

# THE GAELIC ECHO

macalla na n-*ḡaeḡeal*

Baile Átha Cliath, Meádon Fómhair, A 2, 1944

Lúac 2p.

## Cork's Bid For Four In Row

### Dublin Say They Can Stop Champions

NEW records may be set up and fresh pages of history written at Croke Park to-morrow when, for the eighth time in the fifty-seven years of the Hurling Championship, Cork and Dublin meet in an All-Ireland Final. This is the third time in four seasons for Leemen and Liffey men to clash in the decider, and for one it may bring an honour never yet secured by any county, while for the other it may provide revenge for defeats suffered in 1941 and 1942.

Cork, the holders of a title they first won way back in 1890, are on the way to a record which Kilkenny, Tipperary and another set of Rebel County hurlers failed to secure. Dublin, the challengers for the second time in three finals, have no incentive in the way of new records, but they are urged by the hope that theirs will be the honour of being the first to dethrone the triple title winners.

#### FIRST OF THREE.

Three years ago Dublin suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of Cork, who took their first of three titles which the Leemen have won in a row. This was in 1941, but in 1942 Dublin again in the

final showed definite improvement, a missed chance or two by the forwards probably meaning the difference between victory and defeat.

Making seven changes on the 1942 side, the Dublin selectors are hopeful that newcomers like Hassett and O'Neill, as well as seasoned players like Terry Leahy will bring sufficient improvement to give the Leinster men victory.

Cork's record in four championships is impressive, and now all that stands between them and that never yet achieved honour of four All-Irelands in a row, is Dublin.

This year Cork defeated Tipperary, drew with Limerick, defeated the Shannon men on the replay, and claimed a point victory over Galway, to find themselves in their fifth final in six seasons.

Dublin had victories (and decisive ones at that) over Meath, Offaly, Wexford and Antrim, so that the Liffey men's challenge must certainly be treated with the greatest respect, even by the all-conquering Corkmen. Dublin club hurling, as in 1942, was exceptionally bright this year, and with a three weeks' period of training, there will be no question of fitness when the challengers take the field to-morrow.

Cork naturally will be favourites, as any team that can defeat Tipperary and Limerick is entitled to be, but there are sound Liffeside judges who say that this is a better balanced Dublin team than that which lost in 1942.

Cork have won fourteen titles to date, and another win will put them in a strong position as leaders in the Roll of Honour, as Tipperary and Kilkenny have only twelve each to their credit at the moment, with Dublin on the six title mark, coming next.

While youth fills a place on both sides, experience will be the stronger factor in the line-up for this eighth meeting of the counties in an All-Ireland. The vast majority of the Champions players have already won All-Ireland medals, eight at least holding three. It is an extraordinary co-

#### Dublin Mentor



**E. O. MURCHADHA** is a North Cork man, whose advice is invariably sought by Dublin hurling and football selectors.

incidence that Cork, in 1942, defeated the same three counties, Limerick, Tipperary and Galway, as they defeated on their way to this year's final.

Current championship form is generally the best guide, and on their showing against three Leinster rivals and also against Antrim at Corrigan Park, Dublin must be given a first-class chance of winning back the Blue Riband. The inclusion of young players like Clem Flanagan and Mick Hassett, will, it is generally anticipated, bring new life to the side. Eight of the team—Donegan, Butler, McCormack, White, Byrne, Wade, Gray and Ryan—played in the 1942 final, while three—Butler, Gray and Byrne—were on the side which won the 1938 title.

Cork, without question, met stiffer opposition in the South than did Dublin in the East, but against that Dublin won their matches so readily that they must be reckoned with a chance.

Cork will have a pull in the way of experience, but experience is not everything on an All-Ireland final day. Dublin will have a big incentive, and a well-trained Dublin side is always a danger to the best at Croke Park.

Cork have trained with the earnestness of a side seeking its first title, for the Leemen are determined to make history that may stand for many a day by winning their fourth title.

Leeside hopes are set high on this record, and it will take a good team to stop this side, led by the youthful Sean Condon.

I expect it will be a good, fast game, in which the brilliant stick work of the Corkmen will be countered by the first-time pulling of the challengers. Whichever side wins, may the game be worthy of the two great counties which for the eighth time meet in the final.

### THE LINE-OUT:

#### DUBLIN

(Royal Blue)

#### CORK

(Red and White)

<b>S. Donegan</b> (Eoghan Ruadh)			<b>J. Mulcahy</b> (St. Finbarrs)		
<b>J. O'Neill</b> (Faughs)	<b>M. Butler</b> (Faughs)	<b>P. McCormack</b> (E. Command)	<b>W. Murphy</b> (Ballincollig)	<b>B. Thornhill</b> (Buttevant)	<b>D. J. Buckley</b> (Glen Rovers)
<b>F. White</b> (Y. Irelands)	<b>C. Flanagan</b> (N. Irelands)	<b>J. Egan</b> (Faughs)	<b>P. O'Donovan</b> (Glen Rovers)	<b>C. Murphy</b> (Valley Rovers)	<b>A. Lotty</b> (Sarsfields)
<b>M. Hassett</b> (Civil Service)		<b>H. Gray</b> (Faughs)	<b>J. Lynch</b> (Civil Service)		
<b>T. Leahy</b> (Faughs)	<b>E. Wade</b> (Faughs)	<b>J. Byrne</b> (E. Ruadh)	<b>C. Ring</b> (G. Rovers)	<b>S. Condon (capt.)</b> (St. Finbarrs)	<b>J. Young</b> (U.C.C.)
<b>P. Maher</b> (E. Ruadh)	<b>C. Downes</b> (Faughs)	<b>M. Ryan</b> (Y. Irelands)	<b>J. Quirke</b> (Blackrock)	<b>J. Morrison</b> (St. Finbarrs)	<b>J. Kelly</b> (G. Rovers)
<b>Subs.</b> —K. Matthews (E. Ruadh); B. White (University College); M. Gill, D. Devitt, P. Farrell, C. Farde, J. Callanan (Faughs).			<b>Subs.</b> —W. Campbell (St. Finbarrs); P. Healy (Ballincollig); M. Fouhy (Carrigtwohill); C. Dorgan (Glen Rovers); M. Brennan (Sarsfields).		

#### SEVEN

Three times in All-Ireland Finals each side scored seven times. First was in the 1931 draw (1-6 each) between Cork and Kilkenny; second was in the replay between the counties who again finished level at 2-5 each; third time was in the 1938 Final in which Dublin scored 2-5 and Waterford 1-6.

#### CLÁR AN LAE

Dublin J.H. Corn Ceitinn semi-final: Fontenoys v. Kevins.

3.0—All-Ireland Senior Hurling Final—CORK (holders) v. DUBLIN.

#### A Record



**P. O'DONOVAN** the Cork right half back, who has set up a record of his own by coming on as a sub. in two finals, and playing in three others.



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#### OUR NEXT ISSUE

Next issue of the "Gaelic Echo" will be on September 23rd, in connection with the All-Ireland Football Final, Kerry v. Roscommon, at Croke Park. Make sure of your copy by sending an early order to 14 Cearnog Parnail, Baile Átha Cliath.

# BAN IS PART OF THE WORK

## To Restore Irish Nationhood

PART II:

### The Right of The G.A.A. to Speak.

**I**n its very origins the purpose of the Gaelic Athletic Association was to attack one of the fortresses of foreign domination, the garrison pastimes of England, and to restore to Ireland her own cult of hurling and football, which had been outlawed and banned by British rule.

This attitude was thoroughly understood and appreciated by the illustrious Archbishop Croke, and he gave it immortal expression in a letter which has justly been described as the "Charter of the Association."

"One of the most painful reflections that as an Irishman I am compelled to make," he wrote, "is derived from the ugly and irritating fact that we are daily importing from England not only her manufactured goods, which we cannot help doing since she has practically strangled our own manufacturing appliances, but together with her fashions, her accents, her vicious literature, her music, her dances, her manifold mannerisms, her games and her pastimes, to the utter discredit of our own grand national sports, and to the sore humiliation, as I believe, of every genuine son and daughter of the old land." "Indeed," he says, further on in his letter, "if we continue travelling for the next score years in the same direction that we have been going for some time past, contemplating the sports that were practised by our forefathers, effacing our national features as though we were ashamed of them... we had better at once and publicly abjure our nationality, clap hands for joy at the sight of the Union Jack, and place England's bloody red exultantly above the green."

#### MEMORABLE WORDS.

The whole case for the ban on foreign games rests on those memorable words of that venerable and patriotic prelate, and they speak to us with as much force and as much necessity to-day as they did when they came from his pen a little over fifty years ago. If we are to think and act as Irishmen, to live in the tradition of our ancient past, and preserve their continuity for the future—above all, if we are, in the words of Wolfe Tone, to undo the conquest, then we must wipe out, root and branch and blossom, all those elements which alien rule brought amongst us, and replace them by the native elements which had flourished before the foreigner ever put his treacherous and bloody feet upon our soil.

Their flag has gone, their army has gone; their language, games and dances, too, must follow, and until they have entirely disappeared the final resurgence of the Gael will not be complete. We will be more Irish if we play Irish games only than we will be by having foreign games played by a section of our population, and that is only putting in other words the case for the ban by the G.A.A.

Every nation has a distinctive make-up, a bunch of qualities or characteristics that give it an individuality and a self-consciousness, that constitute it into a specific entity different from other nations, and if it parts with any of these, it is losing part of itself, and surrendering its own existence to be absorbed by that of another nation. To do so is a national humiliation, a sordid betrayal and a sign of degeneracy.

#### NO COMPROMISE.

If we think in terms of an Irish-Ireland, the only national and the only honourable ideal of Ireland that we ought to conceive, then there can be no compromise as between those things that are our own and those that belong to another country.

As I said at the outset, Ireland had lost much of its national life, the spark was almost extinct, but the labours and teachings and sufferings of our patriots, heroes and martyrs kept it aglow until in our own time the embers were fanned into the flame of liberty and there remains but for us in our generation to remove those extraneous elements that could again extinguish it.

By An t-Athair M. Mac Amaltoin, S.P.

That is our privilege and our duty and that is why the Gaelic Athletic Association of to-day calls upon the people of Ireland, speaking to them from the glorious memories of the past, and with a solemn responsibility for the future.

It appeals to the men and women of Ireland, individually and collectively, to our youth, to our manhood, to our parents, to our institutions, whether in government, in colleges, or in the army, to join in a mighty national phalanx for our national pastimes and withdraw their tainted allegiance from the pastimes of the foreigner.

Our games, as well as our language and our laws, are part of our common inheritance, our specific culture, and they are of supreme importance in the full expression of our sovereign independence. They are part of the guarantee of our neutrality in the present mad conflict of the nations, and I might say in passing that if we had no other reason to be loyal to the gospel and labours of our nation-builders, we should be eternally grateful to them for the peace, security and happiness which we have enjoyed, whilst sorrow and suffering ravaged the world around us.

#### FOR A NOBLE CAUSE.

Not that I would have Irishmen afraid to fight; on the contrary, I would have them prepared to do so when necessary, as they have done before, but when the sword is drawn it must be for a noble and an honourable cause and not for one based on lust and rapine and bolstered by hopeless inconsistency and shameless hypocrisy.

I have dallied long over this point of the essential connection between the elimination of foreign games and the Gaelic restoration, but it is my main thesis that foreign games or foreign anything constitute a national degradation when they mean the supplanting of something which we have ourselves. We import petrol or tea be-

**T**HIS is the second of a series of articles on "The Ban." They are based on a lecture delivered last December in Limerick by Rev. M. Hamilton, P.P., Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare, Chairman Munster Council G.A.A. The third and concluding article will appear in the All-Ireland Football Final Number.

cause we have nothing to take their place; we play cards because, with the exception of chess, which belongs to the few, we have no native indoor amusement, but we should not import bacon, nor butter, nor wheat, because we can produce them ourselves, and we need not import games whilst we have such magnificent pastimes as hurling, handball and Gaelic football to cater fully for our physical outdoor recreation and development.

It is an important aspect of G.A.A. policy that it can claim to be more in line with the teachings of our recognised exponents of Irish nationality than is the policy of those who advocate the toleration of foreign games.

It would take far too long to quote from our national thinkers, and I will merely say that if we read the writings

of Tone, Mitchel, Davis, Pearse and McSwiney, we will feel more akin to them in spirit and in practice by maintaining the ban on foreign games, and loyalty to their ideals presupposes antagonism to, not advocacy of, all things alien.

#### A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Can those who advocate or patronise foreign games to-day feel that they are following the footsteps of Ireland's thinkers and teachers, and if not, where are they? Can those who speak of broadmindedness in athletics reconcile their views with those of Davis and Pearse? Can those newspapers that have decried us in their editorials, and falsified our position, claim to be national if they are in violent contradiction to the recognised national policy; or do they prefer to be catalogued with organs like the "Irish Times" that derives its patronage and existence from its avowed support of Shoneenism, Toryism, or Ascendancy?

We are told to play all games. Nobody can play all games. Few people play more than two and most people only one. In making the choice, therefore, an Irishman ought naturally give preference to Irish games, just as an Englishman does to English games, or an American does to those forms of athletics which they have already developed. And I must say that of all the people I have ever heard saying play all games, I have met none who played any but foreign ones.

An attempt was made some years ago to introduce hurling into Cambridge University and it was treated with contempt—evidently they do not believe there in playing all games—and when I tried a few years back to introduce Gaelic football to a group of young Americans they were quite courteous, but equally firm that the American games were good enough for them.

#### Challengers



F. WHITE and T. LEAHY two of the challengers.

1934



S. MULDOWNEY who played for Dublin against Limerick in the 1934 Final.

#### THADE NAGLE, OF CORK

"Taid," as we used to affectionately call him, was one of the greatest centre-field men I ever saw. When I recall the fierce duels and strenuous tussles for possession of the 'horseskin,' between himself and the famous Limerick centre, "Tyler" Mackey, the big, round tears are rolling down my cheeks. I remember away back in 1911, Dunggourney were invited by the Killarney Feis Committee to play Castleconnell for a special set of gold medals. It was a glorious June day, and there was hardly room to stand in the town, famed in song and story. Before the game my seat at the festive board happened to be next to the "one and only Jim Kelleher," and after a friendly salute and handshake, "Jim" says in a stage whisper: "Egan, I want to introduce to you Timmie Nagle, the lad that's going to spike Tyler's guns to-day. Watch his style. He is very fast and snappy. This is his first inter-county game." Those comments, coming from the lips of such a wonderful hurler as Kelleher, needless to say, caused me to take a great interest in my new acquaintance, who not only lived up to his captain's expectations in checking "Tyler's" desperate rushes, but he was acclaimed by all sporting writers as the outstanding star in that memorable contest, which Castleconnell won by nine points to seven, only to have the decision reversed a few weeks later by Dunggourney at the Cork Athletic Grounds for the Ottway-Cuffe Shield and Gold Medals, by six points to five. In this terrible struggle for supremacy, both teams were five points with about four minutes to go. Out of a ruck at mid-field, Nagle got possession, dribbling at top speed down the left wing, "pucked the leather," and with a lovely shot sent over the winning point. It was one of the most spectacular and thrilling passages I've ever seen in any game.

—Egan Clancy in the "New York Advocate."

#### Who'll Win

**C**ORK OR DUBLIN? That is the question of the moment. Will Cork break two records to-morrow, or can this Faughs selected Dublin side end the Champions' long run of championship victories?

Big questions certainly. But no better spot could be chosen for an answer than Croke Park, Ireland's National Stadium, where the pitch is spacious, the atmosphere truly Gaelic, and the crowds big enough to warm the heart of a stoic.

Three years ago the counties met after a long lapse in an All-Ireland Final, Cork winning 5-11 to 0-6. Twelve months later they met again in the Final, but on this occasion Dublin played much better, Cork eventually retaining the title by 2-14 to 3-4.

Two years make a big difference in hurling sides, and of the thirty men who lined out in 1942, eleven Cork men and eight Dublin men will take the field in this year's final.

Cork undoubtedly met the stiffer opposition, and many good judges say that if Limerick or Galway had been drawn away from the Champions, one of this pair would reach the Final. This, of course, is purely problematical, and while all those "ifs" are highly interesting, the fact remains that Dublin are Cork's rivals, and are far more confident than they were in 1942.

Dublin reached the Final through victories over Meath, Offaly, Wexford and Antrim, while Cork's entry was secured as the result of wins over Tipperary, Limerick (after a draw), and Galway. Dublin won all their games with the greatest of ease. Cork were hard pressed to dispose of their three challengers, so that to apply figures to the case, Dublin would appear to have a first-class chance of creating a major surprise.

Dublin's goalkeeper is definitely good; their full back is sound, while their centre-half, Clem Flanagan, is a product of Munster hurling.

Hassett, a Cork-born hurler, already proved his worth in a challenge game against his native county, and if Gray reproduces his local championship form, there will not be a lot in it at centrefield.

The Leeside defence is sound without being brilliant, but attack has been Dublin's major problem all through the championship. The Cork attack, on the other hand, has caused few worries to the Leeside selectors, for Ring and Quirke on one side, with Young and Kelly on the other, have shown themselves clever wingers. Condon now returns to the centre half berth after a spell on the wing and another at centrefield, with Morrison, who made his debut against Limerick, on the "fourteen." Everybody agrees that it is going to be a closer game than in 1942, but somehow most people are looking for a Cork win.

Cork, of course, are the form team, but Dublin showed themselves good championship battlers in a hard-pulling Leinster Final.

The Champions, on their Thurles display, should carry the day, but do not be surprised to see Dublin make it a very close thing, and, maybe, upset the form book by dethroning the three-term title holders.

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# Cork Are Confident Of Winning

NOT since 1939 has confidence been so pronounced by the Lee, and if Sean Condon and his men fail to set up two new records to-morrow, followers of the Red and White will certainly be disappointed.

Thirteen of the side have already appeared in an All-Ireland Final, and to most of the players Croke Park is now as well known as their own Athletic Grounds.

Mulcahy, one of the youngest goal-men to ever win an All-Ireland medal, showed his mettle in the Munster tests in which his coolness was a feature. He certainly served his county in the games with Limerick, and if he repeats that form to-morrow, and nobody in Cork can see why he will not, he will help his side a big step of the road to that four in a row record.

### TRUE AND TRIED.

The full-back line of the long-striking Bill Murphy, the resourceful Thornhill and the clever Din Joe Buckley, is certainly true and tried, as all three are playing in their fifth final. The half-back line is practically new when compared with 1942, but the three players who fill berths in this line are holders of many honours. Con Murphy has proved a success at centre, while Donovan and Lotty are sound wing men. Donovan has now the distinction of lining out in three finals, and coming on as a sub. in two more—a record in its own way. Lotty, who returned to active hurling in the Thurles replay against Limerick, starred against Galway, and retains his place as left half.

Cork people claim that Lotty's presence makes this a stonewall line. Centrefield partnership of Jack Lynch and Con Cottrill proved a match-winner at Thurles on the second meeting with Limerick, and Cork supporters are delighted that Cottrill and Lynch are left together.

### YOUTHFUL CAPTAIN.

The half line of attack is made up of three of Cork's best hurlers of the present day. Christy Ring and Jim Young, the wing men, are playing in their fifth final, while Condon, the saviour of the side at Ennis, has plenty of experience, as he played at centre half against Dublin in 1942, and was on against Antrim last year.

Sean is probably the youngest hurler to ever captain an All-Ireland side, and there certainly will be high

jinks in the Lough parish if Sean brings back the Cup.

The veteran John Quirke, and the youthful Morrisson and Kelly fill the three positions in the front line. John Quirke, one of the greatest strategists in the game, may be making his last championship appearance, as he is now in business for himself in Oliver Plunkett Street. Morrisson and Kelly are fast, clever hurlers, who should be suited by the spacious Croke Park pitch.

Experience fills a big place in this side that is out to beat the first record of three titles in a row, held by Cork, Tipperary and Kilkenny, and also to better the record of the Cork sides of 1926-29, which appeared in four successive finals, but only won three, Dublin (Guards) breaking the sequence in 1927.

In the capable hands of Jim Barry the players can be relied on to be as fit as they could be made, and the words of the Cork trainer can be repeated as a summing-up of their chances: "If they are beaten, it will be by a fitter and better team."

## OUR HURLERS

Oh! God be praised, 'twas you who raised

The stalwarts of our day,  
Who will uphold the Green and Gold  
On next September day.

Those hurlers grand, who grace our land,

Should make us all elated,  
And write in verse, like Pádraig Pearse  
Their glory justly rated.

T. MINEHAN.

### HOGAN GONE.

No further bookings will be accepted for the Hogan Stand for the Football Final. This Stand is completely sold out, but there are tickets, 5/- each, yet available in the Cusack Stand.

## Hold's Whistle



To-morrow's All-Ireland Hurling Final will be refereed by Mick Hennessy (Clare). Mick, who a few years ago was one of Munster's star hurlers, has had charge of practically every important game of recent years. He refereed the 1942 All-Ireland Final, and was also in charge of this year's Cork-Galway semi-final. He is still active with his club (Clooney) which is in this year's Clare Senior Hurling Final. Called before the Central Council Emergency Committee meeting to give evidence in connection with Galway's objection to Cork, Mick travelled through the night to line out next day with Clooney against Clarecastle in the County semi-final which Clooney won by two points.

In cool sheltered glens, where glossy hazels nod,

The wild linnet pipes a happy lay,  
Blithe thrush and blackbird singing,  
Joyous melodies are flinging  
Through briar-scented groves all day.

'Tis there that I'll dwell, for my heart is ever there.

Where Ormonde and wide Ossory stretch out,

Where the rival Gaels are dashing, and eager hurlers clashing,

Make din above the throngs great shout.

REV. J. B. DOLLARD.

## NO ROOM FOR PARTISAN CELEBRATIONS

Says "Sean Ghaedheal."

IT is a welcome sign to see that a joint reception has been arranged in honour of the Cork and Dublin teams taking part in the 1944 All-Ireland Hurling Final.

Last year a very successful function was held for the Antrim and Cork teams, and the adoption of a similar procedure this year gives hope that this policy will be continued. Is it too much to expect the football finalists to follow the example of the hurling enthusiasts?

It is, indeed, fitting that the Final contestants for the most coveted trophy a hurler can obtain—an All-Ireland medal—should be collectively entertained after the match. Both losers and winners alike contribute to the thrilling spectacle of a hurling final. The tribute to the vanquished is only a degree less than that bestowed on the victors, and it is surely in the heroic Fiannic and Red Branch tradition that they both should share the same festive

board when "the battle's lost and won."

A reception to one team only, while it provides unlimited scope for the out-and-out county partisans, has many drawbacks. It tends to over-emphasise local loyalties and in many instances in the past has led to the formation of a semi-permanent county organisation in Dublin, whose chief activity appears to have been the promotion of hybrid dance functions. The pity, too, is that some of the most exuberant promoters of the county society affair never had anything to do with the G.A.A. or, indeed, any national activities.

There is, however, every reason to advocate the entertainment of All-Ireland teams in their own counties after their severe training periods and gruelling contests in the inter-county games. Nor has this aspect been neglected, especially in respect of the winners of an All-Ireland Championship. Teams returning with the laurels have been feted and entertained in their home towns and cities, and the holding of such enthusiastic functions has enhanced the spirit of comradeship which the G.A.A. promotes both on and off the field.

To return to the reception to the Cork and Dublin teams which will be held after the match: this function will not alone give the players an opportunity to fraternise after their strenuous hour and jointly share the honour of guests at the dinner, but it will also enable enthusiastic and sincere adherents of the G.A.A. from other counties to participate in the tribute to the players.

The natural gaiety of a hurling gathering, the good-humoured banter and jokes, as well as the ballads, will all be given added value in the mingling of the different counties.

Finally, if we wish to contribute towards the riddance of that excessive partisanship at games, displays of ill-temper by losers, and the initiation of old sores of past contentions, we will discountenance the holding of "county" functions in the Capital City. On the other hand, one of the best means to celebrate an All-Ireland victory is to honour the losers too, and share with them that exhilaration which every Gael feels on the occasion of an All-Ireland Final.

Cork and Antrim set a lead which Cork and Dublin are following, so what about the others?

# Dublin Will Be A Well Trained Team

TRAINING plays an important part in an All-Ireland Final, or for that matter, in any big game, and for that reason alone Dublin supporters are quite satisfied that the challengers have every bit as good a chance as the Champions.

Experience and youth, blended in proper proportions, are also essential, and here again Dublin mentors feel they have struck the perfect note.

Practically every one of the Dublin side has played in big games either for his native county or for that of his adoption. The goalkeeper, Seumas Donegan, familiar figure in the Eoghan Ruadh Black and Yellow colours, has played for his province, and played so well that his reputation is nation-wide. He will be covered by a sound full-back in Mick Butler, who will be flanked by J. O'Neill and P. McCormack.

### YEAR'S BIGGEST TEST.

O'Neill is a newcomer to All-Ireland Final day at headquarters, but he has been through the Leinster Championship, which should give him that confidence so necessary in the biggest test of the year.

There is another newcomer to an All-Ireland Final, Clem Flanagan at centre half back, while Jim Egan, on the left flank, is also making his first All-Ireland Final appearance.

Frank White captained the team two years ago, and his experience will be a big asset to the half back line, where Flanagan's dash should also prove invaluable. The Clareman is one of the most improved players in training, and if he succeeds in holding Sean Condon, Dublin stock will rise appreciably.

### NEW PARTNERSHIP.

At centrefield there will be a new partnership in the sturdy Hassett and the stylist Gray, who in form, would prove equal to Lynch as a ball player.

Vital section of any hurling side is the half-forward line, as unlike football, a good player in this sector often means the difference between victory and defeat.

Wade, filling the centre berth, is a hurler who can always be relied on to give a sound display, and much will depend on how his wing men fare against O'Donovan and Lotty, two players well known to Croke Park crowds.

Two of the three players on the full

forward line have filled different berths for their clubs, but as they have played in their present positions in inter-county games, there should be no fears on the question of experience, for if they are good enough they should play as well in the corners as further out.

Downes is a clever hurler who can be relied on to make the most of every opportunity, and if the half forward line lives up to expectations Dublin should be there or thereabouts at the end of the hour.

The team, as a whole, has trained with splendid enthusiasm, and while players or officials were not inclined to say too much when I saw them on Tuesday night, there was no doubting the quiet confidence in their ability to avenge the 1941 and 1942 defeats.

Dublin supporters can rest assured that their representatives will be fighting fit, and that they will put up a display worthy of Ireland's Capital in a bid to regain Ireland's greatest prize—the Hurling Blue Riband.

### PATH TO FINAL.

#### CORK

Beat Tipperary ..... 1-9 to 1-3  
Beat Limerick ..... 6-7 to 4-13  
Beat Limerick ..... 4-6 to 3-6  
Beat Galway ..... 1-10 to 3-3

#### DUBLIN

Beat Meath ..... 6-10 to 1-11  
Beat Offaly ..... 10-7 to 1-4  
Beat Wexford ..... 4-7 to 3-3  
Beat Antrim ..... 6-12 to 3-1

### TOP SCORE

Highest score ever in an All-Ireland Final was registered by Tipperary (Tubberdora) when they scored 8-14 against Dublin Commercial (0-4) in the 1896 final. Other high scores included: Cork (Blackrock) 5-20 in 1894; Tipperary (Tubberdora) 7-13 in 1898; Limerick 8-5 in 1921; Cork 6-12 in 1928, and Cork 5-16 in 1943.

## Siamsa Mor

(OFFICIAL ALL-IRELAND RECEPTION CEILIDHE)

### Mansion House

Dia Domhnaigh,

3/9/1944.

Rinnee, 7.30 - 11.30.

Cead Isteach ..... 2/-

Ceol Fhuireann Colmcille.

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IRIS LEABAR bliantúil, '44 (3á ullmú)

An t-aon leabhar bliantúil a churann eolais ionlán ar imleabarái éilicí na nSaeóla.

## The 1944 G.A.A. Annual

is in course of preparation, and will be on sale in December.

ARTICLES and RECORDS OF OUR NATIONAL GAMES.

THE 1942 AND 1943 ANNUALS WERE SOLD OUT IN TEN DAYS. Reserve Your Copy of THIS YEAR'S ANNUAL.

Price 1/6. Postage, 3d. extra.

Le páraíl ó: P. Ó CAOITH, ÁRÚ RÚNAÍO, TEAC AN CHRÓCAIS, BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH.

Contributions and items of interest suitable for insertion in the Annual will be gladly welcomed from County Secretaries and others, by The Editor, c/o Teach An Chrocaigh, Baile Atha Cliath.

# THEY ARE OUT FOR A NEW RECORD

## Midfield



C. Cottrill plays at centrefield for Cork.

## EIGHT TIMES

Cork and Dublin meet for the eighth time in the All-Ireland Hurling Final to-morrow. Here is how they fared in the seven previous meetings:—

- 1890—Cork declared winners after unfinished game (Cork, 2-4, Dublin, 1-1).
- 1894—Cork beat Dublin, 5-20 to 2-0.
- 1919—Cork beat Dublin, 6-4 to 2-4.
- 1920—Dublin beat Cork, 4-9 to 4-3.
- 1927—Dublin beat Cork, 4-8 to 1-3.
- 1941—Cork beat Dublin, 5-11 to 0-6.
- 1942—Cork beat Dublin, 2-14 to 3-4.

## UMPIRES

Four Galway men — F. Bray, P. Thornton, B.L., M. J. Flaherty and P. Forde—will act as umpires to-morrow at Croke Park. All four have played the game there, Thornton, Flaherty and Forde being on the team beaten by Cork at Ennis on August 13th.

# Personal Pars About The Cork Men

IN presenting for the fourth year in succession those thumb-nail sketches of the All-Ireland Champions, there is little need for a long drawn out introduction.

You have met the majority before you have seen them play; Kilkenny in 1939, Dublin in 1941 and 1942, and Antrim in 1943, so all that is necessary is to say:

### HERE ARE THE MEN OF CORK

**T. Mulcahy** (St. Finbarrs) is playing in his second All-Ireland Final. Starred as net-minder against Limerick in the two Thurles games, and was also seen to advantage in the semi-final against Galway at Ennis. Is one of the youngest goalmen to ever win an All-Ireland medal.

**W. Murphy** (Ballincollig) is playing his fifth All-Ireland Final, three of which he helped to win. Was one of Cork's soundest backs in the games with Limerick and Galway. Bill is

noted for his long delivery and his puck-outs from goal, as well as frees, have been a decided asset to Cork since 1939. Has had his place on Munster Railway Cup teams and is Ballincollig's leading light.

**B. Thornhill** (Buttevant), the full-back since 1939, is playing in his fifth final, three of which he also helped to win. Plays with Buttevant, a North Cork Club, which from time to time has produced good hurlers. Thornhill is a sound defender, whose craft stood him in good stead when Cork was in many a tight corner.

**D. J. Buckley** (Glen Rovers), an Army man, who in last year's final filled the centre half back berth, where he also played in the drawn game and replay against Limerick. Changed to left full on Allan Lotty's retirement, Din Joe

turned for the replay to fill the centre half berth, but had again to retire in the first half. Filled the left half back berth against Galway—a tribute to his versatility. One of the best hurlers ever to don the Red and White of Cork or the Munster Blue.

**C. Cottrill** (Valley Rovers) is playing in his fourth All-Ireland final. A sturdy hurler who can play in most positions. Operated at centrefield this season, playing a good game in the first meeting with Limerick. Partnered Jack Lynch in last year's final, in which he got his name on the scoring sheet.

**J. Lynch** (Civil Service) is one of the best-known hurlers in the game to-day. Plays in his fifth final, three of which he helped to win. Cork's leading light and inspiration for six or seven years, Jack has won every honour in the game from College medals to All-Ireland trophies. Started with North Mon. and now assists Civil Service, Dublin. Played three games in one day last February. Helped Service to win this year's Dublin football title, and shared in Glen Rovers many Cork hurling triumphs. Renewed his old partnership with Con Cottrill in the Munster final replay.

**Sean Condon** (St. Finbarrs) who will captain the team, is one of the youngest players ever to lead an All-Ireland side. Plays in his third All-Ireland, two of which he helped to win. Starred at centrefield in the semi-final against Galway, scoring seven of Cork's ten points. Is deadly accurate with frees, the majority of which he invariably turns to advantage.

**Jim Young** (U.C.C.) is another versatile hurler who is playing in his fifth final, three of which he helped to win. Son of a well-known All-Ireland player, Jack Young, who helped Cork to win the 1911 Football title, Jim is now Dr. Jim, as he came through his final medical with flying colours last June. Is also a first-class footballer, and brother of Eamonn Young, Munster Railway Cup footballer.

**C. Ring** (Glen Rovers) is playing in his fourth final, three of which he helped to win. Fills the right half forward berth, and is among the most prolific hurling scorers of the century. His goal in the closing minutes of the Thurles replay will earn for him a high place in the story of great championship games. First came into prominence in the National Leagues, and has played for his province in Railway Cup semi-finals and finals.

**John Quirke** (Blackrock) still remains the fishing village's only representative on the side. Playing in his fifth final, three of which he has helped to win. Saw Cork hurling at a low ebb, and helped to bring it to its present high standard. Most popular man in the game, John's goal at Thurles, to set the scores level in the first match with Limerick, was a master move. Holds All-Ireland, Munster and Railway Cup and National League medals. Has filled many positions from defence to attack.

**J. Morrison** (St. Finbarrs) is an ex-minor who came on to fill the full forward berth against Limerick in the Munster final. A fast and nippy hurler who is playing in his first All-Ireland final. Plays for the 'Barrs in Cork competitions.

## Cork Full



B. THORNHILL who, for the fifth time, fills the full back position for Cork in an All-Ireland Final.

## Caitéam Ainmíne

Tá beairneúghe ag Craob Moibhi de Connrad na Saeoige "Céitíde na gCamán" do comórú i dtús an Aps-Maoir an oíche roimh Craob-Cúitíde Iománaíochta na n-Éireann. Tá gac roimh véanta le h-oíche ríof-táirneamhaic do foiláear do Saeoistair.

Tá gac ag rúit go mbeo teactairí ó'n dá rúipinn a beo páircead fa Craob Cúitíde a beo i dtáir ag an Céitíde cun focat nó nó a páo leir an rúag i ceasóir an cúitíde. Cúipíú Dúipinn Mac Fionntaioic, táceapán Connrad na Saeoige, páite roim na cúipíocháir. Déanfaid ceotóirí na n-Saeoist an ceot do foiláear. Beo muintear Miltí i mbun an bío agur i' cinnce go mbeo páirceitíde ann. Leanaid an rúnice ó n-a 9 p.m. go oí 3 a.m.

On Saturday, 2nd September (the eve of the Hurling Final) the Moibhi Branch of the Gaelic League will hold their first Annual Ceilidhe in the Mansion House, Dublin, to fete the hurlers of Ireland and their supporters.

It is expected that prominent representatives of the Cork and Dublin hurling teams will be present to give a last-minute summing-up of the big match, while well-known artists will contribute to the programme. The music will be supplied by the popular Ceoltoiri na n-Gaedheal.

The capacity of the Mansion House is not quite as large as that of Croke Park and, therefore, intending patrons of the Ceilidhe should secure their tickets in advance.

The Siamsa Mor, or official Reception Ceilidhe to the Cork and Dublin teams will be held as usual at the Mansion House on Sunday night. The All-Ireland trophies will be presented to the winners, while addresses will be delivered by prominent Gaels.

**Joe Kelly** (Glen Rovers) who is also appearing in his first All-Ireland final, is a sprinter of note. Played school-boy and college hurling, and is a fast corner forward who should be suited by the Croke Park pitch. Made his senior debut against Limerick in the Munster final.

## THE HOLDERS



THE CORK TEAM WHICH WON THE 1943 ALL-IRELAND.

held his own so well with the redoubtable Mick Mackey that he was again allotted the berth against Galway. A product of Cork schools hurling, Din Joe, one of three brothers, has been a tower of strength to Glen Rovers.

**P. O'Donovan** (Glen Rovers) shared in Cork's three All-Irelands in a row. Came on as sub. in the Thurles replay, filling the right half back, a position he also occupied against Galway in the semi-final. Played in the 1942 Final, and came on as sub. in 1941 and 1943. Is also a good footballer, playing for Cork in Munster Championship games.

**C. Murphy** (Valley Rovers), a product of Cork schoolboy hurling; is playing in his fourth final. Filled the left half back berth last season, and was recalled to this position for the replay with Limerick at Thurles. Moved to centre half back on the retirement of Allan Lotty, and was retained in this position for the All-Ireland semi-final in which he played a sound game.

**A. Lotty** (Sarsfields). Playing in his fifth All-Ireland Final, three of which he helped to win. Off through injuries in the drawn game at Thurles, he re-

# Come On, Cork!

(Air: God Save Ireland)

High upon the roll of fame,  
Of our country's hurling game,  
Cork's own county holds a proud  
and honoured place;  
And when Ireland needed sons,  
To go out and fight with guns,  
Sure the boys of Rebel Cork their  
foes did face!

Chorus

Come on Cork! we shout our war-cry—  
Come on Cork, and play the game!  
High we'll wave the red and white  
Now that victory's well in sight,  
And we'll bring All-Ireland honours  
home again.

How we thrilled in Thirty-one—  
Thrice e'er victory we won  
'Gainst the gallant Black-and-  
Ambers from the Nore;

Never by the banks of Lee  
Will those games forgotten be,  
When All-Ireland Champions Cork  
were hailed once more.

In forty-one and two and three,  
In the Finals we did see  
Cork's hurling star in victory  
brightly shine;  
Now we hope in forty-four,  
The great record we will score  
Of four All-Ireland titles in a line!

From Duhallow down to Cloyne,  
And from Muskerry we'll join  
With the thousands from the City  
by the Lee!

Up from Carbery we'll come,  
And from Beara and Macroom,  
On to Dublin, there to cheer Cork's  
victory!

E. de B.

## CUMANN LUITH CHLEAS GAEDHEAL

# Sunday's All-Ireland Hurling Final: ATH CLIATH V. CORCAIGH I bPAIRC AN CHROCAIGH (3 p.m.)

## SEE THE WORLD'S FASTEST GAME IN COMFORT

ADMISSION—1/- and 2/-. Side-Line, 2/6 Extra, from 2/- Enclosure Only.

Reserved Cusack Stand Tickets, 5/- each, may be had from Purcells Ltd., 68 Upr. O'Connell St., Dublin; Clerys Ltd., O'Connell St., Dublin; or from the Association's Headquarters, Croke House, Clonliffe Road, Dublin; also at Grounds on morning of match. The Hogan Stand is completely booked out.

ENTRANCES TO GROUNDS AS FOLLOWS:—1/- Enclosure, from Canal Entrance, Jones' Road, and from James Avenue and Joseph's Avenue, off Clonliffe Road. 2/- Enclosure, from Main Gates, Jones' Road. Side-Line, 2/6 extra, from 2/- Enclosure only.

# DUBLIN OUT TO AVENGE '41 and '42

## Fourth Final



**H. GRAY**  
native of Laoighis, plays in his fourth All-Ireland Final.

## Spotlight

**PLAYERS** from Faughs, Young Irelands, Eoghan Ruadh, New Irelands, Civil Service and Eastern Command (Army) make up the Dublin side which for the third time in four years will face the Southern Champions. Drawn from hurling nurseries like Tipperary, Clare, Kilkenny, Cork and Dublin, they have trained hard in this bid to avenge the defeats of 1941 and 1942.

They are not boastfully optimistic over their chances, but are confident in a quiet way that they can succeed where Tipperary, Limerick and Galway failed this season.

### WATCH THEM STEP ALONG

**S. Donegan** (Eoghan Ruadh). A native of Kilkenny, is playing in his third final. Won Leinster Colleges Hurling and Handball titles. Has played for Dublin in all three grades. A typical Noreside net-minder, Seamus has an eagle eye. Filled the net-minding job for Leinster Railway Cup teams, and has always given a sound display.

**M. Butler** (Faughs) is another Kilkenny man who, like Donegan, is playing in his third final. A native of Carrickshock, the Dublin skipper helped his adopted county to win the 1938 Championship and League. Is a sound full back, who has found his place consistently on Leinster teams since 1938. On the injured list for some time, but is now fully recovered.

**P. McCormack** (Eastern Command). Native of Kilkenny, won All-Ireland Junior Hurling title with Dublin in '37. Helped Army to win Dublin Championship in 1938, and was sub on 1938 All-Ireland senior team. Filled the left half back berth two years ago, and will again operate in that position. Has had his place on Leinster Railway Cup

**J. O'Neill** (Faughs) is a Corkman who played with Sarshields. Has had minor and junior experience with his native county. Helped Faughs to win back this year's Dublin title, and came on as sub in the Leinster final. Was full back in the All-Ireland semi-final against Antrim.

**Frank White** (Young Irelands), who captained the 1942 team, is a native of Westmeath, winning Provincial and All-Ireland junior medals with that county. Is a sound hurler who has played first-class games for club, county

## On

and province. Figured in the Leinster Final.

**C. Flanagan** (New Irelands), a native of Clare, is a newcomer to Dublin hurling. Had minor and senior experience with his native Clare. Did not play against Meath in the opening round. Fully justified his selection in the Leinster final at Kilkenny, and All-Ireland semi-final at Belfast.

**M. Hassett** (Civil Service). Cork born son of J. P. Hassett, a Clareman, who helped the Rebel County to win the 1919 title, Mick is a grand young hurler who played well against Cork in a tournament game last February.

**H. Gray** (Faughs). Native of Laoighis, he first made his name with Abbeyleix club. Played for his native county before coming to Dublin. Helped to win the 1938 All-Ireland championship and National League. Harry in form, is one of the most stylish and effective hurlers playing at the moment.

**J. Egan** (Faughs) is a Tipp born hurler who played minor with Dublin. Helped his club to win several championships and Leagues. Makes his first appearance in an All-Ireland final, but has previous inter-county experience with Dublin seniors.

**E. Wade** (Faughs), is easily the most experienced hurler playing in this year's final. Won junior and minor All-Ireland honours with his native Tipp. in 1930 and helped Tipp. seniors to win the Thomond Shield that year. Assisted Leinster and Munster to win Railway Cups. Holds five Dublin Championship and many League medals. Equally at home at centrefield or in attack. Ned staged a successful come-back this year after a long illness.

**J. Byrne** (Eoghan Ruadh), who filled the left half back berth in 1942, is playing in his third final. Will operate at left half forward to-morrow. One of the two Dublin-born players on the side, Jim learned his hurling with North Brunswick C.B.S. Played with Dublin minors in 1932 and with the juniors in 1936. A raking hurler, Jim has All-Ireland and Railway Cup honours to his credit.

**M. Ryan** (Young Irelands) is a Limerick man, who was on his native county's All-Ireland minor sides before coming to Dublin where he helped Young Irelands to win two championships. Filled the right full forward berth against Cork in 1942, and is now in the left corner.

**P. Maher** (Eoghan Ruadh) is the second Dublin-born hurler on the team.

## 1941 FINAL



**M. BUTLER**, Dublin full-back, is seen clearing from in front of the Dublin posts in the 1941 Final.

## The Challengers

Played with Dublin minors in 1934 and 1935, and was on the team which won the 1942 Leinster senior title. Plays centrefield for his club and will fill the right corner berth to-morrow. Is also a well-known footballer.

**C. Downes** (Faughs) is yet another Southern born player. Charley learned his hurling in the North Tipperary town of Roscrea. A clever forward who makes the best of every opportunity.

Had inter-county experience with Tipp before coming to Dublin to help Faughs win many laurels.

**T. Leahy** (Faughs), a Kilkenny man who helped his native county defeat Cork in 1934. Was also on the team which lost to Limerick in 1940. A fast-striking wing man who invariably does well at Croke Park. One of Faughs best forwards in Dublin Championship and League games.

## GAELIC FOOTBALL

Mr. P. D. Mehigan, whose articles and books have had such a popular appeal in recent years has brought out a revised edition of "Gaelic Football." This work, first issued three years ago, met with such a ready sale that it was unobtainable in a short time after its publication. Mr. Mehigan wisely decided to bring the book up to date, and for followers of Gaelic Football it contains a fund of valuable material. The editor can speak with first hand information as in over forty years' experience as a writer he has seen practically every game of note.

There is a study of Michael Cusack written by the late P. J. Devlin, whose writings under the pen name of "Celt," are rapidly coming into an honoured place in the literature of National games.

Like all Mr. Mehigan's books, "Gaelic Football" has been attractively turned out by The Kerryman Ltd., and is well worth the modest "two bob" at which it may be obtained from the leading newsagents all over the country.

## 1938



**M. DANIELS**  
who captained the 1938 Dublin All-Ireland team.

## IRELAND'S HURLING MEN

Let me hear a song, be it short or long  
Of great men struggling for Hurling  
sway—  
Of the Clans of Munster, at whose  
deeds you'd wonder:  
Their feats are famous full many a  
day.

Down in Aughabullogue some great  
men struggled  
With the ashen blade, I'd have you  
know,  
While Dungourney's story is crowned  
in glory  
From the Cove of Cork to far Dun-  
gloe.

Blackrock and Mallow 'twould beat you  
hollow  
On Ireland's ground their match to  
find,  
Whilst Middleton and Carrig the foe off  
harried:  
Ne'er did those Hurlers lag far  
behind.

In gallant Tipperary 'twould be quite  
contrary  
Should I not make mention of  
honours won  
In famed Moycarkey, the Horse and  
Jockey,  
With Boherlahan and Toom well in  
the run.

Down by the Noreside, upper or lower  
side,  
The old Hurling Game is well to the  
fore;  
With the great Moondarrig, who off  
victory carried,  
Likewise Mooncoin and old Tulla-  
roan.

Loc Garmain storied, who never  
worried  
If laurels they have not often won,  
Castlebridge and Oulart, and men of  
stout heart,  
From Blackwater district did often  
come.

Then give me a song, be it short or long  
Of great men struggling for Hurling  
sway—  
On the fields of Eirinn, where deeds of  
daring  
Are sure to live full many a day.

This song, written by "Ros Cairbre,"  
first appeared in "An Caman."

## NO POINT

Only team to ever win an All-Ireland  
Final without scoring a point was Wex-  
ford which in 1910 beat Limerick 7-0  
to 6-2.

## CUMANN LUITH CHLEAS GAEDHEAL

# All-Ireland Football Final: ROSCOMAIN V. CIARRAIDHE

SEPT. 24th, 1 bPAIRC AN CHROCAIGH, 3 p.m.

Watch A Thrilling Contest for The Blue Riband of Gaelic Football

ADMISSION—1/- and 2/-. Side-Line, 2/6 Extra, from 2/- Enclosure Only.

... BOOK YOUR SEAT TO-MORROW ...

Reserved Cusack Stand Tickets, 5/- each, may be had from Purcells Ltd., 68 Upr. O'Connell St., Dublin; Clerys Ltd., O'Connell St., Dublin; or from the Association's Headquarters, Croke House, Clonliffe Road, Dublin; also at Grounds on morning of match. The Hogan Stand is completely booked out.

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HOGAN STAND TICKET HOLDERS through Special Gate, Main Entrance, Jones' Road. CUSACK STAND, Special Entrance from James Avenue, off Clonliffe Road. 'Phone 72095.

# THEY BLAZED THE TRAIL IN DUBLIN FORTY YEARS

## AGO

**THE** approach of another All-Ireland Football Final recalls to mind the Football Finals of the early years of the G.A.A. I go back to forty odd years ago when the Dublin Young Irelands were in their hey-day and when their name was on everyone's lips all over Ireland. They won the 1892, '93 and '94 Dublin and All-Ireland Championships, but they were defeated in 1895 by the Arravale Rovers and in the following year by the Limerick Commercial.

The Young Ireland team, which was composed of many employees of A. Guinness & Son, included many notable players of that period, such as George Roche, Luke O'Kelly, Jack Mahony, Joe Lidwidge, Jack Heslin, Davy Brady (Gus), and in their inter-county encounters were assisted by notable players from other clubs, including Dick Curtis (Hugh O'Neills), T. Errity (Darby), (Clondalkin), "Blackman" Gannon and "Monkey" Graham (Lucan Sarsfields).

A number of those players have passed away, several of them in recent years, but a few are still to the good, including Dick Curtis, T. Errity, and one or two others who now follow another code.

The Young Irelands disbanded some time about 1898. The Dublin championship final of 1897 between Geraldines and Kickhams was a draw in the first match, but Kickhams won the replay comfortably. The Leinster championship final between Kickhams selected and Wexford was a hard tussle which ended in a draw, but Kickhams won the replay, and went on to place an All-Ireland to their credit. The Kickham team of that year had many notable players, including Gannon, Mick and Paddy Byrne, of the Golden Ball, Co. Dublin; W. J. Guiry, Paddy Walsh (capt.), W. P. Quane, P. Redmond and J. Matthews (Dun Laoghaire) and Jack Canin (Drogheda).

### "C. J.'s AND GERS."

The 1898 Co. Championship final was again between the "C. J.'s" and "Gers" which the latter won easily, and went on to win the All-Ireland of that year with 16 of their own players and P. Redmond. The 1899 county final was again between the same teams. The first meeting of the teams resulted in a draw, the Gers scoring a goal and a point in the last minute. The replay was won by Gers, who went ahead to secure their second All-Ireland.

The Gers of that year secured the services of Thos. "Hoey" Redmond (Wexford) and J. Ryan (Limerick), both of whom had come to reside in the city. Soon after winning their second All-Ireland the Gers disbanded. Their success up to this period was due to the guidance and organising abilities of Messrs J. J. Keane, the late Dan O'Callaghan, John Lane, Matt Rea. Both Messrs Keane and Rea were the mainstay of the Gers, and often had to assist the club financially to help them to fulfil their provincial engagements as travelling expenses were neither sufficient nor certain from the parent body. In passing, might I here state that the 1898 county final between these two teams was played in a splendid spirit.

The following year's county final was won by the Isles of the Sea, who defeated Kickhams by the narrow margin of one point, and the Ringsend combination, with the assistance of outside club players, passed on to win the All-Ireland of 1901 and Leinster Cup of 1902/03.

The Isles' final selection of that year was made after a try-out between their selection that had won the Leinster final from Wexford and a selection

from the other clubs, which proved an excellent idea, as it brought on such men as "Cocker" Daly, McCullagh (Metro), the McCanns and others.

The Isles selection defeated Cork in the All-Ireland final at Tipperary by one point. After the final, the Isles and Kickham selection won the Leinster Cup outright, which was a competition organised by the Leinster Council to clear off their Central Council debt. I should mention here that the Isles selection captained by "Durkan" Darcy, had ten outsiders and seven of their own club.

### THE BRAY EMMETS.

The final of the 1902 county championship between Bray Emmets and Kickhams, was won by the Emmets, who went ahead to place another All-Ireland to Dublin's credit. The Bray team was captained by the late Jack Dempsey, a Co. Wexford man, and one of the finest Gaels of the period.

The 1903 final was between the two "K's"—Kickhams and Keatings. The latter won the county final but were beaten by Kildare at Geashill in the Leinster championship, and Kilkenny defeated Kildare subsequently. The Keating team was a county selection, but Kildare were then coming into the limelight, and afterwards proved to be one of the greatest teams in the Association.

Perhaps a short sketch of the officials and members of the G.A.A. may not be out of place here.

The Hurling and Football Leagues were inaugurated in Dublin in the years 1900/01, and a band of earnest Gaels got together and undertook the work of re-organisation of the Association, and those years mark the beginning of the resurgence in Dublin. Messrs. J. J. Kenny and J. J. McCabe presided over the destinies of the Dublin Board, and had as Honorary Secretary an able official in Mr. M. T. O'Malley, while Mr H. Nicholson was Treasurer; while Messrs J. J. Keane, J. J. McCabe and L. O'Kelly sat on the Central Council.

The year 1901 saw a big change in the personnel of the Dublin Board which underwent a complete change as did also the Central Council. The late Ald. Jas. Nowlan (Kilkenny) was elected President, and the late L. J. O'Toole Secretary, at a stirring Congress held in a store in a loft at the rear of Hayes' Hotel, Thurles. The Dublin Board, as already stated, also underwent changes, much new blood being infused. The late Hugh McCarthy was elected Chairman, Joe Kenny (Bray) Hon. Secretary, and the late Pat Cullen Treasurer, who kindly placed his rooms at Upper Ormond Quay for the holding of the weekly Board meetings.

### GREATEST HANDICAP.

The greatest handicap that Dublin had to contend with as this period was grounds, as we only had Jones's Road, then known as the City and Suburban Grounds, owned by the late Mr. M. Butterley. But the clashes of the Kickhams and Geraldines in football and Faughs, Commercial and Grocers in hurling kept the spirit of the games alive, and each year saw new clubs being organised, while the inauguration of the Primary Schools League helped much in later years. The hurling section of the G.A.A. was recruited from the young boys coming from the hurling counties to the grocery trade.

During the years 1892-1903 the county championships were shared between the aforementioned clubs, and they gave a good account of themselves in the inter-county clashes.

Dublin had during those years some famous hurlers, which included the Dillons, Cleary, D. McCormack (Faughs), Joe Delaney, J. Hickey, J. Dwyer, P. Egan, W. Leonard, who were the mainstay of Commercial, while the late Bros. Scanlon, D. Ryan, J. Gleeson were the "stars" of the Grocers. In the old Celtic H.C. we had men like the late Tom Foley, P. J. Devlin, Jim McEvoy and Dan Woods, only to recall a few.

Space will not permit me to deal in more detail with the old members of the G.A.A. in Dublin who "blazed the trail" forty odd years ago, and who

## BRO. RICE MEMORIAL

There are no more enthusiastic supporters of National games in every part of Ireland, than the Christian Brothers, whose Schools and Colleges have become first-class nurseries of hurling and football.

It is only right then that followers of the G.A.A. all over the country should support the Bro. Rice Memorial in connection with which the Central Council has arranged the following hurling games:—

Sept. 17th—Limerick v. Galway, at Galway; winners to play Cork, at Cork, on Oct. 1st. Dublin v. Wexford, at Ennisceorthy; winners to play Kilkenny, at a venue to be arranged, on October 1st.

The Munster Council will present the trophies for the winners of the Cork-Limerick-Galway section, while the Leinster Council will do likewise in connection with the Dublin-Wexford-Kilkenny section. It is hoped to arrange a meeting of the survivors of the two groups for Croke Park, the Central Council presenting trophies to the winners of this game.

The Council will, at its meeting tonight (Sat., Sept. 2), arrange a series of football games in connection with the Memorial.

### sinn péin

Tá bliain eile curta óinn agus is mó é ar n-áchar ná dárr pan mar cá chruaáca a' tpaogáil a cur isteach ar a lán puasá fé látaip. Tpi bliaina ó foim poitriúead an páipéar go "An Macalla" de'n céad uair agus anrran ceap a lán daoine na raib ann sé puo nua a curfead ar lár taob istig de'n bliain.

Duineadap mór te Dia na bpeap níop curteamar ar lár agus ráimio ann go uaingean uocet anoir. Táimio ann ac caipio Saéoi na tpe cadru inn mar cá léig-teoipi nua, rognai agus puasá eile ag teactail uainn fóir.

Pé mar a reioibamar anuirio tpoepio an lá geat ar baft agus nuair a tpoepio pé beio púil agann te páipéar míoráit oo éur amac agus is ar Saéobalao a beio ar teapain anrran.

## Amáric Éireann "Stairiob" do Szriob

Is raob a n-a gearán é ná múnceap an reoir—agus go n-áirúge reoir na n-Éireann—go n-Éireadacáir na n-Éireadacáir pa cip ro nó náe réioir i múncead go n-Éireadacáir pé'n geoir Oveadap acá ann pé látaip. Cinnte go teop ní' áic pé teit ag an reoir ar clár na gceapio-Sgot agus na gceiteanna Saipm Oioir. Diteap ag bpaic ionna pan ar an múnceap Saéoiige an oiaip reo oo óéanaim. Ní' lon uadé ac náe réioir teanga na tpe reo oo múncead go n-Éireadacáir gan an reoir oo múncead con maic. Ní múnceap an Saéoiige go n-Éireadacáir go oei go múnceap i i rúge a coéoiúe gpaó is agus foim éin i labairt i meap an tuce foglumca—foim a teapain iao nuair a beio an teanga ar a ocoit aca agus é in a gceumar i upáio éin son c-paáir gnóca ná mbuairio ionpa. Ní réioir pa a óéanaim gan eolap oo cadairt uair éigin oo na ríoláip ar Saip na n-Éireann. Ní múncead Éireadacáir é múncead na Saéoiige má' puo é ná coéoiúe an múncead pa gpaó oo'n teangan, bioó sup toga múnceap Saéoiige a beio i mbun na n-oiúpe. Muna mbionn bunúr maic reape ag an tuce foglumca ní réioir oo'n múnceap Saéoiige oipeap tairpe i leit na Saéoiige oo baic arca agus ba maic teir.

An fóir é ná puil eolap ag munnitp na n-Éireann ar a reoir réim? Is ionna uaine puar ar puo na tpe a caic oideannca Donnais ag Éireadacáir te Tpac na gceip ó Ravo Éireann. Tá ro te pao i ocaob Tpac na gceip—i' iao gnáe munnitp na n-Éireann a céiseann ag ionairdeacáir ann agus is múnce oo bí iongancaip oim péin oipeap pa eolap oo beit aca pé n-oiama puo ar puo an uoiama. Agus ba múnce iongancaip ba mó oim a tuisead eolap acá ag na daoine céana i ocaob móce a bameann te n-a oep réim. Dioir ag Éireadacáir oidee te uaine ná' aipis son tpaic puam ar Teipdeatbac

Mac Suibne agus te uaine eile a ceap go mba T.O. Pápaig Mac Diapair! So noéanar Dia maic oo'n beip uapal pa ac is is ag an cumneacáir oipa eolap na noaine pa. Ní' gúacaim iao pa ac mar pomplai. O'péapáir cur leo go ceann a tpaio ac cá tairpe pa?

Da maic lom a tuadab áincaic, sup múnce a curfead iongnad oim ag daoine óga a reoap oo b'éioir leo iaoepai 1916 oo tuadab teac ó Drián Dóipme péin i leit! Is cinnte sup laige pa múncead é pa. An ar na múnceap ní' ar na ríoláip acá an loice? nó an oipa ar son acá? Is oúine go mór a bameann éacta 1916 agus ar tean iao te paogáil an lae ionu—i réitib daoine go n-áirúge—ná bameann, ábramip, Caé Ciann c-Saile, Cogad na n-Deacáic, '98, rí'p, agus is oipa is mó acá eolap agus is oipa is fura tpaic. Maipéann daoine i n-á' meap a gúac páipc ionna. Ní puasá iao a cápla raob, raob. Is réioir uóim puanta píleap na laeé oo feicpinc ar palláit tige go póit. Ríeann a noeapnao pa tpaogáil pa te uóit gairpídeacta óige an lae ionu. Is cumhng an Éireadacáir ar Saip na n-Éireann é áincaic, agus an té ná puil áige ac eactpá 1916 ní tuiseann pé Éipe—ní tuiseann pé puo na n-éactpá pa péin.

Cionnup a teipreap pa? An mbeio oim munnitp na n-Éireann uile oo cur ar ríoláir aip agus an reoir oo múncead oúio ag coipúe éap ag cur na reape agus ag upreacáimant i leit céim ar céim? Ní n-oiéanca pa agus ní gao é. Ní gao oimne oo cur ar ríoláir. Is réioir an c-eolap ar paó o'pááit pa teapáimant ac daoine oo rípuacá éin réioim oo baic ar an teapáimant éin oo baic.

Cim anro gnó oo gac opeam a fóidá-puigeann caiteam áimpe oo daoine; Conn-pao na Saéoiige, Cumann Lúic-Cleap Saéobal, Munnitp na Tpe, an n-oiama Cumann eile acá ann agus puo na tige píctúip péin nuair a buairio an rípuacáim opeam éigin ugoapápac sup gnó cábaicac náipúntca é ríganaim uódeapáca oo cur ar paááit agus a curpú ar paááit iao. Sé mó ba ceap oo na Cumann a óéanam comócapáir ar nó' Tpac na gceip oo cur ar bun o'áon gnó éin uóit pa Saip áreacaim oo coéú in' na daoine. Da tpeas teir an Saéobal apam a beit ag reancup agus ag píonad eactpá na uúcaige go mbameann pé léi. U'fupúre an uúcaig oo ceangal teir an gceipe, agus an Cúige teir an oep go n-oiama. Agus maipic te caob na ceangan oo cá rí puadúca tpio an reoir ó cur. Saéobá Saéoi píctúip ionlán ná oep agus tpoepáir tógaint éin oo péip éúca.

# Fag An Bealach

**FIGURING** prominently in this coming All-Ireland Hurling Championship, the Fagh-an-Bealach Hurling Club is one of the few units of the G.A.A. which has withstood the storm and stress of the chequered half-century of its history.

Founded in 1885—ope year after the birth of the Association itself—it stands to-day in the forefront of the Organisation's activities with a record of achievement outstanding and remarkable.

It would be interesting now if there could be compiled a list of the survivors who were present at that inauguration. Happily there are still with us co-founders in such persons as Jack Cleary and T. Gleeson, and I hope many others who were present, and who are still active in promoting the same principle then enunciated. Time takes its inevitable toll, however, and many of the stalwarts of those days have since passed away. Names which occur to us include P. Cullen, Andy Harty, Harry Boland and J. Cleary.

A quarter of a century ago, John Rooney joined the Club, and since then we must acclaim him as guide, philosopher and friend.

Right from the beginning, the Fagh-an-Bealach began to make its presence felt. It included many hurlers of note from the many hurling counties at the time, and registered its first Dublin County Championship in 1892. They waited seven years for this, and eight years (1900) for the next—a lesson for some of our present aspirants.

With a high degree of consistency and always animated with the enthusiasm of youth, it was never for any lengthened period out of the picture.

County Championships were won in 1892, 1900, '01, '03, '04, '06, '10, '11, '14, '15, '20, '21, '22, '23, '30, '36, '39, '40, '41 and '44—twenty in all. In addition, they won the Football Championship in 1889. Hence, since the winning of their second championship in 1900, the Club has added eighteen further championships to its record, which it will be admitted is no mean achievement.

Great men have worn the Fagh-an-Bealach jerseys: the brothers Cleary, the brothers Hogan, John Kennedy,

Danny McCormick, the brothers Walsh, Mick Neville, Tommy Moore, Bob Doherty, Bob Mockler, Mick Murphy, Mick Gill, Jim Hurley, E. Campion, Jack Costello, and many others. Present day players I forbear to mention. All were great; many more were excellent.

### CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

Let us look at the cultural activities of this Club. Fagh-an-Bealach is an affiliated branch of the Gaelic League, and conducts its weekly classes. A weekly Ceilidhe is also held, at which

By "SEAN FHEAR"

nothing but Irish dancing is permitted. No other senior hurling club in the Metropolis conforms to the full Gaelic programme as does the Fagh-an-Bealach.

Regretfully, it must be recorded, that, not a few observe the Gaelic code in the matter of games, but transgress in other activities so as to ensure financial solvency.

In this club there is a wonderful fraternity. Once accepted as a member—and there is a severe testing as to admittance—one feels that a life-long comradeship is established. Just to exemplify the truth of this statement, it should be recorded that when one of its old captains—the late Danny McCormick—died suddenly at a Leinster Final in Portlaoighise in 1938, the Club erected a memorial on the road where Danny met his end, between the town of Portlaoighise and the county ground. In short, this Club never forgets fidelity, nor does it ever condone apostasy to Gaelic principles.

The team which takes the field in this All-Ireland to do battle for Dublin, is one selected by the Fagh-an-Bealach Club. Sentiment does not enter into this selection. The selectors have confidence in the ability of the players to win in the face of the stiffest opposition.

Cork, with its great record, is set to create even a greater one. Fagh-an-Bealach believe, and many will agree with them, that the spirit behind the Leinster Champions will carry them to victory in the great test which lies before them.

## An Irish John The Baptist

"I want a missionary, a herald, an Irish speaking John the Baptist, one who would go through the Irish West and speak trumpet-toned of nationality to the people in the villages. I would not have him speak of Gaelic Leagues, or of fees for Irish, of Bilingual Programmes, or of Essential Irish in Universities; I would have him speak of Tone and Mitchel, and of the Hawk of the Hill, and of men dead or in exile for the love of the Gael; all in Irish.—P. H. Pearse.

On the one road, sharing the one load,  
On the road to God knows where;  
On the long road, maybe the wrong road  
We're together now—who cares.  
Northmen, Southmen, comrades all,  
Dublin, Galway, Cork and Donegal,  
On the long road, swinging along,  
Singing a Soldier's Song.

## The Medals FOR THE ALL-IRELAND FINALS

Manufactured by - - -  
**JOHN MILLER**  
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17, DUKE ST., DUBLIN.  
Medallist to Central Council, Munster, Leinster & Connacht Councils, County Boards, Sports Committees, etc.

After the Final ATTEND THE RECEPTION and DINNER TO THE Cork & Dublin Teams SUNDAY, 3rd SEPT., At 6.30 p.m. AT Clery's Ballroom and Restaurant TICKETS ..... 10/- each. On Sale at Clery's.

# What True National Organisation Means

## A Source Of Unity, Strength and Hope

FROM all the evidence one can gather about other countries, and from a wide knowledge of our own, it would appear that ours is one of the most nationally non-organised countries in Western Europe. This does not imply that we are backward, rude, deficient in culture, or inferior in physical or intellectual attainments of any kind.

Taking circumstances into account, we compare very favourably with any country in these ways. National organisation is a different matter; it means the extent to which we are not nationally combined and federated, and the degree of efficiency of that combination, to carry on to the best advantage as a distinctive community. It means co-operation by individuals and associations for the common good.

But while unity and organisation are the keystones to success, they can also be the road to national disaster. National organisation on rightful lines might be claimed as a heaven-sent boon; on wrong—say on pagan principles—it would be, indeed, a veritable scourge.

With the exception of the Gaelic League, and a very few other associations, all the forms of non-militant organisation, which have been carried on in this country in the past fifty years, have been either political or class organisations of one kind or another. In a country circumstanced as ours is national disunion of this kind constitutes a deadly evil. It should, therefore, be regarded with national disfavour. All serious causes of disunion should be eliminated and forces working for cohesion fostered by every legitimate means in our power. National organisation is the keystone of our future, and the way it is used will be the measure of our success.

Nationalism and politics have been closely associated in Ireland; they are consequently greatly confounded. This condition might, indeed, be claimed as a primary cause of our present national confusion. The absence or weakness of national spirit, or true Christian nationality, is a great indirect cause of national disunion.

Christian nationalism means that, subordinate to the Law of God, the nation, or the country, is the highest and the

most worthy natural social unit into which men and families are grouped. It embraces all the attributes, spiritual and material, which enshrine the individuality and the freedom of a people and their country as a distinct whole: in fact, the entire heritage handed down to us by our ancestors. It includes not only the language, tradition, culture, history, music, games, and customs of the country, but every other phase of national life that strengthens the existence and advancement of the nation as a whole. It associates the people with the land from which they have sprung and with which the clay of their ancestors is mingled. In actual practice nationalism coincides with good Christian citizenship.

It is the privilege, and even the duty of a Government, to do everything that it legitimately can within the bounds of Christian Teaching for national development and preservation. Towards this end Christian nationality is one of the most powerful sources of organisation, unity and strength. On the other hand, one of the greatest causes of ultimate national disintegration is the perversion or negation of this world force.

Subject to Christianity, nationality exercises one of the greatest and most ennobling influences on the human race. It was the force which inspired Pearse, Ashe and MacSwiney, and the hosts of other men and women who gave their lives for their country; and it was the moral force which called a halt to the gigantic power of Britain in 1921. It has inspired many of man's greatest achievements and noblest heroisms; it is also one of the strongest weapons which any nation can call to its aid, against internal disunion, lassitude or greed. It is the force which inspires men and women willingly to give their best in service for their country's sake; and it is the force that will save our own nation if it is to live.

Our concept of the noble virtue of patriotism, which is instinctively present in almost every human breast, is devotion to one's country, in accordance with Christ's Law. In other words, it is Christian nationalism. Patriotism is placed high in the hierarchy of national virtues and is by many theologians considered equal if not superior in obligation to private or family ties. "After his duties towards God," wrote St. Thomas Aquinas, "man owes most to his parents and his country." (*Summa Secunda Secundae*, Article 1.) And, again, "It behoves the virtuous citizen to expose himself to the danger of death for the public weal of the State" (*Ibid.* Article 5.) Cardinal Mercier, late Primate of Belgium, wrote: "Family interests, class interests, party interests, and the material good of the individual, take their place in the scale of values below the ideal of patriotism." Pope Leo XIII stressed the same point: "The natural law enjoins us to love devoutly and to defend the land that gave us birth and upbringing, so that good citizens do not hesitate to face death for their native land" (*Sapientiae Christianae*).

If such be the Christian concept, why seek out spurious definitions of nationalism? Why not call perversions by their proper names? Placing duty to the State or to the nation as being equal to, or above, our duty to God, or what is termed "blind worship of the State," is merely paganism. The famous American phrase, "My country right or wrong," is another form of the same fallacy.

What is called "extreme or exaggerated

### FOR HANDBALL FANS

As is customary on All-Ireland Final day, there is a big attraction for handball enthusiasts at the Depot Court, Phoenix Park, where there will be another Cork-Dublin final. The Cork pair, D. Keogh and M. Walsh, who are holders, meet the Clarke brothers, John and Austin, in the All-Ireland Hard Ball Doubles Final at 11 o'clock.

You should make a note of this Final.

"nationalism" is another bogey nowadays often advanced. People forget that if nationalism becomes exaggerated or extreme, it is no longer nationalism, but something else. They also appear to forget that if nationalism is guided by Christian principles, it cannot become either exaggerated or extreme. Because idolatry or paganism in varied forms, or robbery, invasion and murder have masqueraded as true nationalism, why should it prevent us here under a National Government from developing and using this God-given force for national stability and advance? Christ's Church and Teachings have been maligned, misused and misrepresented all over the earth, but these perversions are not advanced by Christians as other interpretations of His Teaching, or as reasons for their rejection.

Ireland is one of the most Christian countries in the world. Our nationalism cannot, therefore, become exaggerated so long as we are Christian, for exaggerated nationalism means nationalism that is doctrinally unsound. The term was applied to certain European countries where false national conceptions arose; but why apply it here, where we have very little true developed nationalism and where any nationalism we have is not doctrinally unsound because it is Christian? Neither is it diplomatically exaggerated because we have no imperial designs. Highly developed nationalism here can have no irritating international implications, because it means simply the rightful advancement of local integrity and independence, fostered within the great framework of Christianity. Just as we are distinctive by being national, so we wish to co-operate amicably with all other nations in harmony and peace.

Then why all this playing with words? Why all this anxiety about exaggerated or extreme nationalism in a country where, in present circumstances, and under our present systems, true Christian nationalism is in grave danger of dying out altogether? Why, in a country where mere trimmings and phrases are being accepted for the true substance, do well-meaning people warn us against exaggeration, or why must strivings for normal rights and conditions be called extreme? Referring to this very thing, Rev. Dr. Duggan, former Bishop of Clonfert, said: "They are called extremists; they are extremists because they are extremely right."

The civil war and its sickening backwash left us weak and divided, and so party political Governments in the past twenty years have deliberately shirked this vital issue. The consequence is that in this, as in most other things, we appear fearful of ourselves, of our own ideals, and of our resources.

True Christian nationality is not a force for brave or honest men to fear. It is rather a great national, God-given organising agent that can be forged into a vital element of our National Recovery Plan. Salazar in Portugal relied on nationalism based on Christian Social Teaching, and has proved it a practical success. Instead of fearing nationalism, because it has been distorted elsewhere, and mis-interpreted by many of our people, we should set ourselves the more manly and courageous task of proving to the world that true nationalism, rightly directed, can be made, what God intended it to be, a source of unity, strength and hope, in any land which strives sincerely to maintain His Law.

This is a further excerpt from National Action: A plan for the National Recovery of Ireland, by Joseph Amelius, published by the Gaelic Athletic Association, Croke House, Dublin. Price 1/.

## Δη το Ορειάταρ 'Σά Ορυτú Ρέιν

Δεννέ α τεαν πάρ αζυρ τινέζυρ αν Ορειάταρ ο ηαιδυννιζεαδ ε ρα θιαδωιν 1939 τυγεανν ρε α εαδρατρε ιρ ατά ρε οο ζυαυρεαδ ανθεοαμτ να ζαεβιζε αζυρ ρρειρ ζυραδ ε αν ταν ιμρετιου αμιν ατά αζ ραοτρη αν Θεοτ, Ορμα αζυρ λιρθεατα Ουδρατρε. Οε βαρρ Κομωρταρ αν Ορειάταρ εα ζυραδ τε ραζαί αζ τυετ ορμαί οο ρεβιθ, αζ τυετ Θεοτ οο Θεραδ αζυρ οο εοιρη, αζ τυετ ρεαλ οο Θεραδ, αζ ριί αζυρ αζ ρεβιθνθιρ ετε αζυρ μαρ Κοραδ εα βλαε αζ Θεατ αρ α ζεου ιαρραταί. "Ιρ ροιλερ" αουδαρτ Δη Καρτ. Μιθεά Ο Βαογιτ ιν α εαυιρε αρ να Κομωρταρ Θεοτ ι μβιαδνα "ζο θρυιτ αν Θεραδουρεαδ Θεοτ αζ ουτ ευν εινν ρά εομπεε αν Ορειάταρ αζυρ ζο θρυιτ αν Κομωρταρ αζ εαδρατρε ιμρετ ζορ να Θεραδουριθ." Εα αν ρεαλ εαδνα τε ηαιζυρ ρά ζαε ιτε ροινη οε ελάρ να ζΚομωρταρ αζυρ α ερυεθ ραν ιον να η-ιωμαδουριθ αζυρ ιον να ηουαρεαμνα οο θρυιθνθ ι μβιαδνα. Ερυεθ 11 ορμαί ιζνιθι, 10 ηγεαρρ-ορμαί, 9 ηορμαί οο θαοιμθ οζα, 5 ηυρρεατα, 4 ρεατα ραοα ορηεαμνα οο τυετ να Σεοτ, 14 ζεαρρ-ρρεατα, 10 ζευν ο'αυρτ εαζραμτα αζυρ εαυιρ ιρ 60 ιαρραετ ριρθεατα ιμεαρτ να ζΚομωρταρ ιρεαρδα.

Ο'ε αν θεαρτ Θεοτ οο ρρεαδ ι μβιαδνα αν εναυραετ οο θ'εαρρ οο εμπεαδ να Κομωρταρ αρ θυν ι 1939. Οειτ η-ιαρραεταί αζυρ οά ριου αρ ραο α θι ραν ιωμαθεαετ αζυρ θι αν εαζοεαν κομ ηαρο αζυρ αν ιωμαθεαετ κομ οιαρ ραν ι ζεου οερ να Κομωρταρ ζυραδ εγιν οον Κοιρτε θρειρ θυαρεαμνα οο ροιλεατρε αζυρ ιρ Κορμαί ζο θρυιθρραρ "Σραοαμ αν Ορειάταρ" αρ θυαυρ-ιαρραετ ηο οδ μα θιονν Κοιρτε αν Ορειάταρ ραρεα ζυρ αν-ιαρραεταί ιαο. Θρυιθρραρ αν Σραοαμ ρο αζ Ορειάταρ ρεατα αρ ιαρραεταί ιρεαρδα αζυρ Θεοτ α ρροηρρο εαζοεαν ι οαυραετ ραρ-ροιρθεατα.

Ο'ε κυρρθιρ αν Ορειάταρ ο'ε αρ να οειρ οο εαδρατρε οο ρεβιθνθιρ να ζαεβιζε κυρ τε ιρθεαετ να ζαεβιζε. Οεινεαο αμρε ρρειρατα οο εαδρατρε οο ρεβιθνθιρ να ζαεβιζεατα αζυρ θιονν ρρεατ-κομωρταρ αρ αν ζΚλαρ-Κομωρταρ ζαε θιαδωιν οοιθ. Εε ζο θρυιθνθ ιτε ραζαρ Κομωρταρ ανη α εαδρατρε οειρ ο'αεμνε ζο ραθ ρειτ να ρεβιθ-ηορηεατα ιονητα ιρ οε ιυνν α τυαδ ηαε ραρμαί ιαο ιον να η-ιωμαδουριθ οον θιαδωιν. Να θυαυρ-ιαρραεταί οο ρρεαδ ανηαε ρροηεατρε εαζοεαν ροιρθεατα αζυρ ιρ τυαδραρ ιαο ευν οερ να εναυραεταί αεα αζαμν οά θαρρ. Ιαρραμ αρ τυετ λεγτε αν αμτ ρεο ζο ηθιονν εαυρεαμ αεα τειρ αν ηζαεβιζεατα να ριρ ιρ να ηηα οζα ανη οο ζυοραδ ευν εαδρατρε ρε να Κομωρταρ ρεατα. "Σε αν ερυαε ε ηαε θρυιτ ρε αρ εμαρ Κοιρτε αν Ορειάταρ να θυαυρ-ιαρραεταί ζο λειρ ο'οιρτρη. Εααρ ευν Κορρη θεαζ οο οεαμν ι μβιαδνα αζυρ μα θιονν εαμναε μαε αρ τεαδαρ να ηουαυρ-ιαρραεταί 'να ηθεοθ ροινη θεαζ οερ να θυαυρ-ορηεαταί οεο ιμρεαε αεα αν ρεθιμ οο τεαθν ιμρ αν αν αεα ροηαμν.

### Ρειτε να θιαδνα ζο.

Οεο ρειτε αν Ορειάταρ αρ ριυθα ι ηθατε ετα ειαε ο'ν 21αο ζο 28αο Ορηεαδ Ροζηαρ αζυρ ιεν α ιυνν οεο ιρ ορμα-ιθεαετ, εαυρεαμ ιρ ετυεθ ιρ-εαετ τε εειτε ο'οζ αζυρ ο'αορτα. Οεο κομ-οιμθιρ να ζΚυμανν ηζαεβιζεατ ινιζ ρα εηρ εαοθ ειαρ οε'η Ορειάταρ ρο αζυρ ηι θαογατ ο'αεμα ζο θρυιτ εαυρεαμ αζυρ εατεοαμ-αμυρε ροιρ-ζαεβιζεατ οε ο'ε αρ. Ρεαρραρ ραίτε ροηαε αζυρ ροιμ οο εαυρε.

### Ελάρ να Σεατμιαμνε.

Δια Σεατμιαμ, 21.10.44—Ορηαετ Ορηεαμ αν Ορειάταρ, Θρυιθρραρ να ηουαυρ-εαμνα, Κυρρ Θεοτ αν Ορειάταρ.

Αζ αν Ορηαετ Ορηεαμ αν ρεο τεαναρ αν ερυαυρην α θυννιζεαδ οετ ηβιαδνα ιρ οά ριου ο ροι. Λεγτεαρ θιο αν Ορειάταρ α εεαρην ριτε εγιρ, τυεταρ Ορηαο αν Ορηεαταρ αζυρ θρυιθρραρ να θυαυρεαμνα ζο ροιρ-ιθε αρ τυετ θυαυρε ιμρ να Κομωρταρ εαζραμτα. Κυρρεαρ οειρε τε Ελάρ να ηορηεε τε Κυρρ-Θεοτ αν Ορειάταρ. Οεινεαρ ιαρραετ ζαε θιαδωιν αν εαυρεαμ-ιταρ ιρ ρεαρρ οε'η Θεοτ ζαεβιζεατ οο ευρ αρ αν θρυαδ.

Δια Οοιηαυζ, 22αο 14—Κραοθ-Κομωρταρ Ιομανα ηο Ρειτε αν Ορειάταρ (Ρε εομπεε Κυμανν Λιτ-Ελαρ ζαεβιζεατ) αζυρ εαυρεαμ-εταρ ηορρ-θιοθαρεατα αζ ιοι-θυοηε ριοθαρι Καρραε αζυρ Κοηναε ετα ειαε, ι θ'αυρε αν ε'ορηαζ.

Αρ ροη ρειτε αν Ορειάταρ οο θειτ ιμ Σαηαμ 'ρε ρεο αν ε-αοη θιονθ αμιν τε ιυνν να ρειτε α θιονν αμυζ ρε'η ρρειρ αζυρ ζυρ ρειρ ιτε ηορρ-θοβατ να Καρραε ραίρε α ζλαεαδ ανη. Ιρ ιοηαεαδ αζυρ ιρ εαυρεαμναε αν ραθαρε ε αζυρ εα εαίλ εααα αρ Κραοθ-Κομωρταρ αν Ορειάταρ.

Δια Λυαυι, 23αο 14—Κομωρταρ Δροαυι (Μυμνιρρ να ζαεβιζεατα). Ραίτιυ Ορηεαμ αν Ορειάταρ. "Σι αν Ραίτιυ Ορηεαμ αν θιονθ ιρ ηο τε ραδ τε ιυνν να ρειτε. "Σε ουτ εαε οο θειτ ι εαυρ "Σι αν Ραίτιυ Ορηεαμ αν θρυιθρραρ ροιρρ-θιονθ ρυαυρ αν Ορειάταρ αζυρ οειρταρ ζυραδ ε οιοεε να ρειρε, οιοεε να θ'αυρεαμνα, οιοεε αν εαυραυρ ε." Οεαο αν ε'ορηαεταρ ιομ 'να η-εαζμιαρ.

Δια Μαιρε, 24αο 14—Κομωρταρ Δροαυι, Κομωδιτ ηαυρηνεα να ζαεβιζε, Κυμνιυ Κυρρεαταμ αρ θυμνιρρ να ζαεβιζεατα, 14 να ζαεβιζεατα α τυεταρ αρ αν 14

ρεο αζυρ θιονν αν εαυραδ αζ μυμνιρρ να ζαεβιζεατα ο ηαοιρ ζο ηορηεε. Κοιρ-εατρε Θεοτ, ζεαμν, ρεαταεαετ, ριρθεαετ, αζυρ θιαρ να ζαεβιζεατα.

Δια Εεαυαοιμνε, 25αο 14 — Τιονθ αζ Σεοτάρηι να ηθυν-Σεοτ. Εαυρεαμ-εταρ Σεαμνν αζυρ Συμποσιυμ, Κυρρ ριρθεατα. Οιαρραοιν, 26αο 14—Τιονθ αζ Σεοτάρηι να ηεαυρ αζυρ να ζεαυρ-Σεοτ. Τε αζυρ Συβε Καορηνιμ.

Δια η-Αοιμνε, 27αο 14—Ορηορηεατ ροιρθεατ αρ εερε να Ορηαυρεατα. Δη Θεοτ-Ορμα ιν Αμαρελαμ αν Γαιετυ.

Λειρθεατρε Θεοτ-Ορμα θυρ-ηυα ρα οδ ι ηε να ρεατμιαμνε ρεο. "Ηοεεμρε ρα Θεορ-ηοιζ" ιρ θιοαο οδ αζυρ ιρ ευννε ζο ηθεορ-ραο ρεαλ αν Θεοτ-Ορμα ρο εαυρεαμ οο εαε. Εαμονη Ο ζαίτεοαυρ αν ευνναοιρ ετυμιατ α εεαρ αν Θεοτ. Ζηε ηορρ ρεαρε ι ραογατ αν Ορειάταρ α θεαρ ι εθρυι αν Θεοτ-Ορμα ρο.

Δια Σεατμιαμ, 28αο 14—Εειρθε αν Ορηεα-εταρ.

Τε ιυνν να ρειτε οεο Κομωρταρ ρειτε, Εαυρεαμ-εταρ ηορρ εααοαν ραν Εοιλαρε ηαυρηνεα εααοαν, Σπαο ειτε Οαρα αζυρ θιονθ εαυραμ ετε αζ ορηεαμνα εαζραμτα. Μά'ρ τοιτ τεατ α θειτ ραίτεαρ ραν Ορειάταρ αζυρ οο θειτ ι εαυρ αζ ηορρ-ιμεαεταί αν ρειτε ρεοι οο ρινηαρ εαυρ Ορηεατρε αν Ορειάταρ, 14 Καρρηθ ραμνατ, Βατε ετα ειαε.

L. O. D.

### THE 1941 AND 1942 TEAMS

#### 1941

**Cork**—J. Buttimer, W. Murphy, B. Thornhill, A. Lotty, W. Campbell, C. Cottrill, D. J. Buckley, S. Barrett, J. Lynch, C. Ring, C. Buckley (capt.), J. Young, J. Quirke, T. O'Sullivan, M. Brennan. Subs.—J. Ryng, P. O'Donovan.

**Dublin**—C. Forde, D. Nicholls, M. Connolly, C. McMahon, M. Gill (junr.), P. Farrell, J. Byrne, H. Gray, F. White, M. McDonnell, E. Wade (capt.), G. Glenn, E. O'Boyle, P. McSweeney, C. Downes. Sub.—D. Conway.

#### 1942

**Cork**—E. Porter, W. Murphy, B. Thornhill, C. Murphy, A. Lotty, D. J. Buckley, J. Young, J. Lynch (capt.), P. O'Donovan, C. Ring, Sean Condon, M. Kennefick, C. Tobin, J. Quirke, D. Beckett. Sub.—J. Buttimer (for E. Porter).

**Dublin**—S. Donegan, C. O'Dwyer, M. Butler, P. McCormack, E. O'Brien, F. White (capt.), J. Byrne, E. Wade, H. Gray, M. Ryan, M. McDonnell, J. Roche, D. Davitt, P. Kennedy, J. Mullane. Subs.—S. Skehal (for J. Roche), M. Griffin (for S. Skehal).

## Δη ζυμ

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There are many old songs to be dug up, while there are certainly a few local poets still left to sing the praises of our hurling and football champions. Send us along any song you may have, and help to keep our popular feature alive.

Glen Rovers are again big hurling news, following their defeat of St. Finbarrs in the Augustinian Tournament Final. For eight years in succession the boys from Blackpool held "the County," as the Cork senior hurling title is generally known by the Lee. This year, the Glen is on the way to recovery of the County Crown, so that the following verses, written by Cors. O'Connell, Dublin Hill, Cork, may not be out of place.

These verses refer to the Cup crossing the Bridge, for it was an old saying in Cork that no Northside team would ever win a County Championship. St. Mary's, for whom many good Cork hurlers played from time to time, tried hard, but failed. Father Barrett was President of St. Mary's for years, and it must have been a source of joy to this grand Gael that Glen Rovers, of whom he became President after his term with St. Mary's, won "the County"—the first Northside team to claim that honour.

On the twenty-first of November, nineteen thirty-seven, The shouts "Up the Glen," must be heard in high Heaven, The fourth year in succession, in Glen's custody, The Cup crossed the "Bridge," over Cork's lovely Lee.

Cork Gaels knew well, "Glen" would make a bold fight, In the meantime, they thought the Blackpool lads too light; But those fifteen heroes were not to be duntrod, They would lick Carrigwohill, on a wet or dry sod.

As fleet as the wild deer, were "Josa" Lee's men, They knew twenty thousand were watching them then; Father Barrett being present, they silently swore, They'd return to Blackpool, County Champions once more.

Captain Lee at midfield, a great hurler no doubt, When he gets the ball, you're sure to hear a shout, His aim true and steady, how oft was it seen, When the ball left his caman, then up went the Green.

Batt Barrett, full forward, a great man was he, Although he was fouled, Carrigwohill got the free; Yet "Battna" fought gamely, was not beaten yet, In his next bold encounter, he found Carrig's net.

Dan Matt Dorgan, the full-back, raised many a cheer, When many a dangerous ball he did clear; Paddy Connell, "Fox" Collins, playing much of the ball,

With Mick Casey in goal, once again a stone wall.

Jack Lynch, Paddy Donovan, Sonny Buckley and Jack, With Charlie Tobin in front, keeping up the attack; Jerome Burke on the wing, sends the ball down once more For "Cooper" Moylan to finish with a major score.

Tim Kiely, Jim Young, were a wonderful pair, With speed, dash, and skill, kept the ball in the air; Tom Reilly, the Chairman, a proud man was he, When Jim Regan blew, for his team's victory.

Gaels, drink a toast, to the boys of the Glen, To to-day's great display, fourth consecutive win, A credit to Munster, they are and will be, Glen Rovers of Cork, on the banks of the Lee.

## SWEET MONAGEA

Monagea is probably one of the best remembered of all the West Limerick parishes which forty odd years ago played such a prominent part in the struggle for National games. I can recall as a boy, listening to a ballad singer at a North Kerry Pattern extolling the deeds of the hurlers of Monagea who, from 1900 to 1910 had many a thrilling struggle with their Limerick neighbours, as well as with teams from North Cork and North Kerry.

I am indebted to Mr. Willie Hough, Treasurer Munster Council and a Limerick All-Ireland hurler, for the following lines which were written by T. D. Shanahan, an Irish exile in the U.S.A. "T. D." like many another exile, must have often allowed his fancy wander back to

"The headlong dash, make hurleys crash With the ash of Glenmageen."

All that West Limerick countryside was pulsating with the spirit of National revival in the early years of this century, and there are still vivid memories of Monagea, Abbeyfeale, Templeglantine, Ballingarry and Newcastle West with their hurling and football teams which held their own with the best.

Sweet Monagea for ever boys, Where glory's banners fly, Where sturdy Gaels rush to the front, With hearts to do or die.

Home of the red-cheeked lassies fair, And bouchals stout and bold, The record-breakers of the South, Are the boys in Green and Gold.

My heart beats for the years afar With reckless comrades true, Who bore the brunt of tournament, And shared their triumphs too.

Who stood together in the gap, In Gaelic days of old, And forced the tide of battle back, The boys in Green and Gold.

From Barna Hill to Galtee More, From Broadford to Athea, From Abbeyfeale to Slievenamon, And from Bruff to Loughagay.

Through Ballysteen and Ballyagran, To Liscarroll's walls we've rolled, The terror-rising slogan of The boys in Green and Gold.

And often 'neath the Redwood's shade, In daylight dreams I've seen The headlong dash make hurleys crash With the ash of Glenmageen.

And by the rolling Nap-a-side, With vineyards vast unfold, Methinks I hear a nation's cheer, For the boys in Green and Gold.

So fare thee well, Sweet Monagea, And friends of Auld Lang Syne, How oft I think of you here on The reservation line.

And for one day in Monagea With those fond hearts of old, I'd change awhile the Union Blue, And wear the Green and Gold.

## BON VOYAGE

T. D. Shanahan's pen was again in action in wishing the Limerick hurlers "Bon Voyage" after their successful American tour of 1936.

The Romans had their heroes, The Spartans had their braves, But none could field a line-up Like Gaels who crossed the waves In quest of Tailteann glories To New York o'er the seas— They met some famous hurlers, And won fresh victories!

## Twenty Men From Dublin Town

"Twenty Men From Dublin Town," was written by the late Arthur Griffith. It could easily be applied to any group of men outlawed or on the run in the many phases of the struggle for Irish freedom. It will be sung by Sean O'Siochain over the loud-speaking system at Croke Park to-morrow, and for that reason the words should be memorised.

Twenty men from Dublin town Riding to the mountain side, Fearless of the Saxon frown, Twenty brothers true and tried, Blood flows in the city streets, There the Green is lying low, Here the emerald standard greets, Eyes alike of friend and foe.

Chorus

Fly the city, brothers tried, Join us on the mountain-side,

Oh, Lim'rick men and women, Full well may you be proud Of sons so grand and gallant— I'll shout the tale aloud— They met the cream of hurlers, From Erin far away— The very stars of Gaeldom— And conquered in the "fray"!

You Limerick-bred, thrice honoured— When they go home to you, Oh, give to them a welcome Befitting Crom Abu! With bands I know you'll meet 'em: Their record so enrills; With rousing cheers you'll greet 'em And bonfires on the hills! Farewell, dear lads, God speed you To Erin o'er the sea, New conquests still await you By Liffey, Nore and Lee; And when the "fray" is hottest, And Tailteann glories flare— Remember Garryowen— Be Lim'rick then and there!

## KILKENNY

Whenever hurling titles come to be won, it is only natural that the name of Kilkenny should be mentioned, as the Noremen have at all times sent forth a strong challenge to Ireland's best. With Tipperary, they tie for second place in the All-Ireland title list, while they have won more provincial titles than any other Leinster county.

The following lines, written some years ago by P. J. Doyle, Garda Siothchana, Sneem, Co. Kerry, is typical of the love of Kilkenny, even for the "silvery Nore," or the "Suir that flows down by Mooncoin":—

Every day they are rendered—the songs of the brave, Whose names are a footlight to glory, The world far and wide, rejoices with pride, At the deeds they have written in story— But still in my childhood, in my native home, I doubt if more nobler are any Than the men amongst men, I greet once again— The Gaels of the County Kilkenny!

I have sat by the Nore as it sweetly slid by— Its course like the tread of a fairy, I have listened in peace, as it sought its release From its mountain home lonely and airy; But my heart swept along, for it never could rest Its longings were child-like and many, For it sought the green lawn, and the well-grained caman, 'Mongst the Gaels of the County Kilkenny!

I've walked by the Nore, carefree as a boy, A-watching the flight of the leather, I cheered out aloud, and danced with the crowd, As the boys on the sward dashed together, I've seen the good ash, go splinter and smash, And applauded as one of the many, At their wonderful game, their fire and their flame— The Gaels of the County Kilkenny!

In the back there was Dunphy, the pride of Mooncoin, His stroke had the strength of a lion, And peerless Dick Grace, the pride of his race, In midfield did brilliantly shine; Oh! give me the contest I saw on that day, Greater pleasure I'll never need any, So health and long life, to the sons of such strife— The Gaels of the County Kilkenny!

## CUSACK

Let no one think of the founder of the G.A.A. as a mere advocate of athletic attributes alone. He taught manliness in all its ancient Gaelic qualities, strength from clean living, truth from a sense of dignity and generosity.

The pretender Gael with the crafty mind or foul tongue never escaped his wrath, which was as terrible as his joyousness was delightful and infectious.

He disdained and distrusted all things English. He feared, if he feared anything, the pernicious influence of the English mind in Ireland, its corrupting blandishments and corrosive infernal glamour.

Nationally he despised the pettiness of contemporary politics and turned naturally to the past for inspiration and grace.

His addresses in Irish were always uncompromising, unorthodox, often provocative, but never without the impression on those whose hearts were warm to embrace his high ideals of National dignity and right. He preferred struggle to submission. It was a survival of a Fenian faith that Ireland can never surrender without disaster to all she holds dear. —CELTA.

Clo buaire as munnep "An Cusackeac" Teo., Traisi, asur poitpice as luca "Macalla na nSaebeal," 14 Ceapnós Pannait, Daire dea Clia.

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