

Irish Independent

G.A.A. GOLDEN JUBILEE CONGRESS

THURSDAY, RECORD APRIL 12, 1934

CELEBRATING FIFTY YEARS OF NATIONAL TRIUMPH

GOLDEN JUBILEE CONGRESS OF THE GAELIC
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

FULL RECORD OF HISTORIC MEETING

ON an afternoon in the year 1884, seven men, unnoticed by the passer-by, slipped into a hotel on the Square of Thurles. There they planted a little seed. They called it the Gaelic Athletic Association. Then they left, again unnoticed.

Fifty years later these seven men had all long since passed to their reward. But the little seed they planted had grown into a mighty tree whose roots had spread from the soil of the Golden Vein to

Ireland Can Never Forget

Insert This Record in Your Souvenir

The many readers of the *Irish Independent* who are preserving the Souvenir Number as a guide and work of reference should insert this Congress Record therein.

The value of the Souvenir will be greatly enhanced, and it will be a complete story of fifty years of the Association's progress.

every hill and valley, from Antrim to Kerry and from the Corrib to the Liffey, aye, and away across the Atlantic to the cities which are the Dominions of the Gael in America and Australia and Africa and the Argentine.

And on Easter Sunday of 1934 there was another gathering in the town of Thurles. Very different from that little meeting fifty years before.

With flags flying and drums beating, the Gaels had come back in the pride and vigour of their triumphant manhood to honour the handful of pioneers and to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of their Association in the town where it had been given birth.

Banners and bunting spanned



His Grace Most Rev. Dr. Harty, Archbishop of Cashel, unveiling on Easter Sunday the plaque, commemorative of the founding of the G.A.A., in front of Hayes's Hotel, Thurles.

the broad streets, streamers blazoned their welcome in the tongue that was dying when Michael Cusack was one of the lone fighters who guarded and defended it; the Fenian Tricolour that Cusack honoured, but which was an emblem of sedition in his day, floated proudly in the breeze as the acknowledged standard of the Irish nation.

The reception of 200 delegates; High Mass, over which the Archbishop of Cashel presided; a vast procession to the unveiling of a bronze memorial plaque by his

HISTORIC GROUP

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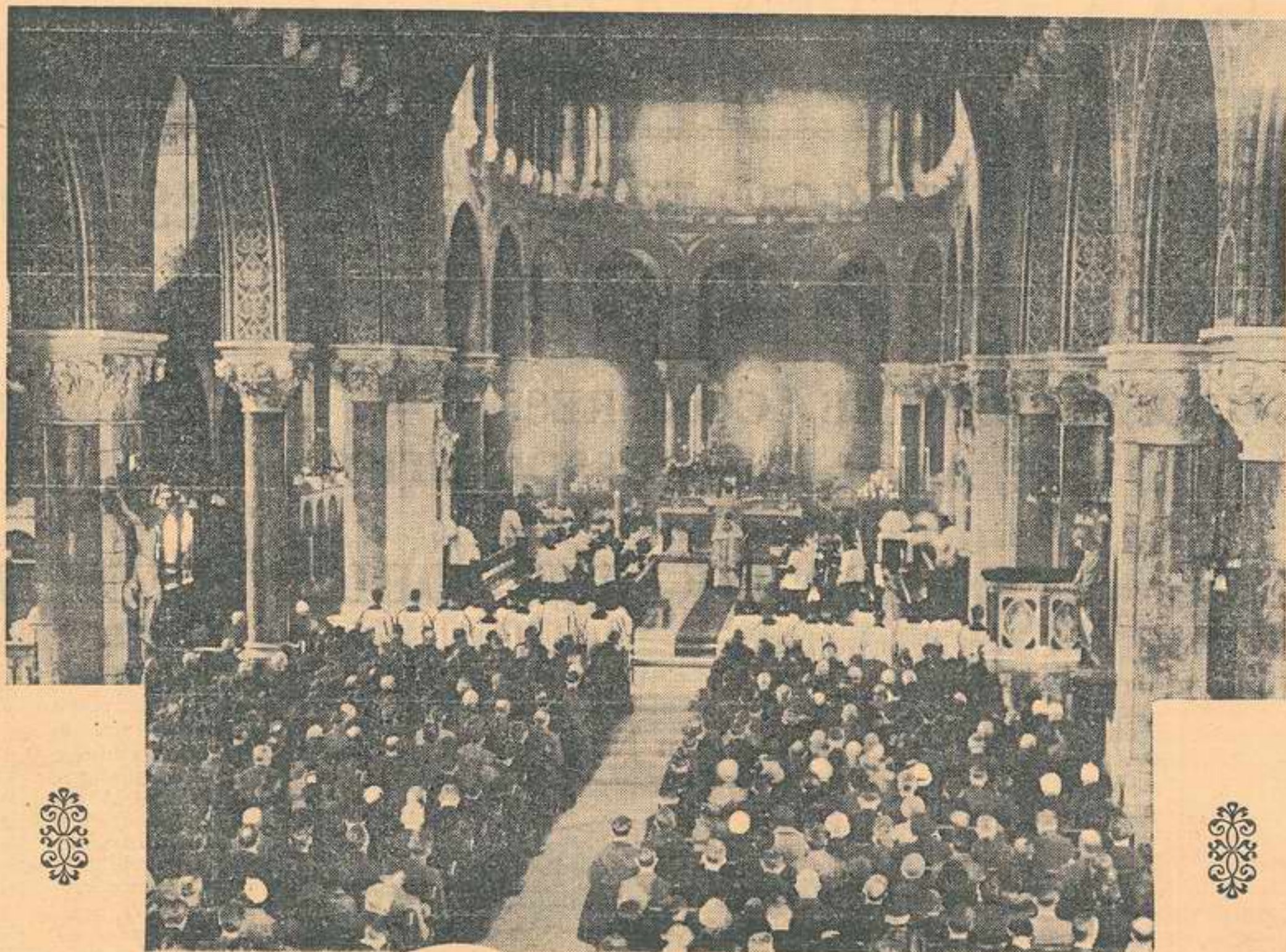
Grace Archbishop Harty; a luncheon in the hotel where the Association was founded; and the holding of the Association's annual Congress—these were the events of the Jubilee Celebration Day.

GATHERING OF THE GAELIC CLANS

Reception of the Delegates

The day began with a simple but fraternal ceremony when the delegates filed into the Confraternity Hall, the scene of many memorable conventions in years gone by, to be received and greeted in the Irish tongue by the Presi-

At the Opening of the Congress



dent of the Association, Mr. Sean McCarthy, B.A., of Cork, the first Corkman who has ever filled the presidential chair. (On a former occasion a Gael who had made his home in Cork, the late Mr. Michael Deering, was President in the years 1898-1901; but he was by birth a Limerick man.)

Two hundred delegates in all, drawn from every walk of life, priests and laymen, farmers, professional men, civil servants, soldiers, Gardai Sióchana, mostly young men, but many of them veterans of the stirring years in Ireland, drawn together by the bonds of racial pride and sentiment.

The hall was ablaze with colour, flags, and decorations. In the place of honour over the platform was a life-size picture of Archbishop Croke.

Representatives of the Gaelic League, the Tipperary County Board of the G.A.A., the North Tipperary County Council, the Urban Councils of Cashel, Nenagh and Thurles, and the Thurles G.A.A. Club attended to present their addresses of welcome and congratulation to the assembled delegates.

His Eminence the Cardinal Primate wrote regretting that he could not be with them, but sending them the stirring words of encouragement already published in the *Irish Independent* Golden Jubilee Souvenir, a message that

will doubtless be for all time inscribed in the Association's Handbook beside that of Dr. Croke, the one as the Association's first charter, the other as its guide for the years yet to come.

Dr. Hyde, the Association's senior Patron, sent his greetings in the language of the Gael. Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, who has never lost his early enthusiasm for the games, wrote to express the hope that the future would bring still more brilliant achievements.

From distant Argentina came greetings on behalf of the exiled Gaels and their children who still cherish the caman in their school and outside. President de Valera, on behalf of the Saorstát Government, sent a message of congratulation in Irish:—

"Pé dul ar aghaidh atá déanta ag Éirinn ó 1884, tá a lán dá bfuil agas dul do tuét bunúste an Cumaimh," do rannóir an t-Uachtarán. "Da mhór an taca don tír agus do éir na ndáirínta é. Muna mbéad é is ar éir na déad an neart ag Saoréalaib atá aca i lár na h-uair na an dóir atá aca go mbuanóir an Saoréalaib i n-ár mearc."

Mr. C. H. Horgan brought a message from the Gaels of Scotland. The G.A.A. of Great Britain sent Mr. James Collins to join in the congratulations, and Mr. John Quane, one of the fathers of scientific football in Tipperary when he led the famous Rosanna Rovers forty years ago,

was there on behalf of the Gaels of America to convey felicitation and kinship.

Mr. McCarthy spoke his thanks to all who had joined in the congratulations. Referring to the Cardinal's message, he recalled that when the games were not so popular as they are to-day, his Eminence, as Bishop of Down and Connor, gave Gaelic games in the North the same attachment as he gave them now. The same was true, he said, of the Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

After the President's address the delegates formed into procession and marched to the Cathedral to attend High Mass.

SOLEMN CEREMONY IN THE CATHEDRAL

All through the morning the pilgrims poured into Thurles from the four corners of Ireland. They came afoot and on bicycle, by motor car and by special trains, from the Gaeltacht and the Galltacht, and the scattered children of our race sent their spokesmen from lands beyond the seas to join in the Jubilee celebrations of the greatest amateur body of its kind known to the twentieth century.

Old men whose eyes became dimmed with memories of the comrades who had wielded a caman with them in the days of their youth walked shoulder to

shoulder with the lads of to-day whose ambition in life is one day to take the field for an All-Ireland final at Croke Park.

Deep down in the heart of the Gael has ever abided the ideal of an Ireland Gaelic, free, and, above all, Catholic. To him a Gaelic culture which does not derive the very breath of its being from the Faith of his fathers would be an unthinkable monstrosity.

So it was that the public ceremonies of this historic day began with High Mass in the Cathedral where Archbishop Croke for so many years preached and prayed, and now sleeps his last sleep.

Presiding over the sacred ceremonies was the lion-hearted Patron's successor in the Chair of Albert, his Grace Archbishop Harty, like his predecessor, a great Churchman, scholar, patriot, and stalwart champion and patron of the Gaelic Association. Rev. P. Fogarty, C.C., Thurles, himself the historian of the Gaelic Association in his native Tipperary, was the celebrant; Rev. P. F. MacGouran, O.M.I., of Belcamp College (a stronghold of Irish games), a member of the Central Colleges Council of the G.A.A., was the deacon; and the subdeacon was Rev. Michael Hamilton, B.A., B.D., from another college that has a record of unswerving allegiance to the G.A.A., St. Flannan's, Ennis, and himself the chairman and driving force of the County Board of Clare. Other

notable Gaelic priests, Rev. M. Holloway, B.D. (a name that recalls a great athletic family of a generation ago), Rev. T. O'Roarke of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, and Rev. J. O'Dea, B.A., B.C.L., of Galway, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Central Council, and Chairman of the Galway County Board, were the masters of ceremonies. The Archbishop's assistants, Rev. J. Ryan, Administrator, Thurles; Very Rev. N. J. Cooke, the President of St. Patrick's College, Thurles; and the Rev. T. J. O'Connor, C.C., Thurles, have all been closely identified with the development of the games.

Seldom has an assembly drawn from so many different counties, from every diocese in Ireland and many outside Ireland, formed a congregation in Munster's ecclesiastical capital.

At the conclusion of the High Mass his Grace turned to the kneeling thousands and imparted the Blessing of our Holy Father the Pope.

Strains of music met the ears of the delegates to Congress as they descended the steps of the Cathedral. Already the Gaelic clans were gathering for the triumphal procession. Outside the Cathedral there was an eager throng, quickly marshalled into processional order.

At the head of the procession marched his Grace the Archbishop, with the priests and members of the governing body of the Association,



MR. P. J. O'KEEFFE,
Gen. Sec., G.A.A.

tion. Behind came the Gaels of yesterday and the Gaels of to-day.

Three generations of Tipperary's champion hurlers marched shoulder to shoulder. Half a dozen of the surviving members of the Thurles team that won the first All-Ireland Championship ever played, away back on Easter Sunday, 1888, some with drooped shoulders now, but with firm step and with steady eye as when they sought the Galway goalposts, were there with their successors, the Thurles Blues, who made hurling history a quarter of a century ago, now once more under the leadership of the giant Tom Semple, who led them to victory in two All-Ireland Finals; and gallantly keeping step with them were the schoolboys of to-day, decked in their school jerseys, and with their camans across their shoulders.

With bands from north and south of the Premier County, brass and reed, fife and drum, and pipers, the procession marched under triumphal arches, the gay bunting on the

housetops rioting in the breeze, while hurlers and footballers, athletes and camogie players made Liberty Square resound as to the tramp of an army on the march.

Once more the meeting place was Hayes's Hotel. The first little band had gone there in 1884 almost stealthily, about to put their hands to a task of despair. On this Easter Sunday there was pomp and pageantry befitting the celebration of an achievement that Cusack and Dr. Croke and Davin would have regarded as a miracle.

The marchers halted and the bands ceased their music as the Archbishop and the officials of the Association mounted the platform fronting the hotel. The Square was one mass of faces as his Grace turned to speak.

ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS

Briefly he told them of the purpose of that gathering. With a few short, simple words he had his audience back in imagination to that first meeting in the billiard-room opposite.

With economy and artistry in words he drew a picture of the founders. Michael Cusack, the schoolmaster from Clare, throughout his life an Irishman of high ideals and with a deep love of his native land. "When he set out to found the Gaelic Association he desired not merely to revive our Irish pastimes, but to create a disciplined and self-respecting Irish nation."

Then his Grace sketched in words a portrait of Maurice Davin. A big-hearted Tipperary man, who loved his country with an abiding love, an athlete famous even in his own day, the holder of world's records.

Cusack and Davin had more than their own personality to back them. Dr. Croke, Michael Davitt and Parnell had pledged their approval and their patronage. The letter of Dr. Croke, the Charter of the G.A.A., can still arouse the enthusiasm of all who hear it read.

Then the Archbishop painted the background of 1884. The apathy of a people who were slowly rising from the memories of the terrible famine, of the emigrant ship, of the wholesale evictions that had bared the countryside. There was, however, something upon which the founders could count—the national movement in favour of freedom from oppression.

In these years Gaelic games were nearly forgotten. Soon a great change came over the land. Hurling, football and handball once more became popular. Schools and colleges began to show their appreciation of Irish games. Provincial, county, provincial, and national contests became the order of the day, witnessed by admiring crowds.

His Grace passed rapidly over the half century to the fruits of these early labours. The revival of Irish games brought a new spirit and a new outlook in Irish life. They had the testimony of Dr. Douglas Hyde that the G.A.A. paved the way for the Gaelic League. And, said his Grace, amidst a sustained outburst of applause, while the Association has fostered Irish tradition in general it has associated itself in particular with Ireland's greatest tradition, the tradition of our Faith. At the contests in Croke Park, Thurles and elsewhere, there are mingled the strains of "Faith of our Fathers" with the National Anthem. He touched proudly upon the part

played by the G.A.A. in the Emancipation Centenary and in the Eucharistic Congress. The Association stands, said his Grace, for Ireland and its most glorious tradition of Faith and Fatherland.

A picturesque and soul-stirring scene of enthusiasm was then witnessed. Under an archway of hurleys his Grace, accompanied by the President of the Association, dismounted from the platform and withdrew the veil from the bronze plaque on Hayes's Hotel, while

"The Press," to which Mr. P. D. Mehigan responded.

The delegates proceeded to the Confraternity Hall once more to take up the more serious work of the Congress to review their history and accounts for the past year, and to make their plans for the work of the Jubilee Year on the field and in the Council Chamber.

Up to twenty-five years ago the annual Congress met regularly in the Confraternity Hall, Thurles. At that time it was usually a struggle to make ends meet. An attendance of ten thousand or twelve thousand

First All-Ireland Final



Messrs. Thomas Burke (left), Edward Maher (centre), and Martin McNamara, who played with the first All-Ireland Tipperary hurling team in 1887, photographed in Thurles.

the vast assembly broke spontaneously into the singing of "Faith of Our Fathers." A moment later the massed bands struck up the National Anthem and the ceremony concluded with ringing cheers of jubilation.

There was a pleasant and informal reunion in Hayes's Hotel immediately after the unveiling, when two hundred delegates sat down to luncheon.

Amongst the guests of honour beside the President of the Association were Mr. John Cusack, Solicitor, of Dublin, the son of the Founder; and Mr. Tom Dooley, of Cork, now in his ninety-fourth year. From the birth of the Association Mr. Dooley has been closely connected with the G.A.A., and was up to a quarter of a century ago one of the best-known officials in Ireland, having served for some years as Chairman of the Cork County Board and Secretary of the Munster Council. Still young in spirit, he rarely misses a big Gaelic gathering.

The toast of "Eire" was proposed by the Chairman, and honoured by the delegates.

Next came the toast of "The G.A.A.," proposed by Very Rev. Maher, Chairman of the Tipperary County Board, who coupled with it the names of their guests, Mr. Cusack and Mr. Dooley. The seven men who sat in that same hotel fifty years ago, said Father Maher, had kindled a torch that was still flaming.

The foundation of the G.A.A., said Rev. M. J. Lee, speaking to the same toast, had meant the resurrection of Ireland.

Mr. Dooley and Mr. Cusack, briefly replying, spoke of their pleasure in being amongst the Gaels that day.

Then came a tribute to the Irish newspapers when Mr. Pádraig O Caoimh, General Secretary to the

Association, proposed the toast of people at a big match that time, or the taking of £300 or £400 at the gate, was something so rare as to be a matter of rejoicing.

The old guard of the G.A.A. who attended these Congresses would have regarded the reports put before the Jubilee Congress as a fairy tale or an impossible dream.

Let us glance over some of the signs of progress revealed in a matter-of-fact way in the brilliant and business-like report presented to Congress by the Secretary, Mr. Pádraig O Caoimh.

WHERE ULSTER STANDS.

First, let us take Ulster, the weakest province financially and materially, but the strongest in indomitable spirit and enthusiasm, because the one in which the Gaels have to fight an unceasing battle against heavy odds.

Income exceeded expenditure by £91. Only once before could the Ulster Council point to a surplus.

Four counties, Antrim, Armagh, Down, and Donegal, took part in the Senior Hurling Championship; seven counties, Antrim, Armagh, Tyrone, Down, Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Cavan, took part in the Senior Football Championship. In all, the Council had no fewer than twenty-four inter-county championship matches, and every one of the nine counties of Ulster figured in the competitions.

"Gaelic games continue to make great progress in the colleges of the Province; it is heartening to note the continued success of the Ulster College team in the All-Ireland College Championship," reports the Ulster Secretary. The Ulster schoolboys have, he might have added, but for Northern modesty, left the boys

(Continued on Page Six.)

AT THE WRITING OF A GOLDEN



The delegates to the Golden Jubilee Congress of the Gaelic Athletic Association photographed outside Thurles Cathedral at the conclusion of the Congress. Rev. J. Ryan, Adm., Thurles; Rev. J. Maher, C.C., Thurles, Chairman, Tipperary County Board, G.A.A., who did much to make the Congress a success; Mr. J. Ennis, Chairman, Clare Co. Board; Messrs. Sean McCarthy, B.A., President, G.A.A.; P. J. O'Keeffe, Gen. Sec. and Manager, G.A.A.; J. Fearon, Vice-Pres. and Chairman, Ulster Council; J. Collins, Vice-Pres. and Pres., Britain; J. Quane, representing U.S.A.; C. Horgan,

N PAGE IN IRELAND'S HISTORY



n of High Mass on April 1, 1934. Included in the group are :—His Grace Most Rev. Dr. Harty, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly; Congress a great success; Rev. J. O'Dea, C.C., Galway, Vice-President of the Association; Rev. M. Hamilton, St. Flannan's Col. G.A.A.; R. O'Keefe Vice-Pres. and Chairman, Leinster Council; W. P. Clifford, Vice-Pres. and Chairman Munster Council; P. representing Scotland. In front, on the Archbishop's right, is Mr. Tom Dooley, Cork, one of the veterans of the Association.

The Hosting of the Gael



The great meeting in Market Square, Thurles, as it was being addressed by Mr. Sean McCarthy, B.A., President of the Association. Standing beside him is Most Rev. Dr. Harty, Archbishop of Cashel.

(Continued from Page Three.)

of the South and East standing, for the present at any rate.

Ten years ago there were 127 affiliated clubs in Ulster. Now there are 322, the largest number ever on the rolls. And proudest fact of all, Ulster enters on the Jubilee year with an All-Ireland Cup in its territory for the first time—the Football Cup won by the men of Cavan—carried off from the giants of the South and West.

IN CONNACHT.

Turn to Connacht. Senior, Junior, and Minor Championships carried through with success. For the first time on record Connacht teams reached the All-Ireland football finals in Minor, Junior, and Senior Divisions; and Mayo brought the Junior title to the West. A boom year anticipated for 1934, several new clubs being organised.

What a change from the years when the champions of Munster and Leinster could afford to regard their semi-finals with Connacht and Ulster as mere practice matches for the finals.

IN LEINSTER.

To the Leinster report now for a few snapshots.

Thirteen Senior championship games, 23 Junior, and 20 Minor, before the Provincial titles were decided. Kilkenny still supreme in hurling, and the holders of the Cup for the second year in succession; Meath winners of the National League in football.

Six hundred and ninety-four clubs and 29 colleges affiliated. Council's income last year over £5,500. Council's present assets £8,542, including £5,350 invested in the most valuable security that Gaels could

desire—in County Grounds from Drogheda to Wexford.

IN MUNSTER.

Another year of advance on all fronts. Thirty-two matches had to be played before the Province had decided its championships. Limerick holders of the National League in hurling. Tipperary's Junior hurlers and Minor hurlers brought All-Ireland honours to the South; so did the Kerry Minor footballers.

On St. Patrick's Day the Munster Hurling selection brought back the Railway Cup to the South after a lapse of three years. Another increase in the number of clubs, now totalling 500. Over £2,800 of the Council's money now invested in grounds. Gate receipts for the year, £5,050, only once before reached.

The birthplace of the G.A.A. is still striding ahead.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

Now for a glance at the Central Council's report, giving a bird's-eye view of the whole country.

Income for the year £12,205, leaving a surplus, after meeting all outlay, of £5,209. Hurling Final and Football Final both created new records in attendance and receipts.

Nearly £2,000 spent on building a handball court at Croke Park.

Assets of the Association when the Jubilee year dawned £36,149.

Croke Park unable to accommodate the huge and growing patronage; further expenditure contemplated. Affiliated clubs for all Ireland now number 1,748, another new high record.

Truly could the Secretary say: "A record of progress which no other popular organisation in Ireland can rival."

Let us listen-in to the Presidential address for a moment:—

Tá cluicéil agus curpóir na nGaeleat a b' i mbéal báir caoga bliain ó foin, táro níor beomaire agus b'fiosmaire agus níor lárore an lá nua ná mar do bhógar nua. Is as out ar d'áir i dtreire agus i s'comact a b'ir cluicéil ar f'innear cun f'innear do cup i s'coróid na n-aor ós ar fon raoirre agus náirúntaeta na héireann.

Our movement, said the President, is rooted in the long ago. Then he paid generous tribute to the founders. Michael Cusack, "the valiant and far-seeing Clareman," he reminded the delegates, had started the revival of hurling in Dublin three years before the G.A.A., when, with three others, on a frosty morning in January, 1882, he went out with his caman to the Phoenix Park.

Then a word of remembrance for the men of Galway, who, with Michael Cusack, ten weeks before the Thurles meeting, asked Bishop Duggan, of Clonfert, to become patron of a new Association; and Dr. Duggan blessed them, but advised them to seek the really invaluable patronage of the young Archbishop who had but lately come to Thurles.

So through the names of the band of pioneers and their patrons.

By any and every test the G.A.A. has justified itself, said Mr. McCarthy.

He went on to urge support for the language. The G.A.A. and the Gaelic League—each is a necessary complement of the other, and both are vital for the country. It will be a great day for Ireland when the Irish tongue comes into general use on the playing fields.

A plea for more playgrounds, especially for the schools, a review

of the year's championship honours, a word of greeting to the exiles, and the Congress got down to the agenda.

There were glowing tributes to the Secretary, under whose management the Association has climbed from pinnacle to pinnacle; and he is not yet satisfied.

Discussion veered for a moment to Croke Park. The magnificent stand erected by the grant given by the Government in 1924 for the first Tailteann Games cries out across the field for a companion. The Central Council is considering a double deck stand at the railway end.

Words of high praise for the newspapers for the magnificent encouragement given to the Gaelic games came from a Dublin delegate, Mr. Markham.

As a gesture in honour of the Jubilee, Congress voted permission to all County Boards to give an amnesty to suspended players, other than those who had violated the "foreign games" rules.

The big discussion of the day turned on the Munster Convention's unanimous request that the 1934 Hurling Final be fixed for Thurles in honour of the Jubilee. Tom Semple pleaded eloquently, but a Cork delegate raised the point that the motion was not properly before the Congress; and the Chairman ruled that it was not. A motion to suspend the standing orders and so permit of a discussion on the proposal was outvoted. So the Final will be played in Croke Park.

As a solatium, however, Thurles is to have a Jubilee Tournament confined to the eight leading hurling counties, the proceeds to be handed to Archbishop Harty for any diocesan purpose he may decide.

With darkness falling, the day's memorable proceedings came to an end.

FAMILY WITH EIGHTEEN ALL-IRELAND HURLING MEDALS

KILKENNY PLAYERS' BRILLIANT RECORDS

Extraordinary interest has been aroused by the enterprise of the *Irish Independent* Jubilee Souvenir in analysing for the first time the individual records of Ireland's greatest hurlers and footballers. No such feature had ever before been at-

an extraordinary achievement by four famous Kilkenny hurlers.

It may be recalled that the 1905 hurling final, between Cork and Kilkenny, was first played in Tipperary, when Cork won. A replay was, however, ordered, and Kilkenny won.

land medals, for the years 1904, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1912, and 1913.

They are the only players, whether in football or hurling, ever to win seven All-Ireland medals. It is almost certain that their record will never be equalled.

Incidentally, counting the replayed Final of 1905 and the unplayed Final of 1911, the record of the Doyle brothers, of Mooncoin, stands thus:—

Dick Doyle—Won 7 medals—1904, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913.

Eddie Doyle—Won six medals—1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913.

Mick Doyle—Won five medals—1907, 1909, 1911, 1912, and 1913.

Eighteen medals won by three brothers, an achievement that is not likely to be equalled for all time.

ball Final of 1932 had also been on the winning team in 1924, 1926, 1929, 1930, and 1931. They are—Joe Barrett, Con Brosnan, Jackie Ryan, Bob Stack, Jack Walsh, and Paul Russell, each with six All-Irelands to his credit.

FOR YOUR RECORDS

Since the *Irish Independent* Golden Jubilee Souvenir went to press two further important championships have been decided. As thousands of Gaels intend to preserve the Souvenir and keep it up-to-date, we append for their guidance the results referred to, indicating the pages on the Souvenir on which they should be added:—

The Railway Cups.

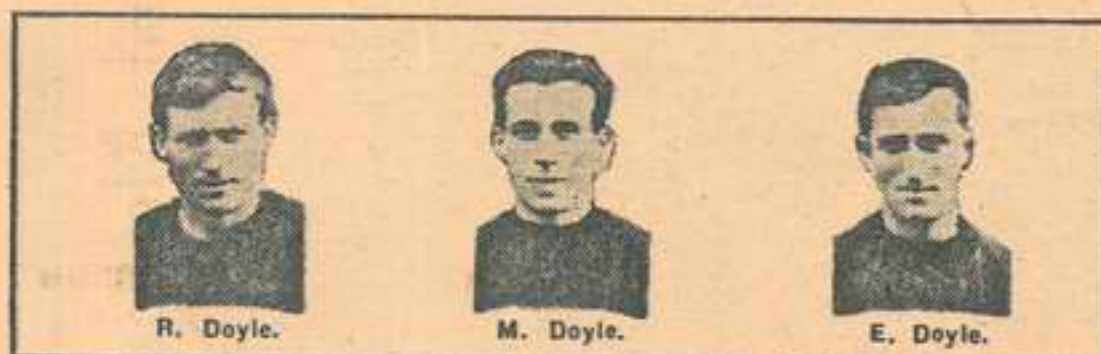
Hurling. Football.

1934. Munster. Connacht (Page 26)

The National League.

Hurling.

1933-34. Limerick. (Page 96)



R. Doyle.

M. Doyle.

E. Doyle.

tempted in connection with Gaelic stars. (See Page 38 of Souvenir).

Further research has now revealed



PAUL RUSSELL
(Kerry and Garda).

Amongst those who brought this title to Kilkenny were four famous players—"Drug" Walsh (Mooncoin), Sim Walton (Tullaroan), Jack Rochford (Three Castles), and Dick Doyle (Mooncoin). The same four players had already won the 1904 championship for Kilkenny, and they were again on the teams that won the All-Irelands of 1907 and 1909. They again received All-Ireland medals for the abortive final of 1911, when Limerick, owing to a dispute as to the venue, gave Kilkenny a walk over. In 1912 and 1913 Kilkenny again won the All-Ireland championship, and the same four were on the victorious teams.

Thus these four men—"Drug" Walsh, Sim Walton, Jack Rochford, and Dick Doyle—have each got seven All-Ire-

SIX KERRYMEN— 36 MEDALS

No fewer than six of the Kerry-men who won the All-Ireland Foot-



R. Walsh.

S. Walton.

J. Rochford.

G.A.A. JUBILEE YEAR COMPETITIONS

To signalise the Jubilee Year of the G.A.A., Independent Newspapers Ltd. have allocated

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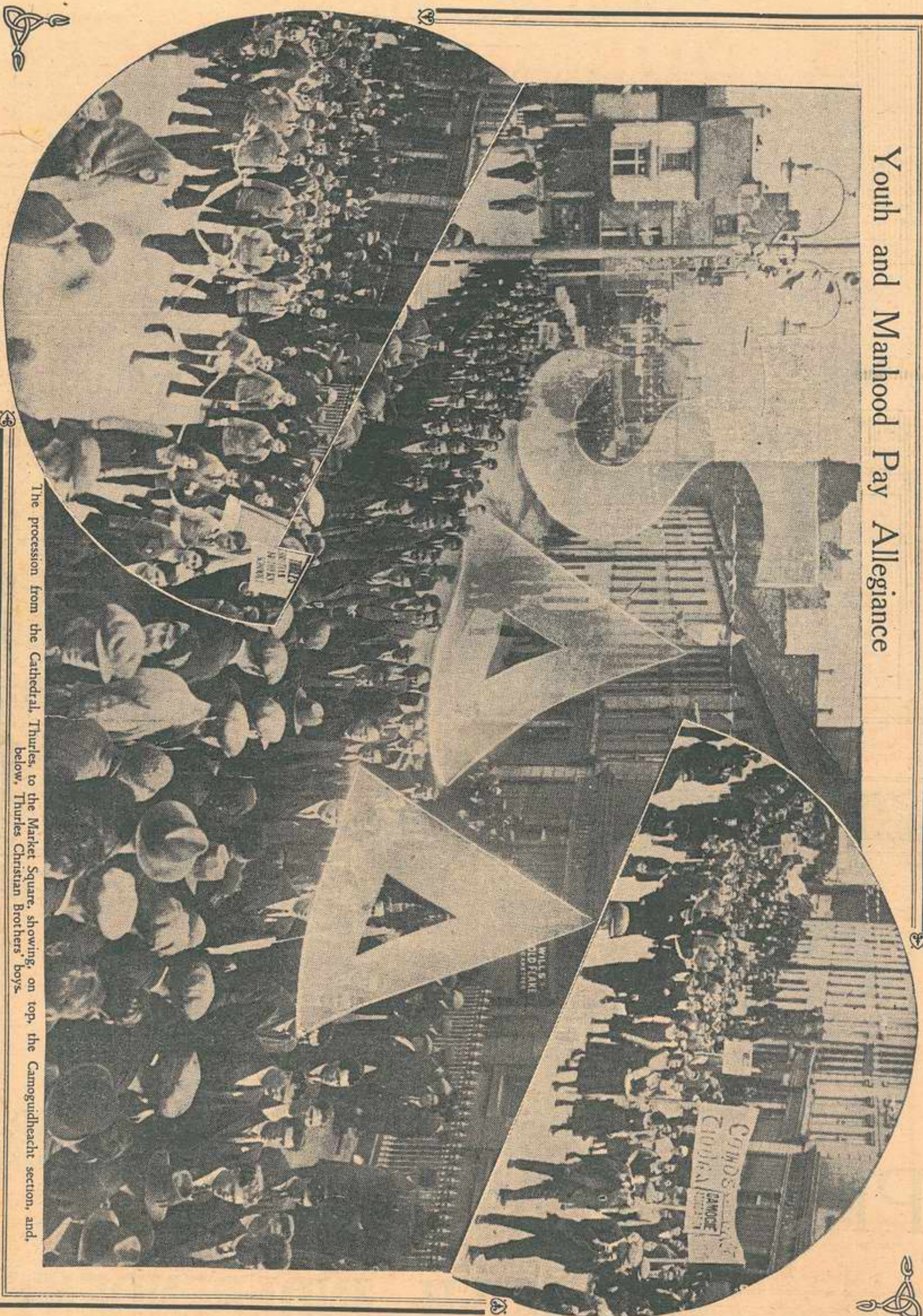
on this year's G.A.A. Senior Hurling
and Football Finals and Semi-Finals

|| NO ENTRANCE
FEE

Look out for particulars in the

IRISH INDEPENDENT
IRELAND'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

Youth and Manhood Pay Allegiance



The procession from the Cathedral, Thurles, to the Market Square, showing, on top, the Camoguidheacht section, and, below, Thurles Christian Brothers' boys.