities get special representation here?

World affairs move far too quickly now for the cumbersome, slow and oft-times discreditable activities of this out-dated system. Party Politics and

Proportional Representation have proved a failure in this country during the past twenty years. The only hope for our national recovery must be based on national unity, and Party Politics will never accomplish this. The only effective way to secure unity therefore is to eliminate Proportional Representation and Party Politics, and all other serious sources of national disunion.

This is a further extract from "National Action," a plan for the National Recovery of Ireland written by Josephus Anelius and published by the G.A.A., Croke House, Dublin, at 1/-.

SONGS OF VICTORY And DEFEAT

In this issue we give pride of place to "The Munster Hurlers' Anthem," written by Frank M. Gormly, Cobb, and dedicated to the hurlers of Cork who won the 1931 All-Ireland after the three historic meetings with Kilkenny. It is sung to the air of "God Save Ireland."

I.

Out upon the playing field
Went our hurlers bold to wield
Their camans for the honour of the
South,
And they won a victory
That will live in history
From the first and to the last 'twas
ne'er in doubt.

CHORUS:

God save Cork and save the Nation
Which breeds such sons who always
play the game,
So let us all unite
To help along the fight
To free our land in deed as well as
name.

II.

How proud it was to be
A Corkman and to see
A hurling battle fought like this and
won,
In Croke Park on that day,
With Kilkenny in the fray,
Right-worthy foes when all is said and
done.

Chorus.

III.

'Twas by unity in play,
Courage bold and spirits gay,
They have gained the highest honours
in the game,
And if we but agree,
Its plain twist you and me,
We will win through for our country
just the same.

Chorus.

IV.

Never till our dying day
Shall the memory pass away
Of the great All-Ireland match of '31,
For from Captain down to sub,
Like the spokes around the hub,
Their work could never better have
been done.

Chorus.

V.

So let this be our aim,
To play each Gaelic game,
That so its fame will reach beyond the
sea;
And when we this have done,
We will find we've truly won
Unity, from the Lagan to the Lee.

Chorus.

KILKENNY V. CLARE.

Kilkenny lost the 1931 Final, but triumphed over Clare a year later. The issue hung in the balance for most of the hour, but grand hurling by Lory Meagher, Matty Power and Martin White eventually tipped the scales in favour of the Noremen, who won by a goal scored by Martin White.

September the Fourth, being the date of the year,
When Clare and Kilkenny once more did appear
In the All-Ireland Final at old Dublin town,
When Clarendon's fine courage Kilkenny broke down.

VICTORY SONGS continue to be one of our most popular features and we have pleasure in presenting another sheaf of these to our readers.

We are still anxious to secure further songs, and hope that our readers will respond to the call for poems of general or local interest. We have received quite a few on local championships, and will in time publish any that are suitable.

Now just about 3 o'clock in the venue we found,
Forty thousand spectators had gathered around,
When Clare took the field wearing Saffron and Blue;
Next came Black and Amber—Kilkenny, Abú!

Three cheers for Kilkenny, those stout roving blades,
From Nore's lovely valleys, its mountains and glades;
Sure the shouting and cheering were heard in Athlone,
When the brave Black and Ambers brought victory home.

Ah, that day, Croke Park was a sight that was grand,
When the two teams fell in just in rear of the band,
To march to the line for the start of the fray,
Oh! how can I describe all that wonderful play!



They played for Clare—T. Con-sidine and J. Gleeson.

The hurling was close and the tackling was fast,
But it ne'er reached the standard of games of the past;
The Kilkenny forwards were just settling down,
With two points in arrears, when the half-time was blown.

Now Clare from the throw-in led off with a dash,
Like true sons of Munster, the knights of the ash,
And raised the white flag the first time they tried,
With a neat equaliser Matty Power soon replied.

"Lowry" Meagher on resuming shone out like a star,
In his tussles with Gleeson was better by far,
And his pucks from the side-line, the best we've seen yet,
Like a ball from a cannon, he shook the Clare net.

With an outburst of cheering all rose in their seats,
To cheer to the echo the wonderful feats;
E'er the shouts of the people had faded away,
Martin White shot a goal, and that gained them the day.

More Songs.

WE are again appealing to our readers for songs of victory (or defeat).

Any song dealing with the games of the Gael will be welcome as we are anxious to put these into print.

Send us your song as soon as possible and help to keep alive one of our most popular features.

1906 RAILWAY SHIELD.

Tipperary poets have produced more songs than those of any county we know. Tipperary, represented by Two-Mile-Borris, beat Kilkenny in the 1906 Railway Shield Hurling Semi-Final at their third meeting. J. J. Downey, Castleiney, Templemore, celebrated the victory in the following lines:—

You sons of Sweet Tipperary, no matter where you roam,
Your hearts I know will throb with joy when you hear the news from home,
How our dashing Borris hurling team so bravely took the field
And defeated fair Kilkenny for the much-prized Railway Shield.

CHORUS:

So, hurrah, three times hurrah! for our dashing Borris Gaels,
Whose victory shall now resound thro' Erin's verdant dales;
For the honours they've achieved on many a Gaelic field,
And their victory o'er Kilkenny for the much-prized Railway Shield.

It was the third occasion on which those heroes met,
But our boys went forth to battle with features grim and set;
Determined to gain victory—they never meant to yield,
Or relinquish to Kilkenny the much-prized Railway Shield.
(Chorus.)

Those gallant band of heroes they bravely withstood
The onslaught of four counties which sent forth their bravest blood,
To do battle for their province, but soon were forced to yield,
And surrender to our Borris Gaels, the much-prized Railway Shield.
(Chorus.)

Tipperary well may boast of such dashing men as these,
They're a credit to their county and their exiles o'er the seas;
And when next they go a hurling may they well the camán wield,
And gain another victory like that of the Railway Shield.
(Chorus.)

TYRONE FOOTBALL FINAL OF 1942.

These verses were written by P. Falls, Aughamullen, Coalisland, to celebrate the victory of Washingbay Shamrocks in the Tyrone football final of 1942.

1942 was the date of the year,
When the Gaels in Dungannon did grandly appear;
'Twas to watch the cup final they there made their way
To the New Gaelic Park on that bright Autumn day.

On the first of November, that day of renown,
The Washingbay Shamrocks drove into the town;
In their green and white jerseys grand sportsmen are they,
They are not easily beaten, these men from the bay.

The Galbally St. Josephs were there to be seen,
In their bright Irish colours of amber and green;
With their grand style of football they're all on their own,
These true-hearted Gaels from the hills of Tyrone.

The hour was half-three when the match was to start,
The spectators did gather from every part;
Coalisland and Stewartstown and some from the Moy;
Ardboe and Dungannon and also Pomeroy.

The Washingbay Shamrocks were first to the fore,
It was in the first half that they piled up the score;
They were well in the lead when the half whistle came,
The spirits of Galbally they'd sought well to tame.

Then on the resumption St. Josephs took hand,
By a few brilliant scores they were soon in command;
And the cheers of supporters did join in the fray,
For they thought that their heroes would now win the day.

But the Shamrocks came back with grand burst of speed,
And before very long they again took the lead;
In a grand fighting finish that set hearts aflame
They went farther in front as the cheers rent the air.

And being well in the lead when the whistle did blow,
They have kept up their name as the pride of Clonoe;
They defeated Kildress, and the Brantry and Moy,
Edendork, Derrytresk, and the men from Mountjoy.

There was Donnelly and Teggart, Quinn, Coary and Maye,
McAliskey, and Hagen, how well they did play!
And Devlin, and Canavan, and Falls, and McCann,
They played hard and true, and they spared not their man.

So these fine stalwart Gaels have come into their own,
As champions this year of the County Tyrone;
The proud green and whites from the shores of Lough Neagh,
Three cheers for the Shamrocks, the men from the bay.

Cló buailte as muntnir "An Charrigeac" Teo., Tráigle, agus foillsicte as luic "Mac Calla na nSaebeal," 14 Cearnóg Pannan, Danle áca Cluic.

cumann luic cleas saebeal.

CLAR NA SCLUICÍ LAISEAN, 1943.

AR 18^{ao} Aibreán — Ionas — Inis Córtao—Cill Mhannain v. Ceatárloc. 3.45 p.m. (Peit Sinnsear).

AR 2^{ao} Bealtaine—Droicéad áca—Míde v. Lúgbaró. 3.45 p.m. (Peit Sinnsear).

AR 2^{ao} Bealtaine—Cill Comng—Cill Comng v. Loé Fannán. 3.45 p.m. Iomána Sinnsear.

AR 2^{ao} Bealtaine—Cill Mhannain—áca Cluic v. Cill Mhannain. 3.45 p.m. Iomána Sinnsear.

AR 9^{ao} Bealtaine—Ros Míe Treóim—Cill Comng v. Loé Fannán. 3.45 p.m. Peit Sinnsear.

AR 9^{ao} Bealtaine—Muilleann Cearr—Iar-Míde v. Longport. 3.45 p.m. Peit Sinnsear.

AR 9^{ao} Bealtaine—Portlaoigise—Laoigis v. Uabráigse. 3.45 p.m. Iomána Sinnsear.

AR 16^{ao} Bealtaine—áca í—Laoigis v. Cill Dara. 3.45 p.m. Peit Sinnsear.

AR 16^{ao} Bealtaine—An Uamí—Míde v. Iar-Míde. 3.45 p.m. Iomána Sinnsear.

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