



Major-General E. S. BULFIN, C.B., C.V.O.
Commanding the 28th Division, 5th Army Corps of the British Expeditionary
Force in France.
O.S. 1873.

THE STONYHURST MAGAZINE

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CONTENTS.

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MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD STANISLAUS BULFIN, C.V.O., C.B.— <i>Frontispiece</i> .		IN MEMORIAM	1152
STONYHURST AND THE WAR.....	1121	Father Edward Rigby, S.J.	
LETTERS FROM THE FRONT— <i>Plate</i>	1134	Commissioner Stanislaus J. Lynch (1845).	
ROLL OF HONOUR	1139	Dr. John Esmonde, M.P. (1873).	
Lieut. Gilbert E. A. Parker (1905)— <i>Plate</i> .		Charles T. Boothman (1857).	
2nd Lieut. Leonard C. Wildsmith (1909)		Denis Daly (1853).	
— <i>Plate</i> .		Lord Justice Moriarty (1870).	
Philip Walton (1892)— <i>Plate</i> .		DE REBUS PHILOSOPHORUM	1156
Capt. and Squadron-Commander J. A.		VARIA	1157
Kane (1891)— <i>Plate</i> .		MUSIC NOTES	1158
2nd Lieut. W. A. J. Davis (1911).		THE PRIZE DEBATE.....	1159
CURRENT EVENTS	1146	ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1915.....	1163
The New General of the Jesuits— <i>Plate</i> .		SHROVETIDE PLAY	1166
OLD ALUMNI.....	1148	LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	1168
		O.T.C. NOTES	1168
		THE NAVAL WAR— <i>Plate</i>	1169
		REVIEWS	1173

WAR OFFICE,

March 27th, 1915.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been graciously pleased to confer the **Military Cross** on the undermentioned Officer in recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty, whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force:—

LIEUTENANT P. G. J. MOSTYN,

2nd BATTALION, ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

For gallantry, ability, and devotion to duty, especially on the 9th instant, when two men of his patrol were wounded, he remained with the seriously wounded man, and eventually carried him a distance of 150 yards into cover, whilst exposed to a very heavy fire.

On the 6th and 8th instant, he performed gallant services in reconnoitring the enemy's trenches near Bois Grenier, obtaining valuable information.

MAJOR-GENERAL ED. S. BULFIN, C.B., C.V.O.

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The appointment of Major-General Edward Stanislaus Bulfin, C.B., C.V.O., to the vacant Colonelcy is much appreciated by the Regiment. It is, in one sense, unique—he has never commanded a Battalion. That misfortune he brought upon himself by brilliant work on the Staff, but for which he might now be commanding our 1st Battalion. Promotion has (of late) come rapidly, and he was qualified for the Colonelcy just as it became vacant.

He was born at Woodtown Park, Rathfarmham, co. Dublin, on the 6th November, 1862, and educated at Stonyhurst College, whence he proceeded in 1881 to Dublin University. He entered the *Armagh Militia*, and, passing into the Army, was gazetted to the XIXth on the 12th of November, 1884, and posted to the 2nd Battalion, then at the Curragh. He embarked for India with that Battalion, 31st December, 1889, and first saw active service in Burmah, when he took part in the relief of Fort Morton and Sima (Burmese medal and clasp). Promoted Captain, 30th January, 1895, he was invalided home the following year, and did a tour of service at the Dépôt. In 1898 he was appointed Garrison Adjutant at Dover, and in November embarked for South Africa with General Sir William Butler, as Assistant Military Secretary.

When the Boer War broke out and Sir William returned to England (August, 1899), Captain Bulfin remained in South Africa on special service; and in November was made Brigade Major, *9th Infantry Brigade*; proceeding to the front, he served continuously throughout the campaign. As Brigade Major he was present at the actions of Belmont, Graspan, Modder River and Magersfontein, and also at Rhenoster and Lindley, and the operations in the Western Transvaal. When the *9th Brigade* was converted into a "Column" Captain Bulfin became D.A.A.G. Subsequently he went as Staff Officer to Brigadier-General Gilbert Hamilton, who, on getting command of a Cavalry Brigade, made Captain Bulfin his Brigade Major. In this capacity he took part in the operations on the Natal and Zululand frontiers and in the Eastern Transvaal.

Promoted Brevet-Major, 29th November, 1900, he was appointed in December, 1901, to command a mobile column operating in the south of the Orange River Colony, where it was kept busy until ordered north to join General Rochford at Bloemhof. Here Major Bulfin's column took part in the surprise at dawn of Switzer Reinike, the clearing of the Western Transvaal and the last big drive under Sir Ian Hamilton.

He was mentioned in despatches three times (*London Gazette*, 26th January, 1900), and given Brevets as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel (26th June, 1902), and received the Queen's Medal (four clasps) and King's Medal (two clasps).

On his return to England, Lieutenant-Colonel Bulfin was appointed D.A.A.G. 2nd Division at Aldershot (October, 1902), and held that post (having meanwhile been given a Majority in the *Manchester Regiment*) until October, 1904, when he was transferred to the *Royal Welsh Fusiliers* as Second-in-Command. Promoted Brevet-Colonel in November, 1906, he returned to the Cape as A.A. and Q.M.G., and obtained the substantive Rank of Colonel, 4th July, 1908. On the visit of the Duke of Connaught to South Africa, in 1910, Colonel Bulfin was made a C.V.O., and presented with the Union Medal for his services in connection with that visit. In December, 1910, he went on half-pay, and the following June was appointed to command the *Essex Territorial Infantry Brigade*. On June 30th, 1913, he was given command of the *2nd Infantry Brigade* (of which our *2nd Battalion* then formed part), at Blackdown, and with this Brigade he proceeded to France last August. Of the present campaign it is enough to say that he has been mentioned frequently in despatches, promoted to Major-General for Distinguished Service in the Field, and given the command of the *28th Division*, now forming at Winchester.

Major-General Bulfin was married at St. James's, Spanish Place, W., on January 11th, 1898, to Frances Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. F. W. Loneragan, and has a son and a daughter.

STONYHURST AND THE WAR.

ARMY HONOURS.

Victoria Cross: LIEUT. M. J. DEASE.

Military Cross: CAPT. J. A. LIDDELL; LIEUT. P. G. J. MOSTYN.

Distinguished Service Order: MAJOR W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT.

Companion of the Bath: LIEUT.-COLONEL H. J. ROCHE.

MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. S. BULFIN, C.B., C.V.O. (*Three Times*).

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. J. ROCHE, C.B.

MAJOR W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O. (*Twice*).

MAJOR H. SIDNEY.

CAPTAIN R. P. BUTLER.

CAPTAIN R. C. MAYNE.

CAPTAIN H. A. J. ROCHE.

CAPTAIN E. R. L. CORBALLIS.

CAPTAIN J. A. LIDDELL.

LIEUT. M. J. DEASE, **V.C.**

LIEUT. C. H. LIDDELL.

LIEUT. W. ST. J. COVENTRY.

LIEUT. J. ROCHE-KELLY.

CORPL. R. B. HAWES.

SOME O.S. AT THE FRONT OR IN THE FORCES.

The following list of O.S.'s who are serving in the Forces of the Empire is herewith published. An additional list will appear in the next number of the Magazine. The asterisk denotes those of whom we have knowledge that they are actually at the front.

ALLEN-HAYNES, W. E. (1891), Lieut.—A.S.C.

AMOROSO, M. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—95th Brigade
R.F.A.

ANDERSON, F. O. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service)
Batt. E. Lancashire Regt.

*ARBUTHNOTT, J. G. (1905), Sub-Lieut.—H.M.S.
Venerable.

*ARCHER-SHEE, G. (1905), Lieut.—3rd Batt. S.
Staffordshire Regt.; **wounded and missing**.

*AUBREY, G. V. A. Capt.—French Army.

AYLMER, G. (1890), Capt.—A.S.C.

BAMFORD, E. J. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—13th (Service)
Batt. Rifle Brigade.

BAMFORD, H. J. (1901), Capt.—Divisional Ammunition
Column, 3rd North Midland Brigade,
R.F.A.

BAMFORD, O. J. (1894), Capt.—6th Batt. North
Staffordshire Regt.

BARKER, F. B. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—R.E.

BARRON, E. A. W. (1887), 2nd Lieut.—6th Reserve
Regt. of Cavalry.

BARTON, G. H. R. (1903), 2nd Lieut.

BELLASIS, J. H. (1892).—South African Forces.

BELLASIS, R. (1894).—South African Forces.

*BELLASIS, W. J. (1894).—East African Mounted
Infantry; **killed**.

BELLEW, Sir H. C. G. (1877), Lieut.-Col.—4th
Batt. Connaught Rangers.

BELTON, A. (1870), Capt.—2nd King Edward's
Horse.

BELTON, E. (1877).—Public Schools Special Corps.

BELTON, P. (1879).—Public Schools Special Corps.

- BERKELEY, E. D. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—9th Batt. *King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.)*
- BERKELEY, F. G. J. (1895), Capt.—2nd Batt. *Hampshire Regt.*
- *BERKELEY, J. J. F. (1896), Capt.—3rd Batt. *The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*
- BETHELL, A. P. (1892), Lieut.—10th Batt. *Gordon Highlanders.*
- *BICKFORD, A. L., C.I.E. (1883), Major.—56th *Punjabis.*
- BINNS, H. (1893).—10th (Reserve) *Hussars.*
- BINNS, R. L. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. *Yorkshire Regiment.*
- BLAKE, A. J. (1897), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- BLAKE, V. C. (1899), Capt.—*Irish Guards.*
- *BLISS, H. (1874).—*A.S.C.*
- *BLISS, L. (1881).—*A.S.C.*
- BLOOMFIELD, H. P. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—2nd E. *Lancashire Brigade, R.F.A.*
- BLOOMFIELD, H. S. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—6th Batt. *Norfolk Regt.*
- BLOOMFIELD, T. G. (1905).—6th Batt. *Manchester Regt.*
- BLUNDELL, F. N. (1893), 2nd Lieut.—*Lancashire Hussars.*
- BOBBETT, J. C. N. (1893).—28th Batt. *London Regt. (Artists' Rifles).*
- BODKIN, L. F. (1890), Capt.—113th *Infantry, I.A.*
- BODKIN, J. J. (1871), Capt.—*Connaught Rangers.*
- BOULTON, C. H. E. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—5th (Service) Batt. *Cameron Highlanders.*
- BOWEN, H. G. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—8th (Service) Batt. *Duke of Cornwall's L.I.*
- *BOYD, J. F. (1892), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- *BREEN, T. F. P. (1900), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- BRODRICK, A. L. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—1st *County of London Yeomanry.*
- *BRUMBY, E. F. (1911).—5th Batt. *Royal Highlanders of Canada.*
- BRUMELL, C. H. (1898).—*Demerara Artillery Corps.*
- BRUMELL, J. C. (1898).—*Demerara Artillery Corps.*
- *BULFIN, E. S., C.B., C.V.O. (1873), Major-General, Commanding 28th *Division, 5th Army Corps*; **Mentioned in Despatches (three times), wounded.**
- *BURKE, E. B. (1903), Lieut.—1st Batt. *King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*
- *BURKE, H. J. (1903), Lieut.—2nd Batt. *South Staffordshire Regt.*
- *BUTLER, P. R. (1899), Capt.—1st Batt. *Royal Irish Regt.*; **Mentioned in Despatches, wounded.**
- CALLAGHAN, E. F. (1894), Capt.—7th *London Brigade R.F.A.*
- *CALLAGHAN, G. F. (1894), Capt.—1st Batt. *Connaught Rangers*; **wounded (twice).**
- *CALLAGHAN, J. C. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. *Royal Munster Fusiliers.*
- *CALLAGHAN, S. C. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Flying Corps.*
- CAMERON, E. K. (1908), Capt.—7th (Service) Batt. *Cameron Highlanders.*
- CANNON, P. C. (1908).—5th Batt. *The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)*
- CANNON, R. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Wiltshire Regt.*
- *CARBONEL, A. J. (1902).—*French Army.*
- CARNEGIE, C. J. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—9th (Service) Batt. *Norfolk Regt.*
- CARRINGTON, J. (1876), Major.—14th (Service) Batt. *York and Lancaster Regt.*
- CARNE, C. (1855).—*Bombay Volunteers.*
- *CARUS, F. X. (1892), Capt.—1st *East Lancashire Brigade, R.F.A.*
- *CARUS, E. L. (1887), Major.—4th Batt. *E. Lancashire Regt.*
- CASSIDY, M. B. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
- *CASSIDY, F. (1896), 2nd Lieut.—*Military Interpreter.*
- CASSIDY, O. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—6th (Service) Batt. *Royal Irish Rifles.*
- CHESTER-WALSH, H. F. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—
- CHESTER-WALSH, J. H. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
- CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, B. H. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.*
- *CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, C. H. J. (1904), Lieut.—1st Batt. *Warwickshire Regt.*; **prisoner.**
- *CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, R. C. J. (1903), Lieut.—2nd Batt. *Rifle Brigade.*
- CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, W. G. R. (1874), Lt.-Col.—5th Batt. *Yorkshire Regt.*
- *CHOPIN, A. J. (1907).—5th Batt. *Royal Highlanders of Canada.*

- *CHRONNELL, H. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. *Loyal N. Lancashire Regt.*
- CHURCHILL, F. V. S. (1880), Capt.—Attached to *King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*
- *CLANCEY, T. J. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—2nd Batt. *Border Regt.* ; **killed.**
- CLIFFORD, W. F. J. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—2nd Batt. *Irish Guards.*
- *COCKSHUTT, N. (1903).—Attached to *Royal Flying Corps.*
- COKER, H. W. (1895).—17th (Service) Batt. *King's (Liverpool Regt.)*
- COLEMAN, C. (1886)—*Royal Fusiliers.*
- COLLEY, P. W. (1899).—*Calcutta Light Horse.*
- COLLEY, F. W. (1892), Lieut.—*S. Notts Hussars.*
- COLLEY, J. W. (1888), 2nd Lieut.—1st *Welsh (Howitzer) Brigade, R.F.A.*
- COLLEY, W. J. W. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. *Bedfordshire Regt.*
- *CORBALLIS, E. R. L. (1904), Capt.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers* ; Flight Commander, *R.F.C.* ; **Mentioned in Dispatches.**
- *CORBALLY, L. W. (1890), Capt.—*R.F.A.*
- *CORMAC=WALSHE, E. J. (1904), Lieut.—2nd Batt. *Leinster Regt.* ; **killed.**
- CORMAC=WALSHE, H. I. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- *V.C. COSTELLO, E. W. (1893), Major.—22nd *Punjabis.*
- COULSTON, H. C. (1902), Lieut.—*Warwickshire Yeomanry.*
- *COULSTON, J. H. C. (1897), Capt.—3rd Batt. *King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)* ; **wounded and prisoner.**
- COURY, G. G. A. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. *South Lancashire Regt.*
- *COVENTRY, W. ST. J. (1907), Lieut.—1st Batt. *Bedfordshire Regt.* ; **Mentioned in Dispatches, wounded and missing.**
- COX, R. C. (1867), Colonel.—7th (Service) Batt. *Inniskilling Fusiliers.*
- *COX, R. G. S. (1904), Lieut.—2nd Batt. *Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.*
- *CRABTREE, J. (1907).—11th (Service) Batt. *East Lancashire Regiment.*
- CRAVEN, A. (1902).—30th Batt. *Canadian Contingent.*
- CRAWFORD, C. B. (1905), Lieut.—5th (Service) Batt. *Oxford and Bucks. Light Infantry.*
- *CREAN, T. (1894), Capt.—1st Batt. *Northamptonshire Regt.*, attached to *Royal Flying Corps* ; **killed.**
- CREAGH, P. H. (1891), Capt.—*Leinster Regt.*
- *CREAGH, T. (1892), Capt.—1st Batt. *Manchester Regt.* ; **killed.**
- *CUFFEY, M. E. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—3rd (Reserve) Batt. *Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*
- D'ABADIE, L. (1887).—*Sportsman's Batt. (Royal Fusiliers).*
- DALY, A. P. V. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. *Connaught Rangers.*
- DALY, J. (1906).—*North Irish Horse.*
- *DANSON, J. F. (1905).—*Motor Cycle Despatch Rider, 5th Signal Section.*
- DAVIS, F. (1895), Capt.—*Western Cavalry (Canadian).*
- *DAVIS, W. A. J. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. *East Surrey Regiment* ; **killed.**
- DAY, S. C. (1909), 2nd Lieut.
- *D'ARCY, J. C. (1895), 2nd Lieut.—*R.H.A.* ; **wounded.**
- DAWSON, A. T. (1896), Lieut.—3rd *Highland (Howitzer) Brigade, R.F.A.*
- DAWSON, R. G. (1896), Major.—1st *Scottish Horse.*
- *V.C. DEASE, M. J. (1903), Lieut.—4th Batt. *Royal Fusiliers* ; **Mentioned in Dispatches, Victoria Cross, killed.**
- DE BURY, H. R. V. (1882), Capt.—*Canadian Forces.*
- *DE MUN, Comte A. (1887).—*French Army.*
- DE TRAFFORD, E. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. *South Staffordshire Regt.*
- *DE TRAFFORD, H. J. (1888), Capt.—2nd Batt. *S. Staffordshire Regt.*
- DE TRAFFORD, H. M. (1894).—*Queen's Rifles (Canadian).*
- *DE TRAFFORD, O. (1895), Capt.—1st Batt. *S. Staffordshire Regt.* ; **prisoner.**
- *DE TRAFFORD, T. C. (1891), Capt.—2nd Batt. *Royal Fusiliers* ; **wounded and missing.**
- DIGBY, E. (1870), Major.—7th (Service) Batt. *Bedfordshire Regt.*

- *DIGBY-BESTE, H. (1894), Lieut.—*Royal Indian Marine*—H.M.S. *Lawrence*.
- *DILLON-CARBERRY, A. L. (1882), Major.—*R.A.M.C.*
- DIXIE, G. D. (1894), Capt.—*5th Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers*.
- *DOBSON, A. F. O. (1903), Lieut.—*8th Batt. Sherwood Foresters*.
- *DOBSON, J. S. (1901)—*5th Batt. Cheshire Regt.*
- *DOBSON, T. Y. (1895), Sub-Lieut.—*R.N. Brigade*; **wounded and prisoner.**
- DUPLESSIS, G. L. J. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—*7th Batt. Hampshire Regt.*
- *ELLIS, C. H. (1883), Major.—*A.P.D.*
- ESMONDE, J., M.P. (1873), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- EYRE, H. V. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—*The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)*
- *EYRE, J. B. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*Grenadier Guards*; **wounded.**
- EYSTON, G. E. T. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*3rd Batt. Dorsetshire Regt.*
- FANNING, W. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*1st Batt. Herefordshire Regt.*
- *FARRELLY, J. L. (1909).—*18th Mounted Rifles, S. African Defence Force.*
- FARRELLY, F. J. (1909).—*18th Mounted Rifles, S. African Defence Force.*
- *FARREN, W. I. G. (1902), Lieut.—*3rd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*
- FERGUSON, S. H. J. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—*General List.*
- FIDDES, J. A. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*
- *FITZPATRICK, D. T. J. (1909), Lieut.—*3rd Batt. S. Staffordshire Regt.*; **killed.**
- FINEGAN, H. M. (1904), Capt.—*8th (Irish) Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)*
- FINNIGAN, J. (1896).—*1st (City) Batt. Manchester Regt.*
- *FILOSE, A. A. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Indian Army, attached to 4th Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)*
- FITZGERALD, T. (1897).—*19th Alberta Dragoons.*
- FLINN, F. S. (1905).—*6th Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)*
- FLYNN, F. T. J. R. (1913), 2nd Lieut.—*3rd Batt. Cheshire Regt.*
- *FLOYD, B. E. (1900), Lieut.—*116th (Heavy) Battery, R.G.A.*
- FOGARTY, W. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*South Irish Horse.*
- *FORD, J. P. W. (1892), Capt.—*26th (Heavy) Battery, R.G.A.*; **wounded.**
- FORDER, C. J. (1900).—*1st Batt. London Regt.*
- FOX, R. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—*4th Batt. S. Lancashire Regt.*
- GALLWEY, Sir T. J., K.C.M.G. (1867), Surgeon General.—*P.M.O., Bramsholt Camp, Hants.*
- GARMAN, J. D. (1889), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- GETHIN, R. P. W. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*3rd (Reserve) Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers.*
- *GIBBONS, C. B. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*2nd Batt. Royal Irish Regt.*; **wounded and missing.**
- *GILBEY, J. N. (1899), Capt.—*2nd Batt. Welsh Regt.*; **wounded.**
- GORDON, C. A. (1892).—*8th (Service) Batt. Royal Scots.*
- GREEN, D. F. (1890), 2nd Lieut.—*8th (Service) Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers.*
- *GREEN, S. L. (1903), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- GRIFFIN, C. J. (1904).—*7th Hussars.*
- GRIFFIN, R. M. J. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—*R.G.A.*
- GWYN, A. J. J. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*3rd (Reserve) Batt. Norfolk Regt.*
- HARDY, A. T. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*5th (City) Batt. Manchester Regt.*
- HARRINGTON, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1882).—*11th Batt. S. Lancashire Regt.*
- HARRISON, J. B. (1901).—*South African Forces.*
- *HARRISON, J. L. (1901).—*2nd Batt. Transvaal Scottish.*
- HARRISON, P. F. (1895), Capt.—*Ammunition Col. "I" R.H.A., (India).*
- *HASKETT-SMITH, V. A. P. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*3rd Batt. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.*
- *HASTINGS, L. M. (1892), Corpl.—*South African Imperial Light Horse.*
- HASTINGS, N. H. B. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*8th (Service) Batt. Gloucestershire Regt.*
- HAWE, J. A. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*4th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*

- *HAWES, R. B. (1906).—*Motor Cycle Despatch Rider, 3rd Army Headquarters, Signal Company ; Mentioned in Dispatches.*
- HAY, F. T. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers.
- HAY, W. (1895).—7th Batt. British Columbia Regt.
- *HEMELRYK, C. J. (1902).—A.S.C.
- *HEMELRYK, G. (1891), Sergt.—Motor Division, 73rd Company A.S.C.
- *HEMELRYK, P. H. (1886), Major.—7th Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)
- HILLMAN, J. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Reserve) Batt. Essex Regt.
- HODGSON, T. G. (1887), Major.—18th (Service) Batt. Manchester Regt.
- *HOLLAND, V. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—Military Interpreter.
- HOLTON, C. F. (1904).—5th Batt. N. Staffordshire Regt.
- HOPER-DIXON, P. (1907).—2nd (C.O.L.) Batt. Royal Fusiliers.
- *HOWARD, W. J. H. (1903), Capt.—2nd Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)
- HUDSON, C. A. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—9th Batt. South Wales Borderers.
- HUGHES, T. V. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Lowland Ammunition Column, R.F.A.
- HULL, E. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—2nd W. Lancashire Brigade R.F.A.
- HULL, G. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—2nd W. Lancashire Brigade, R.F.A.
- HULL, J. V. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.
- INNES, J. G. A. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—9th (Service) Batt. E. Lancashire Regt.
- *JARRETT, A. F. V. (1894), Capt.—Attached to 23rd Mountain Battery (Indian Exped. Force) R.G.A. ; **wounded.**
- *JARRETT, A. V. (1889), Capt.—2nd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.
- *JARRETT, C. B. B. (1883), Major.—1st Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers ; **killed.**
- *JARRETT, H. C. D. (1886), Major.—19th Punjabis, attached to 57th Rifles.
- JERRARD, A. G. A. (1887), Major.—3rd Batt. Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry.)
- *JODRELL, F. J. (1904).—180th Battery R.F.A.
- *JOHNSTON, F. E. (1887), Colonel.—2nd Batt. N. Staffordshire Regt.
- *JONES, R. L. (1898), Lieut.—H.M.S. *Triumph.*
- *JUMP, H. (1900), Capt.—1st (Royal) Dragoons ; **wounded and prisoner.**
- *KANE, J. J. A. (1891), Capt.—2nd Batt. Devonshire Regt., Squadron Commander, Royal Flying Corps ; **killed.**
- KANE, R. (1891).—Public Schools Special Corps.
- *KEILY, C. (1892), Lieut.—H.M.S. *Philomel.*
- *KEILY, F. P. C. (1884), Major.—125th Napier Rifles.
- KELLY, J. E. (1905).—North Staffordshire Regt.
- V.C. KENNA, P. A., D.S.O., A.D.C. (1879), Brig.-Gen. (Temporary).
- KENNEDY, E. R. (1907), Lieut.—18th Infantry Indian Army.
- *KENNY, G. W. (1881), Major.—1st Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- KENNY, P. W. (1899), Capt.—Intelligence Department, War Office.
- KENNY, J. M. J. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.
- *KERWICK, J. A. (1906), Lieut.—80th Battery R.F.A.
- KIRBY, E. B. (1891), Capt.—3rd W. Lancashire Brigade R.F.A.
- *KIRBY, L. H. (1890), Sub-Lieut.—H.M.S. *Cyclops.*
- *LATHAM, O. W. (1910).—R.N. *Brigade.*
- *LANGDALE, C. A. J. S. (1887), Capt.—2nd Batt. West Riding Regt. ; **wounded.**
- LANGDALE, P. (1873), Lieut.-Col.—E. Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.
- LANGTON, G. P. (1897), Lieut.—R.F.A.
- *LAWRENCE, S. B. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—R.F.A. ; **wounded.**
- LALOR, N. P. O'G. (1878), Major.—Indian Medical Service.
- LAVELLE, P. J. A. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—12th Batt. Highland L.I.
- LEAKE, E. L. W. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers.
- *LE BRASSEUR, J. H. (1904), Lieut.—R.F.A.
- LEE, J. C. (1907).—7th Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)
- LEICESTER, P. A. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—11th (Service) Batt. Worcestershire Regt.

- *LESCHER, F. G. (1900), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
 LEWIS, J. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*3rd E. Lancashire Brigade, R.F.A.*
 LEYLAND, G. F. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*10th (Service) Batt. Cheshire Regt.*
- *LIDDELL, C. H. (1905), Lieut.—*15th Hussars ; Mentioned in Dispatches.*
 *LIDDELL, J. A. (1900), Capt.—*3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ; Mentioned in Dispatches, Military Cross.*
 *LIVINGSTONE, H. B. (1907).—*Military Interpreter.*
 *LOCHRANE, N. L. (1897), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
 *LUCIE-SMITH, E. W. (1898), Lieut.—*Royal Warwickshire Regt.*
 *LUCIE-SMITH, J. A. (1898), Capt.—*7th (Service) Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*
 LUMSDEN, C. B. (1896), Capt.—*10th (Service) Batt. Norfolk Regt.*
 LUMSDEN, H. P. H. (1895), Lieut.—*Gordon Highlanders.*
 *LYNCH, H. J. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*1st Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*
 *LYONS, J. D. (1887), Capt.—*Royal Horse Guards.*
- MACARDLE, J. R. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
 MCARDLE, P. P. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*8th (Service) Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.*
 MACAULAY, D. I. M. (1881), Major.—*1st Bengal Lancers.*
 MACCABE, J. F. (1889), Sub-Lieut.—*R.N.V.R.*
 *MACCARTHY, I. A. O. (1880), Major.—*R.A.M.C.*
 MACCARTHY MORROGH, D. F. (1880), Major.—*4th Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers.*
 *MCCARTHY O'LEARY, H. W. D. (1897), Capt.—*2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers.*
 MCCARTHY O'LEARY, J. (1892), Capt.—*1st Batt. S' Lancashire Regt.*
 *MCCARTHY O'LEARY, W. F. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*3rd. Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers.*
 MCCUSKER, H. J. (1903), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
 *MCCUSKER, J. (1899), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
 *MCELLIGOTT, G. L. M. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*3rd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers.*
 MCGAHEY, M. J. (1912).—*(Public Schools) Batt. Royal Fusiliers.*
- *MCGINITY, F. G. (1896).—*1st (Reserve) King Edward's Horse.*
 *MCGUIRE, C. A. (1898), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
 MCGUIRE, E. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—*11th (Service) Batt. Highland Light Infantry.*
 MCKAY, G. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Anglesey R.E.*
 MCKEEVER, J. (1892).—*Royal Horse Guards.*
 *MC SHEEHY, L. J. P.G. (1893).—*Paymaster H.M.S. Adventure.*
 *MACGRATH, R. P. F. D. (1892), Lieut.—*3rd-Batt. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.) ; wounded.*
 MACKESY, J. P. (1883), Major.—*R.E.*
 *MAGNIER, W. J. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*7th (Service) Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers.*
 MAKEPEACE, A. M. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*7th (Service) Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.*
 MANLEY, M. (1880).—*Lovat's Scouts.*
 *MANNERS, C. M. S. (1895), Capt.—*Wellesley Rifles.*
 MANNERS, R. H. (1893), Capt.—*106th Hazara Pioneers.*
 MANSFIELD, E. L. (1890), Capt.—*7th (Service) Batt. Northamptonshire Regt.*
 *MANSFIELD, H. M. L. (1890), Capt.—*112th Battery R.F.A., attached to Royal Flying Corps ; wounded.*
 MARR, L. J. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*Lancashire (Fortress) Royal Engineers.*
 MARSDEN, F. W. (1873), Major.—*2nd E. Lancashire Brigade R.F.A.*
 *MARTIN, J. H. B., M.B., B.A. (1891), Surgeon.—*H.M.S. Inflexible.*
 MARTIN, H. (1898).—*18th (Service) Batt. (1st Public Schools) Royal Fusiliers.*
 MASSEY-LYNCH, T. S. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*10th Batt. King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regt.*
 MATHER, R. (1899), Lieut.—*5th Batt. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*
 MAUDE, A. P. (1911), Lieut.—*15th (Service) Batt. Rifle Brigade.*
 MAUDE, R. H. E. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*London Div. Transport and Supply Column.*
 *MAXWELL-SCOTT, W. J., D.S.O. (1885), Major.—*2nd Batt. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) ; Mentioned in Dispatches (twice), Distinguished Service Order.*



The Rev. MICHAEL KING, S.J., O.S. 1869.
Military Chaplain, No. 12 General Hospital, France.

- *MAXWELL-SCOTT, H. F. J. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—48th *Highlanders (Canadian)*.
 MAXWELL-STUART, E. J. (1902), Lieut.—13th (Service) *Batt. East Yorkshire Regt.*
 MAXWELL-STUART, F. (1900).—*Warwickshire Yeomanry*.
 *MAXWELL-STUART, H. (1908).—*East African Forces*.
 MAXWELL-STUART, J. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—3rd *Batt. Duke of Wellington's (W. Riding Regt.)*.
 *MAXWELL-STUART, W. J. P. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—4th *Batt. Royal Sussex Regt.*
 *MAYNE, R. C. (1900), Capt.—A.S.C. ; **Mentioned in Dispatches**.
 MELDON, J. A. (1887), Major.—4th *Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers*.
 MELDON, L. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.
 *MELDON, P. A. (1887), Capt.—33rd *Brigade R.A.*
 MELDON, W. W. (1888), Capt.—2nd *Batt. Durham Light Infantry*.
 METCALFE, E. D. (1903), Lieut.—3rd *Skinner's Horse, I.A.*
 *MON ROE, D. L. (1901), Capt.—159th *Infantry, French Army*.
 *MONTAGU, A. C. (1901), Lieut.—H.M.S. *Bulwark* ; **killed**.
 *MONTAGU, G. F. (1891), Lieut.-Commander.—H.M.S. *Shannon*.
 MONTEITH, H. J. J. L. (1889), Capt.—*Lanarkshire Yeomanry*.
 MONTEITH, J. B. L. (1890), Capt.—1st *Batt. Gordon Highlanders*.
 MONTEITH, J. F. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Welsh Fusiliers*.
 MOONEY, A. C. (1905).—*Surgeon, R.N.*
 MORIARTY, E. (1903).—13th (Service) *Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers*.
 *MOSTYN, P. G. J. (1904), Lieut.—2nd *Batt. Welsh Fusiliers* ; **Military Cross**.
 *MULATIER, J. (1908).—*French Army*.
 *MULHOLLAND, B. (1900).—9th *Battery Canadian Expeditionary Force, R.F.A.*
 *MULHOLLAND, W. (1887).—*Canadian Highlanders*.
 *MULLEN, A. F. (1896).—*King's African Rifles*.
 *MULLEN, J. C. (1894).—*East African Mounted Rifles*.
 *MURRAY, B. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service) *Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers*.
 *MURRAY, T. D. (1901), Lieut.—1st *Batt. Leinster Regt.* ; **wounded**.
 NAUGHTON, L. (1907).—R.A.M.C.
 *NELSON, H. H. (1898), Lieut.—3rd *Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers*.
 NELSON, J. H. (1893), 2nd Lieut.—1st *London (C.O.L.) Brigade, R.F.A.*
 *NELSON, W. H. (1893), Lieut.—R.F.A.
 NEWDIGATE, B. H. (1878), Lieut.—8th (Reserve) *Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.*
 *NEWDIGATE, S. F. (1890), Lieut.—H.M.S. *Victorian*.
 NICHOLSON, E. M. F. (1903).—*Bombay Volunteers*.
 NOBLE, J. B. (1878), Major.—*Royal Marines*.
 *Nolan, R. P. D. (1900), Lieut.—3rd *Batt. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)* ; **killed**.
 *O'Brien, B. C. B. (1896), Capt.—2nd *Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers* ; **killed**.
 O'BRIEN, K. R. (1907), Lieut.—17th *Batt. London Regt.*
 *O'Connor=Mallins, J. C. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—2nd *Batt. Connaught Rangers* ; **killed**.
 O'CONNOR, T. J. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—4th *Batt. Highland Light Infantry*.
 ODDIE, W. P. (1911).—*E. Surrey Regt.*
 *O'DONOGHUE, G. C. P. R. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—3rd (Reserve) *Batt. Connaught Rangers*.
 *O'DUFFY, K. E. (1905), Lieut.—7th (Service) *Batt. Munster Fusiliers*.
 OGILVIE, C. S. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*Scottish Horse*.
 O'HEA, J. J. (1897).—2nd *King Edward's Horse*.
 O'KELLY, C. (1904).—*Public Schools and University Corps*.
 O'KELLY, E. DE P. (1871), Major.—12th *Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers*.
 *O'KELLY, H. DE P. (1882), Capt.—18th *Hussars*.
 *O'MALLEY, T. F. (1903), Lieut.—2nd *Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers* ; **wounded and prisoner**.
 *O'MEARA, A. E. (1894), Capt.—(Manchester *Regt.*) *W. African Frontier Force*.
 O'NEIL, B. D. (1909).—R.G.A. (*Australian*).

- *O'REILLY, F. P. (1898), Lieut. in command of *Torpedo Boat "II"*
- *PARKER, G. E. A. (1905), Lieut.—1st Batt. *S. Staffordshire Regt*; **killed.**
- PARKER, G. T. (1900).—*Calcutta Light Horse.*
- PARSONS, E. R. (1902), Corporal.—4th (Public Schools') Batt. *Royal Fusiliers.*
- PARSONS, E. V. (1903), Corporal.—4th (Public Schools') Batt. *Royal Fusiliers.*
- PEARSE, S. A. Major (O.C. Stonyhurst O.T.C. since 1909).—9th (Service) Batt. *E. Lancashire Regt.*
- *PASTRÉ, G. (1910).—13th Dragoons, *French Army.*
- *PERRAM, G. T. C. (1898), Capt.—*R.G.A.*
- PERRAM, H. C. (1898), Lieut.—84th *Punjabis.*
- *PETRE, J. J. (1909), Flight Sub-Lieut.—*R.N. Air Service.*
- PIEHLER, P. H. (1901).—*Public Schools' Special Corps.*
- PIGACHE, D. L. G. (1906), Lieut.—*Public Schools Batt. (Royal Fusiliers).*
- PINTO-LEITE, A. J. (1894), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- PINTO-LEITE, H. M. (1898), Lieut.—2nd London (C.O.L.) *Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.*
- PLACE, A. D. (1895), Lieut.—6th (Service) Batt. *Royal Irish Regt.*
- *PLACE, E. B. (1893), Capt.—*R.F.A. (East Africa).*
- *PLACE, H. L. (1904), Lieut.—2nd Batt. *Munster Fusiliers.*
- PLACE, N. D. (1893), Capt.—8th *Rajputs.*
- PLANT, C. H. (1895), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- LOWDEN, F. C. (1897), Lieut.—*Shropshire Yeomanry.*
- LOWDEN, V. A. B. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—*Warwickshire Yeomanry.*
- POWELL, A. W. (1901).—8th (Service) Batt. *Queen's (Royal W. Surrey Regt.)*
- *PURCELL, F. C. (1900).—*R.A.M.C.*
- *QUIN, J. E. (1902).—5th Batt. *Royal Highlanders of Canada.*
- *QUINLAN, J. F. P. B. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—114th (Heavy) *Battery, R.G.A.*
- RADCLIFFE, J. H. F. (1881), Capt.—11th (Service) Batt. *Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.*
- RADCLIFFE, P. J. J. (1880), Lieut.-Col.—*R.E.*
- RADCLIFFE, P. V. A. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. *Yorkshire Regt.*
- *RADCLIFFE, R. C. J. (1882), Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
- RADLEY, H. P. (1903), Lieut.—72nd *Punjabis.*
- *RATTON, J. H. (1893), Capt.—*R.G.A. (W. African Frontier Force).*
- READER, N. (1896), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- READER, S. (1896), 2nd Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- *RILEY, R. R. (1908), Lieut.—1st Batt. *S. Staffordshire Regt.*; **prisoner.**
- *ROCHE, B. A. J. (1898), Capt.—*Royal Munster Fusiliers*; *Flight Commander, R.F.C.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches, killed.**
- *ROCHE, H. J., c.B. (1876), Lieut.-Col.—6th *Jat Light Infantry*; **Mentioned in Dispatches, Companion of the Bath.**
- *ROCHE-KELLY, J. (1898), Lieut.—*S. Irish Horse*; **Mentioned in Dispatches.**
- ROCHE-KELLY, J. A. B. (1894), Capt.—59th *Brigade R.F.A.*
- RONAN, J. G. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. *Leinster Regt.*
- *RONAN, W. J. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- *ROOKE, C. D. W. (1911), Lieut.—1st Batt. *Cameroonians (Scottish Rifles)*; **wounded.**
- *ROTTMAN, J. (1909).—28th Batt. *London R. (Artists' Rifles).*
- *RUSSELL, F. X. (1901), Lieut.—1st Batt. *Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded.**
- RUSSELL, W. R. (1898), Capt.—*Strathcona Horse (Royal Canadian Dragoons).*
- *RYAN, C. E. (1900), Lieut.—*R.F.A. (Indian Army).*
- *RYAN, D. G. J. (1899), Capt.—6th *Gurkha Rifles.*
- *RYAN, E. O. (1899).—8th Batt. 90th *Winnipeg Rifles*; **wounded.**
- RYAN, K. V. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. *Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*
- *RYAN, R. C. F. (1900), Lieut.—*H.M.S. Encounter.*
- RYAN, W. O. (1903), Lieut.—1st *South Midland (Gloucestershire) Brigade R.F.A.*
- *SAUNDERS, J. A. (1902).—28th Batt. *London R. (Artists' Rifles).*
- *SAVORY, F. R. E. (1905), Lieut.—1st Batt. *King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).*

- SHACKLES, C. F. (1909).—*R.F.A.*
- SHEPHERD, J. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—*5th (Reserve) Batt. East Lancashire Regt.*
- SHEPHERD, J. C. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*4th Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers.*
- *SIDNEY, H. G. (1890), Major.—*Northumberland Yeomanry ; Mentioned in Dispatches, wounded.*
- SIDNEY, P. (1890), Capt.—*1st Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers.*
- SMAIL, J. D. (1905), Lieut.—*2nd London Brigade R.F.A.*
- *SMITH, B. J. (1898), Capt.—*2nd W. Lancashire Brigade R.F.A.*
- SOMERS, N. T. E. (1908).—*Commonwealth Forces.*
- *SPENCER, T. J. (1904), Flight Sub-Lieut.—*R.N. Air Service ; missing.*
- *SMITH-SLIGO, A. G. R. J. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—*3rd Batt. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders ; wounded and missing.*
- STANTON, J. (1897).—*Wireless Operator, R.N.R.*
- STANANOUGH, J. (1888).—*17th (Service) Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)*
- STAPLETON, G. F. (1889), 2nd Lieut.—*9th Batt. E. Lancashire Regt.*
- STICKLAND, R. (1886), Capt.—*Cheshire Regt.*
- STAPLETON-BRETHERTON, E. (1900), Capt.—*Asst.-Superintendent Remount Service.*
- *STAPLETON-BRETHERTON, F. B. J. (1892), Major (late *Lancashire Hussars*).—*Remount Service.*
- *STAPLETON-BRETHERTON, V. F. (1908), Lieut.—*1st Field Coy. W. Lancashire Div. Engineers.*
- *STEWART, W. P. (1896), Capt.—*1st Batt. Highland Light Infantry.*
- *STORY, N. E. O. (1902).—*5th Batt. Royal Highlanders of Canada.*
- SULLIVAN, M. B. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*15th Batt. Middlesex Regt.*
- SWINDELLS, G. H. (1887), Lieut.-Col.—*4th Batt. Cheshire Regt.*
- SYNNOTT, P. (1897), Lieut.—*Royal Inniskilling Dragoons.*
- SYNNOTT, W. T. (1887), Major.—*R.F.A.*
- TANKERVILLE-CHAMBERLAYNE, P. R. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*12th Reserve Regt. of Cavalry.*
- *TARLETON, G. W. B. (1911), Lieut.—*2nd Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*
- TAUNTON, C. A. P. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*7th (Service) Batt. S. Staffordshire Regt.*
- *TAUNTON, B. T. G. (1904), Capt.—*3rd Batt. S. Staffordshire Regt.*
- *TAYLOR, L. (1904).—*6th Batt. King's (Liverpool Regiment.)*
- TEMPEST, Æ. J. (1885).—*Canadian Contingent.*
- TEMPEST, H. (1904).—*A.S.C.*
- TEMPEST, O. (1904).—*R.N. Air Service.*
- *TEMPEST, R. S. (1893), Major.—*2nd Batt. Scots Guards.*
- TEMPEST, W. J. (1900), Capt.—*6th (Service) Batt. King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.)*
- THIERENS, V. T. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*5th Batt. S. Lancashire Regt.*
- THORNTON, G. P. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*4th Batt. Scottish Rifles.*
- THORNTON, H. A. (1901).—*3rd (Public Schools') Batt. Royal Fusiliers.*
- *THOMAS, G. G. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*Military Interpreter.*
- THORP, J. (1885).—*R.N. Volunteer Reserve.*
- THWAYTES, L. L. (1910), Lieut.—*80th Carnatic Infantry Indian Army.*
- TOLHURST, J. B. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*11th (Service) Batt. W. Riding Regt.*
- TOPHAM, G. S. (1892), Lieut.—*Denbighshire Hussars.*
- TOPHAM, R. (1895), Lieut.—*18th (County of London) Batt. London Regt.*
- TRAPPES-LOMAX, B. C. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- TRAPPES-LOMAX, C. N. (1889), 2nd Lieut.—*Lancashire Hussars.*
- TRAPPES-LOMAX, E. (1886).—*British Colombia Horse.*
- TRAPPES-LOMAX, R. (1879), Capt.—*Lancashire Hussars (Reserve Regt.)*
- TRAPPES-LOMAX, R. J. (1891), 2nd Lieut.—*Military Interpreter.*
- *TRAPPES-LOMAX, T. B. (1905), Lieut.—*3rd Batt. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.); wounded.*
- *TRIGONA, A. S. (1899), Capt.—*2nd Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*
- *TRISCOTT, C. (1899).—*Despatch Rider.*

TROUP, F. C. A. (1898), Lieut.—85th Company R.G.A.

TUKE, R. J. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—*The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)*

*VAN CUTSEM, E. C. L. (1883), Capt.—2nd Batt. *King's Royal Rifle Corps*; **wounded**.

*VAUGHAN, C. J. (1892), Major.—*Royal Engineers (Monmouth)*.

*VERDON, F. R. (1890), 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. *Manchester Regt.*

WADDINGTON, J. (1892), 2nd Lieut.—8th Batt. *King's (Liverpool Regt.)*

*WALMESLEY-COTHAM, J. (1892), Capt.—5th Batt. *Manchester Regt.*

WALMESLEY, O. N. (1907).—*Prob.-Flight Sub-Lieut., R.N.A.S.*

WALTON, J. C. (1883), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.

Walton, J. C. (1892).—*Singapore Volunteer Artillery*; **killed**.

WATERTON, C. R. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. *Bedfordshire Regt.*

WATERTON, E. M. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. *Bedfordshire Regt.*

WATERTON, J. C. (1906), Lieut.—5th Batt. *Bedfordshire Regt.*

*WATTS, R. J. (1889), Lieut. — *Worcestershire Yeomanry*.

WELD, E. J. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—R.F.A.

WELD, F. J. (1881).—*Malay States Volunteer Rifles*.

*WELD, J. (1895).—6th Batt. *King's (Liverpool Regt.)*

*White, E. E. (1892), Capt.—1st Batt. *Northamptonshire Regt.*; **killed**.

WHITE, J. J. (1874), Capt. (*late Shropshire Light Infantry*).—*Remount Service*.

WHYTE, J. F. (1874), Lieut.-Col.—*Indian Army*.

WIGZELL, H. (1907).—1st (Public Schools') Batt. *Royal Fusiliers*.

WILLIAMS, G. A. S. (1885), Major.—4th Batt. *S. Staffordshire Regt.*

*Wildsmith, L. C. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—12th (County of London) Batt. *Queen Victoria's Rifles*; **killed**.

*WILSON, L. S. (1908).—5th Batt. *Royal Scots*.

WITHALL, B. J. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—15th (Service) Batt. *Royal Fusiliers*.

WITHALL, J. J. (1903).—9th (County of London) Batt. *Queen Victoria's Rifles*.

WOODROFFE, A. J. (1881), Major.—R.E.

*WORSLEY, N. (1898).—R.E.; **wounded**.

WORTHINGTON, B. (1905).—*Calcutta Light Horse*.

*YONGE, W. H. N. (1895), Lieut.—H.M.S. *Zelandia*.

UDALL, W. (1899).—*King's (Liverpool Regt.)*

AT WOOLWICH.

GRIFFIN, R. M. J. (1911).

SLATTERY, H. F. (1909).

SMITH, D. (1910).

AT SANDHURST.

ANDERSON, P. (1907).

BARROW, W. (1907).

FFRENCH, A. E. (1912).

FRENCH, H. V. (1907).

GWYN, R. J. (1910).

MAHONY, N. E. B. (1914)

RYAN, E. T. (1905).

MILITARY CHAPLAINS.

The Rev. M. KING, S.J. (1869), Infantry Base Depôt, Rouen.

The Rev. W. FITZMAURICE, S.J. (1891), France.

The Rev. C. RAYMOND-BARKER, S.J. (1875).

SOME O.S. PROMOTIONS.

We are pleased to notice in the *London Gazette* the promotions and appointments of the following O.S.'s published since our last issue :—

- Lieut. P. SIDNEY to be Captain, Jan. 2nd.
 Lieut. H. J. BAMFORD to be Captain, Dec. 16th.
 2nd Lieut. F. C. PLOWDEN to be Lieutenant, Feb. 17th.
 2nd Lieut. J. H. NELSON to be Lieutenant, Feb. 22nd.
 Major (temporary Colonel) F. E. JOHNSTON to be a Brigade Commander, Sep. 1st.
 Lieut. F. G. J. BERKELEY to be Captain, Oct. 31st.
 Lieut. B. T. G. TAUNTON to be Captain, Feb. 1st.
 2nd Lieut. A. B. MAUDE to be Lieutenant, Jan. 29th.
 2nd Lieut. L. L. THWAYTES to be Lieutenant, Oct. 24th.
 2nd Lieut. E. R. KENNEDY to be Lieutenant, Dec. 16th.
 Capt. W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O., to be Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, March 3rd.
 2nd Lieut. K. E. O'DUFFY to be Lieutenant, Jan. 28th.
 Capt. W. T. SYNNOTT to be Major, March 25th.
 2nd Lieut. H. H. NELSON to be Lieutenant, Feb. 2nd.
 2nd Lieut. J. W. COLLEY is seconded, Feb. 25th.
 2nd Lieut. E. W. LUCIE-SMITH to be Lieutenant, October 14th.
 Capt. W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O., to be Major, March 11th.
 Lieut. T. F. P. BREEN to be Captain, Feb. 2nd.
 Lieut. B. J. SMITH to be Captain, Jan. 5th.
 Lieut. J. N. GILBEY to be Captain, Feb. 1st.
 Lieut. J. H. C. COULSTON to be Captain, Feb. 2nd.
 2nd Lieut. T. B. TRAPPES-LOMAX to be Lieutenant, Feb. 2nd.
 Lieut. C. H. LIDDELL to be Aide-de-Camp (Personal Staff), March 13th.
 2nd Lieut. S. H. J. FERGUSON is transferred to General List, Feb. 23rd.
 2nd Lieut. W. I. G. FARREN to be Lieutenant, April 7th.
 Lieut. J. WALMESLEY-COTHAM to be Captain, Jan. 20th.
 Lieut. W. J. H. HOWARD to be Captain, March 11th.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

KILLED.

- LIEUT. A. C. MONTAGU, R.N.
 MAJOR C. H. B. JARRETT.
 CAPT. T. CREAN.
 CAPT. E. E. WHITE.
 CAPT. L. CREAGH.
 CAPT. H. C. H. O'BRIEN.
 CAPT. H. A. J. ROCHE.
 CAPT. J. F. A. KANE.
 LIEUT. M. J. DEASE, V.C.
 LIEUT. E. J. CORMAC-WALSHE.
 LIEUT. R. P. D. NOLAN.
 LIEUT. D. T. F. FITZPATRICK.
 LIEUT. G. E. A. PARKER.
 2ND LIEUT. T. J. CLANCEY.
 2ND LIEUT. C. J. O'CONOR-MALLINS.
 2ND LIEUT. L. C. WILDSMITH.
 2ND LIEUT. W. A. J. DAVIS.
 W. J. BELLASIS.
 P. WALTON.

WOUNDED.

- MAJOR-GENERAL E. S. BULFIN, C.B. C.V.O.,
 SUB-LIEUT. T. Y. DOBSON, R.N.R. (Prisoner of War).
 MAJOR H. G. SIDNEY.
 CAPT. R. P. BUTLER.
 CAPT. T. C. DE TRAFFORD. (Missing).
 CAPT. C. A. J. S. LANGDALE.
 CAPT. J. P. N. FORD.
 CAPT. H. JUMP (Prisoner of War).
 CAPT. G. F. CALLAGHAN.
 CAPT. E. C. L. VAN CUTSEM.
 CAPT. H. M. L. MANSFIELD.
 CAPT. J. N. GILBEY.
 CAPT. A. F. V. JARRETT.
 CAPT. J. H. C. COULSTON.
 LIEUT. T. F. O'MALLEY (Prisoner of War).
 LIEUT. C. B. GIBBONS.
 LIEUT. W. ST. J. COVENTRY (Missing).
 LIEUT. G. ARCHER-SHEE (Missing).
 LIEUT. R. P. G. O. MacGRATH.

LIEUT. C. D. W. ROOKE.
 LIEUT. T. D. MURRAY.
 LIEUT. T. B. TRAPPES-LOMAX.
 LIEUT. F. X. RUSSELL.
 2ND LIEUT. J. C. D'ARCY.
 2nd LIEUT. J. B. EYRE.
 2nd LIEUT. A. G. R. J. SMITH-SLIGO
 (Missing).
 2nd LIEUT. S. B. LAWRENCE.
 N. WORSLEY.
 E. O. RYAN.

MISSING.

FLIGHT SUB-LIEUT. T. J. SPENCER.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

CAPT. O. DE TRAFFORD.
 LIEUT. C. H. J. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE.
 LIEUT. R. R. RILEY.

Stop Press Additions.

IN THE SERVICES.

BUCKLEY, P. K. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—6th (Service)
Batt. King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).
 COURY, M. N. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt.
Lancashire Fusiliers.
 ROBERTS, C. J. (1905)—5th Batt. King's (Liverpool
Regt.).
 CLEMENTS-FINNERTY, H. (1900), Lieut.—17th
Lancers.
 MALONE, E. M. (1903), Lieut.—5th Light Infantry,
I.A.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

From an O.S. Officer at the Front.

February 6th, 1915.

We were rather heavily shelled during our last turn in the trenches and had some casualties. I had my coat torn by shrapnel while I was out laying the telephone wire. Shortly after the wire was cut by another shell and I had to repair it. It is very useful and works beautifully. Our new trenches are excellent—it is quite a pleasure to be in them.

They have been shelling us here this afternoon—no damage. Now all the men are digging up the pieces as souvenirs.

It was amusing to see some of our men playing football (400 yards behind our own firing line), when the game came to rather an abrupt conclusion, as the shelling started again; but I am sitting writing this in a very safe place.

February 12th, 1915.

I went up the line yesterday in a motor to see our 3rd Battalion. When I arrived I found that O—, whom you know so well, had just been shot through the head, and could only live a matter of hours—rotten! isn't it? It is extraordinary how callous everyone is now. I asked after a man yesterday only to be told with a wry smile that he was killed too. The officer who told me had been out here since the beginning of the war, and he apologised for appearing so callous; but he said he had lost nearly all his friends; those that were left were going one by one, and he really felt quite indifferent about it now. I think that is the way everybody feels. We are very cheerful here, but getting very bored with it all, as it is becoming so monotonous.

February 17th, 1915.

Things are extraordinarily quiet, uninteresting, and dull round here. The weather is not behaving well, and altogether we are very bored. They shell us every day, but very little damage is done.

We have been kept amused by a small interchange of chaff with the gentlemen over the way. I think I told you we hoisted a Union Jack on the Germans'

barbed wire ; well, that flew bravely for quite a long time, and then one night they summoned up courage to come and take it away. As soon as they had done this we put an iron cross of huge dimensions in the same place for those who had captured the flag. They replied by putting up in the ground between the trenches which the papers call "no man's land," models of their submarines *U21* and *U9*; we took these and launched a huge miniature in wood of the *Blücher* in a ditch within a few yards of their trench, and in a small box beside it we put all the latest cartoons from any paper we could find, also a notice asking them what Von Tirpitz had told them about the boat, and telling them that if any were hungry they had only to walk over to us and we would give them plenty to eat.

On Christmas Day they went over to different English regiments and simply "guzzled" what was given them, saying they were badly fed and that they thought the British lived like princes.

NEUVE CHAPELLE.

March 24th, 1915.

You have, of course, seen all about our show at Neuve Chapelle in the papers. My company was the first through the village of Neuve Chapelle, and my platoon was the first of the company (I wasn't adjutant then).

It was a very much bigger fight than I think anyone at home realises ; there has not been a British attack like it since the Marne.

The battle lasted four days, and didn't really fizzle out for six or seven days. We went through H—ll (to put it politely), one day when they shelled us with huge guns and small ones from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m., without a moment's rest. Of course they shelled night and day, but I think that day was the worst.

They counter-attacked us twice, once at 4-30 a.m., and again at 9-30 a.m., and we had tremendous fun then. Later on we made two more attacks, which were very costly, and, I am afraid, unproductive, but everyone in the Army, from the highest to the lowest, are full of praise for the regiment. They say that it was inconceivable that a regiment could

have been got to make the two later attacks that we made. I could write for years on this show, but I am not allowed ; it has been the experience of a lifetime. There are thousands of little details that papers don't get hold off, some amusing, some fine and some tragic that I could tell and will some day.

I saw a great many of my friends go during that battle, some next to me. I had a bullet through my hat, and was twice knocked over by shells, but I am as fit and well as ever I have been. You have no idea of the chaos of a modern battlefield after a big battle, and we have only just left it.

We were in trenches there ever since the fight. We are now going back into billets for a short time for rest.

The noise and confusion—yet it was really not confusion—at any rate, the noise of a modern battlefield is appalling, impossible to imagine ; yet one's own mind is perhaps clearer and cooler at such a time than at any other in one's life before. I felt and knew exactly what I wanted to do and exactly how to do it—funny, isn't it? I told you they counter-attacked us twice and that we had great fun there—sounds bloodthirsty?—but none of us are passionately fond of the "Deutscher," and we had them so completely beaten then that we really felt that we were getting our own back. Needless to say, their counter-attacks were a failure.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES.

Extracts from the diary of an O.S. officer of an Irish Regiment, from December 19th, 1914, to February 16th, 1915.

19/12/1914.—We left Winchester at 9 a.m. to march to Southampton. In the first mile, which took over an hour, we waded through mud and water, and after that, though we had decent roads, we also had transport troubles. Moreover, we were carrying very heavy packs. It rained all the way. . . . We got to Southampton at 4-30 p.m., and went aboard the *Lake Michigan*, 15,000 tons, which took over our 2nd Battalion earlier in the war. We sailed at 8 a.m., and not having our valises, had to do without bedding, but managed all right.

20/12/14.—Arrived at Havre 9 a.m., unloaded, and hung about docks all day. Spent the night in one of the sheds.

21/12/14.—Marched to the railway at 9 a.m. and loaded up into a very long train. The men were forty per cattle truck, officers by company messes in second class compartments. Halted at 1-30 p.m.; travelled at an average speed of 10 miles per hour. . . .

22/12/14.—Arrived at Argnes, near St. Omer at 11 a.m., unloaded, and marched the longest three miles I have known into billets at Wandreegues. It rained. Billets were cottages and barns and quite comfortable. The officers were in a monastery, and had beds. It is a small village of 400 inhabitants. The English came up just in time to save the place from the Germans in their retreat. The people say the sound of the guns shook the houses themselves. A party of Germans had a few days before arrived in an armoured motor-car, and, being thought to be English, got a great reception.

24/12/14.—Heard very heavy gun fire, which at dusk was a continuous roar. . . . The men are making fortunes for the shops; eggs are 2d. each, chickens 3 francs 50 c.; paraffin can't be bought. The people are very nice indeed to us. We see occasional aeroplanes, and a lot of motor transport on the main road, otherwise there is no sign of war. We have had more snow to-day.

26/12/14.—We got Christmas cards from the King and Queen, also Princess Mary's presents of tobacco and cigarettes and a pipe. One of our Winchester absentees found his way over and rejoined to-day.

27—30/12/14.—Digging trenches.

1/1/15.—Dug trenches 8-15 to 12 noon. Then joined left half battalion and trekked off to an inspection by French. It rained of course. We finished at 2-50 p.m., but as we returned by a short cut we did not get back till 4 p.m.

3/1/15.—Dug trenches and got fever.

4/1/15.—Bomb throwing.

5/1/15.—The men got a bath. I retire to bed with fever.

6/1/15.—Recover from fever. A German aeroplane came over and later dropped bombs on St. Omer.

7/1/15.—Girded up our loins and trekked 18 miles to Meteren. Cobbles and motors. Hot sun, which I dislike most. Meteren was the scene of an action between our cavalry and German. They did some damage with a machine gun in the Church.

8/1/15.—Trekped to Westontre and got very crowded quarters. Officers "B" company in a pub, where there is a woman with the voice of a steam whistle and the temper of a wild cat. We had a lot of trouble with her, but eventually settled down. Two spies (Belgians) were caught to-day trying to lay a telephone wire.

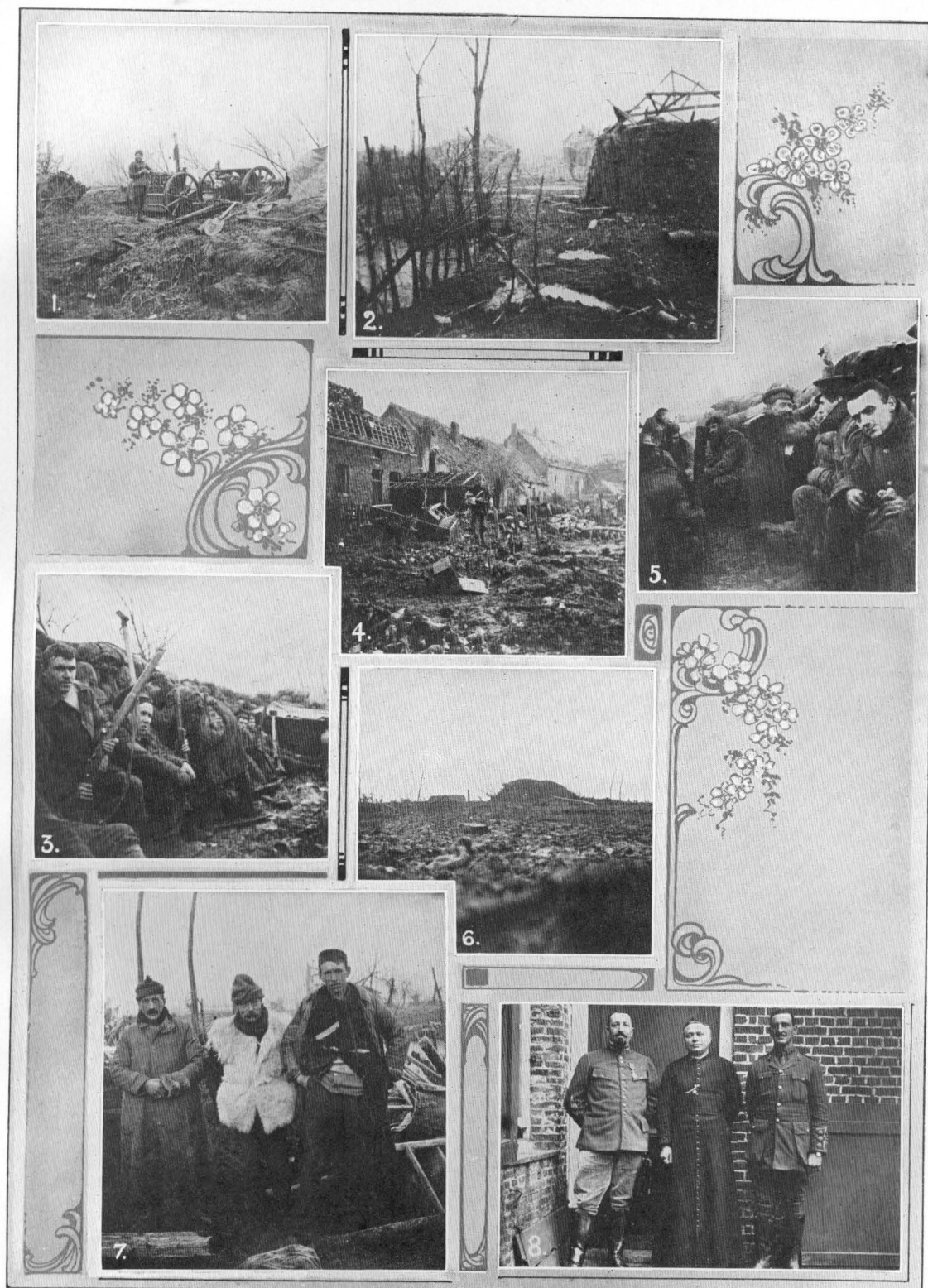
10/1/15.—Marched five miles to Dickebusch. Saw quite a big aeroplane fight to-day, first three, then three more; two bolted, one downed; remaining three shelled, and one brought down.

11/1/15.—In billets at Dickebusch. Made fascines to-day and watched enemy's 6-inch howitzer shells dropping round our batteries. Dickebusch is a large village. The church has suffered from shell fire, but village otherwise undamaged.

12/1/15.—Marched *via* Voormezele and St. Eloi into trenches, arriving about 10 p.m., and relieving the —. This involved a couple of miles along a road under stray shell fire and about a mile under rifle fire as well. Then some 200 yards of most appalling cross-country work to get into the trench. This trench is of high parapet type, with iron loopholes. Range to enemy 130 to 200 yards. No. 1 trench 20 yards, 25 men, 8 loopholes, water to knees; No. 2 trench, 15 yards, water to waist; No. 3 fire trench, 15 yards, 2 loop-holes, water to thighs. Parapet not bullet-proof, and trench liable to be enfiladed from left flank. No lateral passage to other trenches. Enemy sap towards No. 1 trench, 20 yards distant. No. 6 Platoon with me. Some little fire to-night.

13/1/15.—Short, but lively fusillade about 8 a.m., which turned into sniping till 11 a.m., when fire died down. Got some water out of trench by baling with mess tins. Mid-day to 3 p.m., intermittent shelling, shrapnel and howitzer, which did no harm. Towards dusk rifle fire increased. Casualties, *nil*; work, drainage. Enemy working at sap.

14/1/15.—N— arrived at 5 a.m. with one platoon, and went out to attack enemy sap. He found a deep trench, unoccupied, ending in a wooden door at my end, and covered over with planks at that end. He was shot at from loop-holes on ground level only a few yards away, so returned with one man killed. Later in the morning, only sniping. The baling out of the trench was interrupted by the very accurate fire of a sniper, on the left flank, and by shell fire. About 4 p.m. I saw two Germans about 100 yards away on the left flank in a position to enfilade my dug-out. Having looked at them with field glasses I got a rifle and shot both. Fagan and Murphy did good work to-day sniping. Between them they bagged eight Germans. The enemy showed himself a lot, so the former occupants of this trench cannot have been very alert. The people in front of us now are said to be Bavarians. Only one man wounded in my trench to-day; not an expanding, or inverted bullet, but a clean wound. Trench very wet to-day; we have nothing to bale it out with but mess tins, and no flares. Luckily the enemy has many, and uses them freely, thus easing our minds. He would not send them up if he meant to attack.



SCENES FROM TRENCH LIFE AT THE FRONT,
from unpublished photographs supplied to *The Stonyhurst Magazine* by
Lieut. T. D. MURRAY (O.S. 1901), 1st. Batt. Leinster Regt.

1. 18-pounders in concealed position.
2. View from the Mount, St. Eloi, showing shell pits filled with water.
3. In the trenches. Note periscope.
4. Murray in village by French graves.
5. Trench with periscope and maxim.
6. German howitzer shell exploding in the Mound, St. Eloi.
7. Lieut. T. D. Murray (1901), 1st Batt. Leinster Regt. (on right of picture).
8. Capt. H. M. L. Mansfield (1890) R.F.A. and Royal Flying Corps (on right of picture).

After dusk to-day I was shot at from my own barbed wire—most unpleasant—range less than 10 yards. We could hear the enemy talking just the other side of the parapet and could only see a few flashes to shoot at. They sent me up hand-grenades last night, but these got choked with mud and would not go off. This was in an appalling trench, where we can only just stand up and no more. The enemy would find us easy victims. The relief arrived about 10 p.m.

I got my platoon out and across the mud, a weary job, as most of them stuck in the mud up to their waists and had to be helped out. Then I returned alone to the trench to see my successor and get my kit.

On the way I met a wounded *K.R.R.* and brought him in; he was lying groaning in the mud. After that I lost my way and went off up the Ypres road about two miles till I got shot at at short range, when I bolted. A Canadian carried my kit for me back from the trenches and I got home at 5 a.m., leaving my field glasses lost in the mud.

Friday, 15/1/15.—The Battalion marched to West-ontre. I rode the doctor's pony, being unable to walk.

Saturday, 16/1/15.—Returned to Dickebusch and retrieved my kit.

Sunday, 17/1/15.—The battalion marches to Elzenvalle Platts, a small single-street village and a chateau. It is rather knocked about by shells, but has a roof and plenty of straw. There are lean-to's for shelter from shells. No lights may show by night, no smoke by day, as it is only 1,500 yards behind firing line.

Monday, 18/1/15.—Day was quiet. We are very careful about smoke and lights, and were not shelled. To-night we dug a second line of fire trenches 400 yards behind the firing line for occupation in case of a successful attack by the enemy. The *R.E.* officer looking after us was killed.

Tuesday, 19/1/15.—Dug trenches by day south of Dickebusch. The arrival in the vicinity of two German shells speeded up work for the first hour. After that the assiduous attentions of various enemy aeroplanes made us cease work and grovel in the mud. The aeroplanes kept us there for about an hour and then flew away, being satisfied that we were only mangold-wurzels.

Wednesday, 20/1/15.—At 5 a.m. we marched back to Dickebusch. I was on duty till 12 noon collecting brushwood for fascines for the *R.E.*—a very boring job.

Thursday, 21/1/15.—Fine and cold day. Four enemy aeroplanes came over and our guns made really appalling practice at them. I expect they spotted the 28th Division marching to-day from Miteren to Ypres to relieve the French on our left.

Friday, 22/1/15.—Marched into some trenches again to-night. Having done it before was not so frightened. The German shells and bullets appear to be unaimed,

and do no damage. Found my trench held by only six men of the *K.R.R.*, and full of water. Front trench not occupied for this reason. The rear, or left trench, was dry, as all sorts of stuff had been dumped in the bottom to raise it above water level. The result was only two inches of water, but also only three feet of parapet—a distinctly “unhealthy” trench, especially as for one foot from the top the parapet was not bullet-proof. Started making dams at each end of trench and baling water out. We have now scoops for the purpose.

I hold the trench with 12 men relieved every 12 hours, my platoon being 24 strong. The last time meant a loss of 18 men from exposure. My skipper has been sick with a shrapnel bullet in his foot—not serious.

Saturday, 23/1/15.—A certain amount of shooting in my vicinity. Relief for the men arrived safely at 5 a.m. At 8 a.m., having seen the usual excitement at dawn die down, Pte. FitzGerald and I bolted out of the trench to the mound—about 15 yards across open ground and then 30 yards of cover (mud) if you kept low enough. I got some food and felt better.

At 2 p.m. we two started back, but, unfortunately, the Germans spotted me and loosed off. Luckily I got down behind a small mound about two feet high. Whenever I moved any part of me I got a bullet at it. Stayed there about ten minutes, and then bolted for some better cover 75 yards behind, and got there safely. Then both returned to the mound.

This morning I was doing a little sniping, without much result, when I saw a rifle barrel gently pushed round a small mound in the German trenches. I ducked and put up my cap at the end of a rifle; it was shot at and missed, so took courage and waited for him at another loophole. In the course of half an hour he got in three misses at me, and I two at him. Operations ceased on his getting a pal to try for me in flank—very unsporting of him, as the affair was only between us two. The German trenches are continuous, with good sand-bag parapets and iron loopholes about 70 yards away.

There is no sign of the sap being continued. My wire entanglement has been removed, presumably by the enemy. I fancy he drains his trench into a continuation of mine—Beast!

Sunday, 24/1/15.—Went out with FitzGerald to fix position for snipers; got out safely. D— got hit on head and made a noise about it, attracting a lot of fire, which my parapet did not stop. J— went to top of mound to investigate and had the crown of his Balaclava shot off.

Watched the utterly useless operations of a trench-mortar—“Grasshopper”—against a German sap. Watched also a bomb thrower wasting rifle grenades.

He undoubtedly frightened the Germans, but also scared our fellows. Returned to my trench at dusk finding four long-dead Frenchmen on the way. The Germans during the day knocked down all my loopholes and some of my parapet with concentrated rifle fire. Went out to meet Canadians relieving us. They were spotted on the way and under heavy fire. When fire died down we made a bolt.

Monday, 25/1/15.—Large concourse of generals arrive and much pow-wow over the trenches. We all catch cold waiting to be catechised. The company's casualties up to date have been five wounded, but about 50 per cent. sick from exposure.

Tuesday, 26/1/15.—Marched into close support at Elzenvalle-Platts and thence to convent in Voormezelle, the trenches being weakly held owing to number of sick. Dig trenches.

Wednesday, 27/1/15.—Marched into Elzenvalle at 6 a.m. Day quiet. Dig trenches.

Thursday, 28/1/15.—About 1 a.m., shell burst in field behind us, followed by eight more, and got into lean-to's. "D" company lost seven men wounded.

Friday, 29/1/15.—My foot being bad, I toddled into Dickebusch. Looked at French battery, got lunch off O.C., and paid five francs to him at Vingt-et-un. Rode into Zevecoten from ——— with battalion for six days' rest; officers in pubs, men in huts.

Saturday, 30/1/15.—An aeroplane came over us and threw a bomb at us—no harm done.

Thursday, 4/2/15.—Start to march to trenches, but stopped in Voormezelle as enemy had broken our lines in district of 28th Division.

Occupied various stables in company with dead horses and other malodorous material.

Friday, 5/2/15.—Back to nice dry trench, D-3. Dead ground in front and enemy 200 yards away. Peaceful time. In the dead ground was a line of dug-outs holding 20 men. The trench holds 100 and one maxim.

Saturday, 6/2/15.—Spent morning shooting at loopholes in German lines. Later six of us disgraced ourselves by missing a fat German who suddenly appeared. We each got in three rounds—all misses. I fired to-day over 100 rounds, and don't suppose I hit anyone.

Sunday, 7/2/15.—Spent day taking photos of various objects of interest. W—— came down to-day at dusk and told us that Lieut. R. A. H. Mackenzie was killed to-day in No. 19 trench. In response to a telephone message, he put his head above the parapet to do observation of fire for a battery and was at once killed. He was one of our best officers and the best pal a man could have—a true Sahib and a good Catholic.—R.I.P.

Monday, 8/2/15.—Return to Dickebusch. Mackenzie was not brought in, as all stretchers required for wounded.

Tuesday, 9/2/15.—Mackenzie was brought in last night and buried with all the rites of the Church.

Wednesday, 10/2/15.—March into fairly dry trench; parapet not high enough and not bullet-proof. Enemy 60 yards away.

Thursday, 11/2/15.—Relieved from trenches. A—— was killed yesterday. He was standing up seeing his men in. A wounded man cried out, the Germans fired at the sound and hit A—— in hip and stomach.

Friday, 12/2/15.—Unsuccessful search for snipers in Voormezelle.

Saturday, 13/2/15.—Back to same trenches. Enemy hurled a few hand grenades to-day.

Sunday, 14/2/15.—At 8 a.m. this morning saw south of Ypres — Commynes Canal a party of about 100 of our men retiring. About 1 p.m. we saw a battalion attacking; they lost heavily. We could also see the puffs of smoke from the German rifles, but could not locate any decent sized body of them to shoot at. Also we could not tell where the British trenches were, and would certainly not have sent bullets into the wrong side.

All morning in trenches. Roads shelled by six-inch howitzers; little damage done.

At 3 p.m. the Germans attacked. "A" company was on the left holding three trenches.

The Germans had a sap up to about seven yards of them. One trench was shot down from their parapet while they were making tea.

The next had time to spring to arms, but after a short fight was wiped out. The third retired with a loss of about 50 per cent.

A stand was made a little further back, and the reserve machine gun was brought up, but its crew, including the officer, were shot down at once.

At the end of the day "A" company had only a subaltern and six men left. T——, O.C. of "A" company, was shot dead from his own parapet. M——, 2nd in command, was also killed.

As regards "B" company, we spotted the enemy at 10 to 15 yards, and opened fire at five yards. About 60 Germans came for M——, who had 16 men, and a Maxim that would not fire. They lay down in a ditch at seven yards and proceeded to blow us into the next county.

From D——'s trench on the right the word to retire was given, and my noble warriors did so. Most of D——'s trench had also got away.—I



Lieut. GILBERT E. A. PARKER,
2nd Batt. South Staffs. Regiment.

O.S. 1905.

Killed at Neuve Chapelle on March 10th,
AGED 20.

The deceased officer was reported by the War Office to be missing after the battle of Ypres, in October, but this proved to be incorrect, as he was then serving with his regiment in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. He was again officially reported missing under date March 10th, and this has been followed by a further intimation of the sad news of his death in the recent severe engagement with the enemy.

Lieut. Parker was only 20 years of age and a very promising young officer. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, and after several years in the Officers' Training Corps Contingent of the College he obtained his commission in August, 1913, being attached to the 3rd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment. He was promoted lieutenant in November of last year, and since the outbreak of the war had been serving with the 2nd Battalion of that regiment on patrol duty in the vicinity of Plymouth. At the end of November he joined the Expeditionary Force in France with the same battalion, which was included in the 2nd Division of the 1st Army Corps. Since December 20th Lieut. Parker had been engaged in the trenches, and was in the severe fighting which took place at Givenchy, near La Bassée, where the Germans, after capturing some of our trenches were valiantly ejected, the 1st Division of the British line bearing the brunt of the attack. In the subsequent heavy fighting during the early days of February in the same region, the main attack of the enemy was directed on the trench next to that occupied by Lieut. Parker's platoon, which suffered the loss of one killed and nine wounded. Much sympathy will be extended to Mr. and Mrs. Parker and family in their bereavement."

Letter from his Colonel announcing his death.

March 17th, 1915.

I regret to inform you that your son, although reported missing, is to everyone's firm belief, killed. We made two attacks last Wednesday on the German trenches, neither of which were successful owing to their superiority in machine guns. Your son, although not detailed to go, as his company was holding our own trenches whilst another company assaulted, could not resist the temptation of going forward when he saw an opportunity. He had asked me to let him go forward during an attack the week before, but on that occasion also his company was not told off for the attack. This is to let you know the spirit of the boy.

He was as brave a youngster as one could wish for. I am sorry to say he fell, and only a short

distance from the German wire. A brother subaltern tells me he saw him shot as he was trying to get through it. Unfortunately, too, it has been impossible to recover his body as it is too close to the German lines. I cannot tell you how my sympathy goes out to you. My losses were seven officers, five of whom were killed, and 130 men. Thank heaven, our losses in our front greatly contributed to the English success at Neuve Chapelle further North.

Letter from the C.O. of another Battalion to which Lieut. Parker had been attached.

I have read the account of your son's gallant conduct in the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, and am in no way surprised. During his service in this Battalion he was always keen and capable, and none of the other subalterns were more ready than he to go to the firing line.

Always ready and anxious to do his duty, he gave great promise of becoming a successful soldier, and had he lived would have doubtless gone far. It is from such that heroes are made. He is the third of the Special Reserve subalterns of the 3rd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment who by death has earned, during this war, a niche in the Temple of Fame.

Letter from a Military Chaplain.

6th FIELD AMBULANCE,

30th March, 1915.

I knew your son well and had a great admiration for him, not only because he was a good officer, but also a very good Catholic. He was always interested in the spiritual welfare of the soldiers in his regiment, and in that way was a great help to me. The last letter I had from him was to ask me what time his men could hear Mass on the following Sunday, and the last time I spoke to him he came to my billet to go to Confession.

I was close behind the trenches on the day of the attack, and my first question to the first wounded Stafford who returned was about your son, and then I heard the sad news. Two other young Catholic officer friends of mine were killed in the same action.

Your son fell in the open while dashing along with his men to attack the German trenches. I have heard the rank and file speaking of his conspicuous bravery on the occasion. His body has not been recovered yet. Parties were organised to creep out at night to bring in the dead, but the venture was countermanded as too dangerous, the German trenches being only 70 yards away.



2nd Lieut. LEONARD C. WILDSMITH,
12th (County of London) Batt. Queen Victoria's Rifles, O.S. 1909.
Killed in action near Ypres on March 2nd, 1915. Aged 20.

*Another Letter from his Colonel.**April 8th, 1915.*

In answer to your letter of April 3rd, I am afraid I cannot give you any consolation about your son's body being recovered. We have left that part of the line now, but I am sure it will be impossible to recover the body until we advance there. He was lying right under the German wire when he was killed. Such a thing as a truce is impossible.

I regret to say that there are many other bodies, both enemy and ours, lying along the line in nearly all places I have seen yet. I have not the least doubt that when a move is made these bodies will all be reverently buried in cemeteries. I am only too sorry not to have been able to give you more comforting news.

From a Letter of Father J. Dey, Military Chaplain of the 14th General Hospital, Boulogne, to Canon Keating.

"Would you please convey my deep sympathy to the family of Lieut. Parker. He was a nice boy, and I saw much of him at Aldershot. Just when war was declared he had tea with me in company with another subaltern of Stonyhurst, also killed.

"I have here a priest who was chaplain to the 6th Field Ambulance after I left it, and who tells me that Parker served his Mass frequently in November and December, when the 6th Brigade was resting. He was at Communion every morning. A man of the *South Staffords*, wounded at Neuve Chapelle, told me (before his death appeared in the papers), that Lieut. Parker was in command of a platoon, and was shot through the head while leading his men in a charge over the beet-field. I imagine he was killed on the spot."

From an O.S. Staff Officer, who left the 6th Brigade on February 26th for a higher appointment, in a letter written to his Father.

"I was so distressed to see that your boy is reported as killed in the unsuccessful attack which the Brigade made on the German trenches in front of Givenchy, on March 10th. I do sympathise so much with you. He was such a good boy, so very

religious, and I am quite sure he must be in heaven now, and that he died most gallantly, and in the way we all wish to die.

"I understand that our artillery failed to make the necessary gaps in the German wire entanglements, and the Brigade lost 24 officers and 600 men in vainly and most gallantly trying to get through under a murderous machine-gun fire. However, the attack drew off the attention of considerable German reinforcements from the main British attack at Neuve Chapelle further North."

2ND LIEUT. LEONARD C. WILDSMITH (1909), 12th
(County of London) Batt. Queen Victoria's Rifles.

*Killed in action near Ypres on March 2nd, 1915,
aged 20.*

Lieut. Wildsmith was at school here only two years ago and is well remembered by everyone at Stonyhurst as a lively and amiable boy. He joined the Army at the outbreak of the war, and had been at the front since December. The letters from his C.O. and his Captain, which we print below, show how gallantly he responded to the duties of his position as a soldier. Some of his letters home and to friends at the College, written from the front, indicate also, quite unobtrusively, his attachment to his religion and the support he derived from its practice in those months of strain and danger which preceded his death.

In a letter to one of the community here, dated "In the Field, 24/2/15," and delivered after his death, he gives details of his movements during the preceding six weeks.

"While in London the battalion was billeted in Roehampton Lane. I was near Manresa, and in consequence saw some of my College chums, including Father Simpson. I was also only about half an hour's walk from home.

"We landed in France on Christmas Day, and we then went up to St. Omer, where we trained for almost a month before going into the trenches; I have so far had three days in the trenches; it seemed like three years; it was awful. But I shall never regret having come out; after all, we are only

doing our duty, and if it pleases God to call me away, I am quite prepared to go.

"The General commanding our Division is General Bulfin, an old Stonyhurst boy. I suppose quite a number of the chaps are serving now. What a glorious record for the dear old College Maurice Dease has made for it!

"I only hope that those of us who are left may bring honour and glory to our *Alma Mater*.

"Do you think you could let me have a copy or two of the *Stonyhurst Magazine*? I am dying to hear some news of the 'Eagle Towers.'

"Please remember me to all my friends at Stonyhurst."

By his gallant death he has amply fulfilled his wish "to bring honour and glory to his *Alma Mater*," and his old School will not forget him.

Letter from his Commanding Officer.

I am writing to express the sympathy we all feel for you and the members of your family in the loss of your son. His conduct under fire earned the praise of those with whom he worked, and the manner of his death gives you every reason to be proud of his memory, although I fear that cannot bring you much consolation in the loss of one who was so dear to you.

The Captain of his company tells me that he has written you one or two details which he thought you would like to know, and if there are any wishes you would like attended to, I hope you will not hesitate to write and let me know them.

Letter from the Captain of his Company.

I have no doubt that by the time you receive this, you will have heard the sad news of your son's death. Will you allow me to offer you and your family my very sincerest sympathy in your great loss. Words will not express my sorrow over the tragedy which to me was perhaps made worse by my only other remaining subaltern being hit just over the heart, though not yet dead, two hours before your boy, although he did not know it, being in another trench. I am writing to you as I think you might like to know how it happened.

He was in charge of a party digging a trench and rest dug out in rear of the main trench, Tuesday morning, the 2nd of March. He was working splendidly, and setting a wonderful example to his men, but had already been cautioned as to unnecessary exposure. He became unconscious immediately he was struck, and suffered no pain, but passed peacefully away.

I can only say he died doing his duty fearlessly and well. He was much liked by his men, who brought him away at night at no small risk and trouble to themselves. I saw him then, and arranged for the R.A.M.C. motor to bring him back to our billets, which was done. I had to take my company up in support immediately after, so could not see to his burial, which took place the next day, a small party from the company laying him in his grave beside Major Hoare and Captain Studd, two other officers of our battalion. I have had a cross put up to him—just a plain wooden one, with his name, regiment, and date of death, and we are having a railing put around all three graves. They were buried in a field adjoining the Cemetery at Ypres by the hedge which separates the Cemetery from the field. I was very glad they were able to get him out of the trench. Generally it is impossible, and they have to be buried there. He was doing very well and trying very hard to keep his men together in these difficult times.

PHILIP WALTON (1892), *Singapore Volunteer R.F.A.*

Killed in the Mutiny at Singapore, on February 18th, 1915, aged 32.

In our last issue we could do no more than mention the news, received when going to press, that Philip Walton's name was among the killed in the casualty lists of the Singapore Mutiny last February.

He came to Stonyhurst in 1892 and entered University College, Oxford, in 1901, taking his Final Schools in 1904, in Modern History. After leaving Oxford he was called to the Bar, practising at Liverpool until 1912, when he went to London, and, shortly after, to Singapore. He was in his 32nd year at the time of his death.



PHILIP WALTON

(1892).

Singapore Volunteer Field Artillery.

Killed in the Singapore Mutiny on February 19th.

AGED 32.

Details of his death which have just reached England make the news all the more painful and sad, for it appears that, by an accident of a kind not infrequent in war-time, he met his death at the hands of his friends.

On February 15th a native regiment, the *5th Indian Light Infantry*, which formed the main part of the garrison, mutinied, shot two of their officers, and then commenced the indiscriminate killing of a number of civilians.

The Volunteers were dispatched to various posts, and amongst them, Philip Walton, who had joined the *Singapore Volunteer Artillery* after the outbreak of war. He was posted with other volunteers and some regulars at Mount Faber, an important signal station upon which an attack was expected. He had been there for three days at the time of the accident. On the night of the 18th, at about 11 p.m., a sentry on duty at one entrance to the Station heard a noise near at hand, turned and challenged, and saw a man carrying a rifle with bayonet fixed at the charge, appearing over the crest of the hill a few yards away.

As the man was almost on top of two sleeping members of the picquet, and no answer was received to the challenge, the sentry fired, thinking that an attempt was being made to rush the picquet with the bayonet. No attack came. The officer commanding the outposts was informed that Gunner Walton, who had been sleeping on the other side of the station, was missing. He went down the hill and found him quite dead, shot through the head.

It is thought that, in consequence of the strain of the previous days, with want of sleep, he must have been walking in his sleep, for the challenges were close and his blanket and helmet were found at different places outside the post. He had said that he had found the double work since mobilization, of office during the day and guard at night, too heavy.

His commanding officer, in a report of the accident, writes: "Gunner Walton had much impressed me by the fact that although a man of, I should imagine, slight physique, he was extremely ready to undertake any duty, and slept out in the open under heavy rain, etc., with all the strain inevitable when on

outpost duty without any complaint or grumbling, and was always ready to volunteer for any unpleasant duty."

One of the heads of his firm, writing to the family, says: "In the short time he had been here Philip had secured, by his ability and devotion to work, a reputation as an able advocate and adviser—a reputation that was growing from day to day. His loss to us, both from his personality as well as his assistance, is a great one. . . . The strain is over now, as we have men of war in port, and a regiment of territorials has arrived from Rangoon, but it has been a trying and sad time."

Another writes: "I can only say how much the firm, myself personally, and everyone who knew your brother, deplores this terrible accident. He had won the respect and affection of all with whom he came into touch, and I am convinced that he would, had he been spared, have made a mark here in his profession. Many of the natives valued him as a legal adviser very much, and two or three actually sent wreaths to his funeral."

Philip Walton's school friends will remember the active share he took in the Debating Club, one object of which has always been to promote interest among the boys on questions of the day.

This interest for him took practical shape during his stay in Liverpool. He gave his services as an officer of the Catholic Boys' Brigade attached to St. Francis Xavier's Church, and devoted all his spare time and energy to promoting the welfare of the boys of the Brigade. He founded a club which provided them with recreation on winter evenings, with the advantage of a library and savings bank, and of friendly intercourse with those in a superior station in life, encouraged them in the practice of their religious duties and offered them many safeguards during the two or three years after leaving school, years so critical in a working boy's life.

This club became eventually the Stonyhurst Settlement, so that members both of his old School and of the Catholic Boys' Brigade of St. Francis Xavier's owe him a debt of gratitude and remembrance in their prayers.

Father Joseph Browne, S.J., when Rector of Stonyhurst, laid before the Stonyhurst Association, about twelve years ago, a proposal that the College should undertake a School Mission, or Settlement, in order to give boys of the College, past and present, the same opportunity of interest and participation in work for the welfare of their poorer brethren, which is provided by most non-Catholic Public Schools of standing. Many suggestions were made at the time and since, but failed to materialise, although many old Stonyhurst boys have, individually, taken an active part in social work. It is largely due to Philip Walton's efforts that the dream has been realised within the last few years. He incessantly brought the matter before the College, and boys of recent years will remember how he used to bring parties from his club for short stays near the College to interest us in his work and to give to his boys an outing in the country with a lesson in their Faith derived from a visit to a great Catholic institution.

It was on the ground that the club in Liverpool provided special facilities for personal contact with social work that he advocated the adoption of the work by Stonyhurst.

If, as we trust, the connection with the Settlement survives the changes which will follow from the momentous events of the present, this principle should form the key-note of the work. The mutual spiritual benefit to the boys of Stonyhurst and the boys of the Club will then be a fitting memorial to a worthy son of Stonyhurst.

In a letter to a member of the Community, written on January 26th, and received after the news of his death, he says: "I am just back from ten days' holiday, necessitated by the double duty of playing at being a soldier and working as a lawyer at one and the same time; I was not ill, but merely fagged out." While he was away Lieut. Ronald Jones, R.N.R. (1898), of H.M.S. *Triumph*, whose letter we publish in this issue, called to see him. He goes on to mention that two of his partners in his firm got commissions and went home to Europe, leaving the work of the office to be done by a diminished

staff. Thus followed for him the period of strain from overwork, which only required the excitement and sleepless nights during the mutiny to bring upon him the nervous collapse with its fatal ending.

R.I.P.

CAPT. AND SQUADRON-COMMANDER J. A. KANE (1891),
2nd Batt. Devonshire Regiment and Royal Flying
Corps. Born 1880. (O.S., 1891). Served with
the Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders
from August, 1914, to March, 1915.

Killed while flying at Brooklands, on March 22nd.

John Francis Aloysius Kane, born 1880, was the third son of John Francis Kane, of Dublin and Saundescourt, Wexford, by Mary, daughter of Denis Charles O'Connor, of Cork, a well-known doctor, who was president of the British Medical Association when it met in that city. He entered the Army in 1899, obtaining his commission in the *Devon Regiment* at the outbreak of the South African War. Starting instantly to join his regiment, which had been moved from India to Ladysmith, he succeeded in getting in just before that town was completely invested, the train being fired on by the Boers as it entered. Under these circumstances he got a great reception from the officers, the more so as they remembered with esteem and regret an elder brother of his (Denis) who had belonged to that regiment, but had lost his life through a polo accident in India. During the siege the regiment distinguished itself by a splendid charge, retaking Wagon Hill from the Boers, in which affair a Catholic officer, named Masterson, received fourteen wounds, and won the V.C.

One morning, as the officers were at breakfast a shell landed in their mess, killing some outright and wounding several others, among the latter being young Kane.

After the relief of Ladysmith he was invalided home, but, recovering his strength, he went out again, and helped to finish the war. He was in

action at Lombard's Kop, Belfast, Lydenburg, etc. He received both medals, with six clasps.

Afterwards he served in Burma and Egypt, becoming Captain in 1907.

In 1914 he took up flying, and before the outbreak of the war was admitted into the *Royal Flying Corps*. He saw active service in France and Flanders, making trips over the German lines of 100 to 200 miles. He was enthusiastic about air work and scouting, saying that it "beat hunting hollow," but admitted that he did not like dropping bombs. He was promoted to command first a flight of six and later a squadron of twelve aeroplanes. In connection with organising this squadron he was back in England, when on the 22nd of March he met with a fatal accident at Brooklands, the machine diving from a height which, unfortunately was not enough to give a chance of recovering control of the machine.

Some time previously he had told a near relative that he was in the habit of praying whenever he found himself in danger. On the day in question it so happened that a London priest was down at Brooklands, and seeing that the accident must be fatal, he gave absolution; this naturally was a great consolation to the relatives. Captain Kane had three uncles members of the Irish Province of the Society of Jesus. Captain Kane considered that the English machines and airmen are better than those of any other country engaged in the war. It is expected that soon the Government will have thirty squadrons available.

The fatal accident which led to his death occurred while he was flying at a height of only 150 feet from the ground. A gust of wind tilted his machine, causing a nose-dive, which brought it to the ground with a crash and inflicted injuries on the airman from which he died almost immediately. Capt. Kane was buried at Kensal Green on March 24th, among the mourners being his sister, Mrs. Prentice, and his uncle, Fr. Robert Kane, S.J., the distinguished preacher.

R.I.P.

2ND LIEUT. W. A. J. DAVIS (1911), *4th Batt. East Surrey Regiment*.

Killed in the recent fighting near Ypres.

While going to press we received the announcement of the death of Lieut. Davis, without any details. He was educated at Wimbledon College, and was a Philosopher at Stonyhurst for one term. A full notice of him, together with a portrait, will appear in our June issue.

O.S. IN THE NAVY.

Letter from LIEUT. RONALD JONES, R.N.R. (1898).
H.M.S. *Triumph*,
THE DARDANELLES,
April 8th, 1915.

I enclose my subscription to the *Stonyhurst Magazine*, of which I have not received any since the outbreak of the war. I was in China when the war began and held a commission as sub-Lieut. R.N.R. I joined the battleship *Triumph* on August 11th, and was fortunate enough to be present at the siege and blockade of Tsing-Tau, in which we took a very active part, remaining there till the fall of the fortress.

We then proceeded to Hong-Kong for some weeks refitting. Whilst there I was promoted Lieut. We then came here and helped to demolish the outer forts and defences of the Dardanelles. Shortly afterwards we were ordered to place ourselves under the flag of Rear Admiral Peirse and attack Smyrna. Having accomplished our mission there by knocking out their forts, we returned here just in time to take part in the grand bombardment of March 18th, when we attacked the Narrows.

So, taking things all round, we are extremely lucky to have seen so much. I should like to know if it is possible to find out the names and ships in which any Stonyhurst boys are serving.

Yours, etc.,

RONALD L. JONES.

Address: H.M.S. *Triumph*, c/o G.P.O., London.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Opposite is the portrait of the newly elected General of the Jesuits, the Very Rev. Father Vlodimir Ledóchowski, from a signed photograph presented by him to the Rector, Community, and boys of Stonyhurst College. Born in 1866, at Loosdorf, in Lower Austria, he is the youngest but three of the twenty-six Generals of the Society of Jesus.

His father was Count Antoine Ledóchowski, brother of Bismarck's brave opponent, Cardinal Count Ledóchowski, Archbishop of Posen, and his mother was a de Salis-Zizers, of the family of St. Francis de Sales.

The family have been domiciled in Austria since his grandfather had been exiled from Russian Poland for his share in one of the national uprisings.

Previous to his election to the Generalate he had held the posts of Superior of the Cracow Residence and Rector of the College there. He became Provincial of Galicia in 1902, and Assistant of Germany in 1906.

Such was his reputation for ability that in the General congregation of the Order in 1906, when only 40 years of age, he received a number of votes for the Generalship. He takes over his great office in the vigour of comparative youth, and we wish him many years as ruler of the order.

At the meeting of the Clitheroe Board of Guardians, held on April 19th, Father James Pinnington, S.J. (1845), was re-elected chairman.

It will be remembered that he is also chairman of the Clitheroe Urban District Council, besides occupying other minor chairs, and all this in addition to his pastoral duties as Rector of Billington.

We congratulate our veteran old alumnus on the perennial youth which enables him, at the advanced age of 83, to discharge these multifarious functions of public usefulness, at a time of life, too, when the energies of most men are concentrated on keeping alive in an easy chair. Truly he is "a gradely mon of his years," and "for all his mony winters, still as 'cute as a robin and as wick as a snig."

Fr. A. L. Cortie, of the Stonyhurst Observatory, gave a lecture at the Royal Institution on February 26th, before a distinguished gathering of scientists. The subject was the Stonyhurst Solar Eclipse Expedition to Hernösand, in Sweden, last August. Dr. J. H. Balfour-Browne, K.C., was in the chair. The audience included Sir Frank Dyson, Astronomer Royal, Sir James Dewar, Major Hills, and the well-known traveller, Mr. A. H. Savage Landor. Fr. Cortie's lecture may be read in the Proceedings of the Royal Institution.

Great Academies.

The Great Academies are fixed for June 17th.

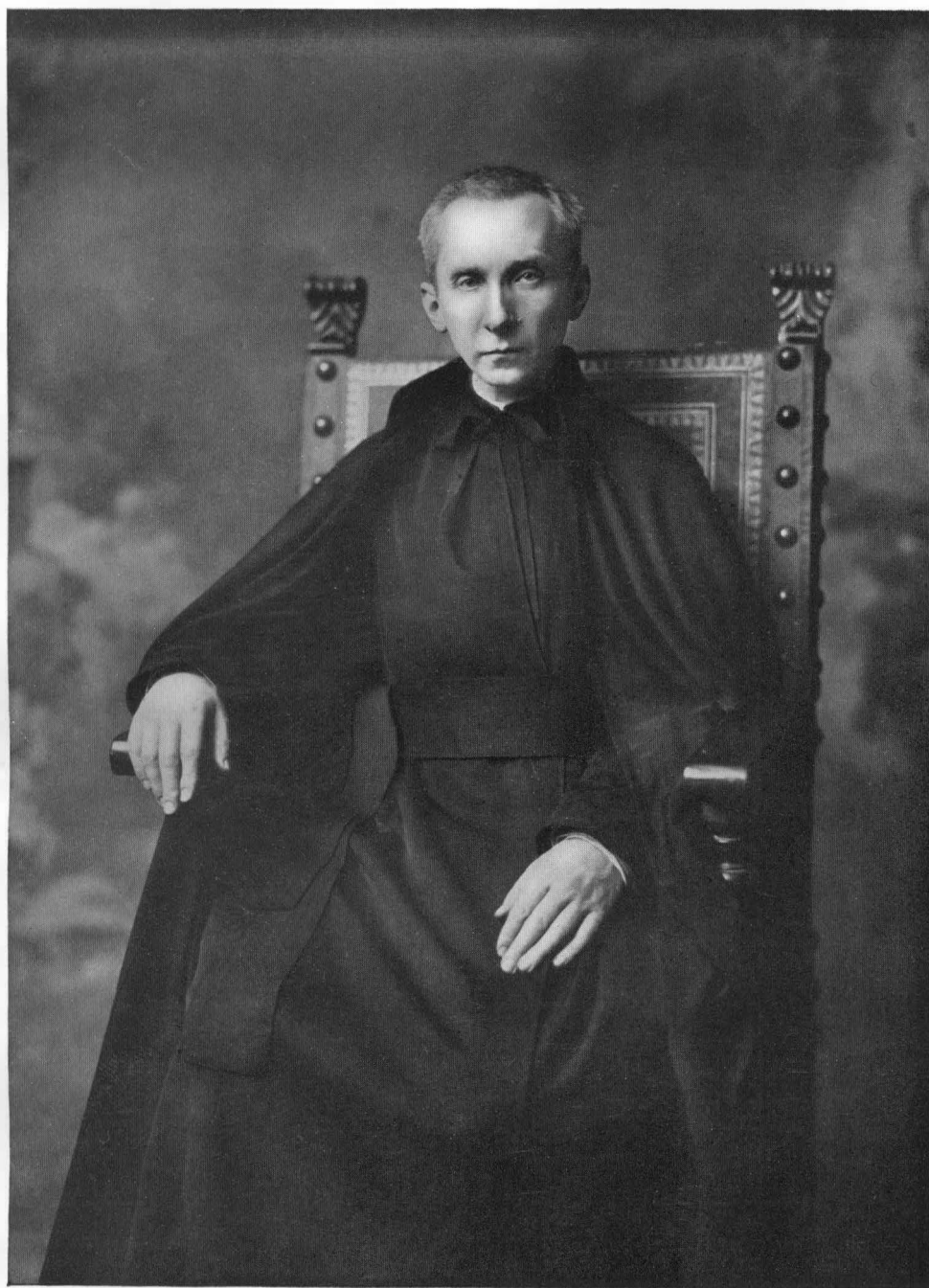
*NO VISITORS WILL BE INVITED
FOR THE OCCASION.*

The Holy Week services this year were very brilliantly conducted. A remarkable feature of the occasion was the couple of splendid sermons—namely on Good Friday and Easter Sunday—delivered by Fr. Bernard Vaughan, S.J., in the College Church.

An informal parade of the O.T.C. took place on Easter Sunday. The corps formed up in the playground, and marched up the avenue to the white gate and back.

Sergeant-Major Hill, as he now is, has had his term of service in drilling new units at Grimsby prolonged. The result is that gymnastics have proceeded in a somewhat amateur fashion, and penance-drill has come to be a thing of the distant past. The second playroom gymnastic competition came off after supper on a day selected before the holidays. James Ferguson won the prize.

In the Football league matches, J. Kelly's team was eventually the victor.



*R^o Patri Rectori, committenti. p^{re}sentare disingolte
omnes et singulas*

Romae, die 25 chili 1915.

*M. Ledebinski
Pres. Sin. Soc. Jesu*

Fine weather favoured the athletic sports on Easter Monday. An account of them in detail will be found in another column.

Those who stayed behind for the holidays at the College put in a very varied time. A golf tournament, organised by the Rev. Fr. E. O'Connor, caused great activity and excitement on the links. In the series of foursomes the victors were the Rev. Fr. Bartley and Dudley Ward, the runners-up being Edward Brown and S. de Wilton.

A fair amount of tennis was also played on the asphalt courts on the playground front. Those less energetically disposed found occupation in the more otiose attractions of rod and line. To watch some of the anglers you would have thought they were whipping the refractory water of the ponds in something like the same temper as that in which Xerxes scourged the Hellespont.

The old gymnasium in the basement has recently been transformed into three new schoolrooms. Fortunately the disposition of the windows lent itself to the new scheme, and the light is excellent.

The following were among our guests for the services in Holy Week: Admiral Tuke, Lieut. Robin Tuke, Wilfrid Anderton, M. MacMahon, P. MacMahon, Major Dwyer, Christopher Trappes-Lomax, Robert Trappes-Lomax, P. de Zulueta, Walter Pearce, Oswald Goodier, C. Wilton, Lieut. E. Maxwell-Stuart, Wilfrid Barrow, Lieut. Basil Trappes-Lomax, Alan Tate, Lieut. H. Bloomfield.

We are glad to hear that no less than 14 recruits have joined the Colours from Hurst Green and the neighbourhood. This response to the call of patriotism disposes, at least to some extent, of the report that the reason why so few presented themselves at first was that there was not "enough brass" offered "to get necked for." A more probable reason was that currently given elsewhere, "A'm waitin' to be fotched."

The following is a list of our College servants and villagers who have enlisted:—

Pte. E. HOLDEN (Hurst Green), *9th Batt. East Lancashire Regt.*

Driver J. HOLDEN (Hurst Green), *217th Battery R.F.A.*

Driver H. TOMLINSON (Hurst Green), *105th Brigade R.F.A.*

Pte. R. WILSON (Hurst Green), *10th Batt. 19th Yorkshire Regt.*

Pte. G. SNAPE (Kemple End), *3rd Cavalry Supply Column.*

JOSEPH HOLDEN (Bankhurst), *Army Remount.*

JOHN HOLDEN (Bankhurst), *Army Service Corps.*

Pte. T. WESTBY (Whalley Moor), *Derbyshire Yeomanry.*

Pte. R. BAKER (Crowshaw), *East Lancashire Regt.*

R. STANLEY (Hurst Green), *Army Service Corps, (Boulogne).*

Pte. W. MYERSCOUGH (Stockbridge), *Army Service Corps.*

Pte. JOHN SMITH (Pin Fold), *Despatch Rider, Royal Engineers.*

Lance-Corpl. R. FULLALOVE (Hurst Green), *East Lancashire Regt.*

JAMES BOLTON (Hurst Green) *King's Liverpool Regt.*

The oak panelling of the Boys' Refectory has been all but completed during the Easter vacation. Only a small portion of the old painted panelling still remains to be removed under the Minstrels' Gallery.

After seven unsuccessful nestings the black swans who own the North Pond have at last hatched out three healthy cygnets. The young birds have grown rapidly since their arrival a month ago. They are still attired in grey and it will be nearly a year before they begin to assume the black plumage of maturity. By that time they will have to be sold into banishment if they are to avoid the murderous attacks of their jealous parents.

EXCHANGES.

The Examiner, Glasgow Observer, Sphinx, University Correspondent, Johannesburg Clubman, Month, Ignatian Record, Xaverian (Liverpool), Cottonian, Boston College Stylus, Yellow Dragon, Radleian, Elizabethan, Downside Review, Raven, King Edward VI. Grammar School Magazine, Fordham Monthly, Georgetown College Journal, St. Bede's Magazine (Bradford), Oscotian, Holy Cross College Bulletin (Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.), The Xaverian (Kew, Melbourne), St. Peter's College Magazine (New Kilpatrick, Glasgow), Magazine (St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly), Month, Mountaineer, Beaumont Review, Rossallian, Ushaw Magazine, Baeda.

OLD ALUMNI.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. S. BULFIN, C.B., C.V.O.
(O.S. 1873),

Commanding the 28th Division, 5th Army Corps
(General Plumer).

Major-General Edward S. Bulfin, whose portrait appears in this issue, was promoted to his present rank in October last "for distinguished conduct in the field," and took a Division to the front after two months spent at home in consequence of a severe wound, from which we are glad to hear he has completely recovered. The following appreciation of him appeared in *The Morning Post* for November 14th, 1914, when news reached this country that he was wounded.

A WOUNDED GENERAL.

"Major-General E. S. Bulfin is officially reported as wounded. He has done exceedingly well in this war, and was promoted to the establishment of General Officers in recognition of his distinguished service.

His rise has been rapid, for he only became a temporary Brigadier-General a year ago at Aldershot. He had been long noted by Sir John French, and the pity is that he should have been wounded only a

few days after receiving the signal honour of advancement in the field to Major-General.

He joined the 19th Foot in 1884 and got a brevet in South Africa. After the war he obtained his majority in the *Manchester Regiment* and transferred to the *Royal Welsh Fusiliers*. He commanded a column in Upper Burma in 1892 against the Katchin Hill tribes. His brevet steps followed one another rapidly and he became a Lieut.-Colonel in 1908. He went on half-pay in 1910 on giving up his Staff appointment in Cape Colony, but in less than a year he was back in harness as commander of the *Essex Infantry Brigade* of the Territorial Force.

He was at one time assistant military secretary to Lieut.-General Sir William Butler, when the famous Irishman commanded in South Africa, and Bulfin was one of those who helped to draft the important dispatches which preceded the war. He was on special service in the campaign, and was later a Brigade Major, D.A.A.G., commanded a column, and was mentioned in dispatches (three times) by Lord Methuen and Col. Money."

He was present at the battles of Belmont, Enslin, Modder River and Magersfontein. During the present war he has already been mentioned in dispatches on three occasions at least, the wording of one mention by Sir John French being as follows:—

"I have more than once during this campaign brought forward the name of Major General Bulfin to your Lordship's notice. Up to the evening of the 2nd of November, when he was severely wounded, his services continued to be of great value."

Lieut. Thomas Trappes-Lomax (1905), *King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment*, was wounded by a rifle grenade on Easter Sunday in the trenches close to Armentières. The grenade struck eight other men, killing three, and Lieut. Trappes-Lomax was wounded by a small fragment in the temple and by other fragments in the arm. He is now in hospital in London and doing well, as the wounds were fortunately not of a very serious nature.

Lieut. Trappes-Lomax had been in the fighting-line since December.

Among the British officers placed by Germany under special arrest by way of reprisals for our treatment of their submarine crews are: Capt. H. Jump (1900), *1st Royal Dragoons*, and Lieut. T. F. O'Malley (1902), *2nd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers*.

Capt. and Flight Commander E. R. L. Corballis (1904), *Royal Dublin Fusiliers*, who had been on active service at the front from the early days of the war, and was promoted Flight-Commander in November, and Captain more recently, had been in hospital at Cimiez, Nice (A.M.), in the Convalescent Home for British officers since February. Flying in the wintry weather had brought on an attack of arthritis, from which he is now slowly recovering. He has lately returned to England for further treatment. It will be remembered that for his services in the Flying Corps he was recently mentioned in despatches.

At the commencement of the war he flew from Montrose to Farnborough and thence to Amiens and Maubeuge.

"I saw," he says, "every big engagement there was to be seen, and was much impressed by Le Cateau, the Marne and the Aisne, but above all, by Ypres. From the time I left Montrose I had have no smashes at all, and only a few bullet holes through the planes. The last time I saw poor Roche was at the battle of Ypres; he was a very nice fellow indeed. I hope Stonyhurst will encourage the new generation to join the *R.F.C.*"

Captain J. H. C. Coulston (1896), *King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regt.*, was twice wounded during the war, the second time seriously. At Le Touquet his thigh was broken, and he lay for two and a half days on the battlefield; he was then taken prisoner, and removed first to Chesnoy, then to Lille Hospitals, where he was excellently treated by French doctors, and nursed by French nuns. As soon as Major Chichester returned to England, as exchanged prisoner, he wrote saying that Captain J. H. C. Coulston was in the same carriage with him on the Red Cross train, having been sent away by the German doctor at Lille as an exchanged prisoner, but when the train reached Liège, where it stopped,

for 48 hours, a German general and several doctors examined them all. They decided not to let Capt. Coulston return home, and sent him to Germany. He is at present in a camp in Brandenburg, where there are 86 Russian officers and only one other Englishman.

The following is told by an eye-witness, one of the wounded soldiers sent home, who fought in the same battles:—

"Shortly before the battle of Le Touquet, the *King's Own Royal Lancasters* were ordered to take Meteren, a village occupied by the Germans, supported by the *Lancashire Fusiliers*. There were no trenches, and we had to advance over open ground in extended order for about 25 miles, under a withering fire. It took us the whole of that day, in a drenching rain, but the *King's Own* endured it, and won through. The Germans on this occasion made use of the white flag. We lost a great number of men, and as it was getting dark, our first thought was to find our wounded. It was in accomplishing this dangerous task that Captain Coulston worked very hard, carrying several, five or more, out of the danger zone."

Captain J. Aidan Liddell (1900), *Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders*, who has recently been promoted Captain, and noted in our last issue as a recipient of the Military Cross (with mention in dispatches in February) has lately joined the *Royal Flying Corps*. While on leave in England a few weeks ago—his first leave from the front since August—he was lucky enough to kill six salmon in three days on the Eden, near Carlisle.

His younger brother, Lieut. Cuthbert Liddell (1905), *15th Hussars* (mentioned in dispatches in February) is now on the divisional staff of General Capper at the front. He has seen his share of the fighting, having been in France since August 17th; he was in the rearguard actions after Mons, and in the advance guard at the Marne and the Aisne. From mid-October to the end of November he took part in the heavy fighting round Ypres and afterwards at La Bassée.

Lieut. Terence D. Murray (1901), *1st Batt. Leinster Regiment*, has kindly supplied us with the photographs here reproduced, which he took when he was in the trenches. He has been making good progress towards recovery from the bullet wound in the arm which he received from a German sniper on February 13th, near St. Eloi. He was in hospital at Osborne, Isle of Wight, till May 6th, on which date he returned to the front.

In the same page of photos from the front we have inserted one of Capt. H. M. L. Mansfield, *R.F.A.* (1890), standing beside two French friends of his. He had joined the *Royal Flying Corps* and was attached as British expert to the Captive Balloon section of the French Army. His stay was to last a month, and he had during this period conducted observations, frequently under fire, without mishap until the very last day, when the enemy artillery, having found the range of his balloon, he was wounded by shell fragments in the leg and arm. Owing to a hitch in the gear for hauling down the balloon, he had to be lowered to the ground by ropes while still under shell fire.

He is now making a rapid recovery in Princess Henry of Battenberg's Hospital, 30, Hill Street, London, W. In the photograph of him which we reproduce he is seen on the extreme right; next comes M. l'Abbé X— and Capitaine Barèt, *O.C.*, *37th Compagnie d'Aerostiers*.

Lieut. A. A. Filose (1908), *Indian Army* (attached to the *4th Batt. King's Liverpool Regt.*), joined the Expeditionary Force with his battalion in March. He experienced his first bout of seven hours shell fire on March 14th. At Neuve Chapelle his corps were in reserve. He speaks of the variety of jobs assigned to him—Platoon officer, company commander, transport officer, assistant adjutant, scout-master, etc.

Lieut. C. W. D. Rooke (1911), *1st Batt. Camero-nians*, who has been home for some weeks recovering from his wounds, left again to rejoin his regiment at the front on the 17th April.

S. L. Green, *R.A.M.C.* (1903), after five months on the Indian troopships, is in charge of a hospital of 50 wounded at Petwood, Woodhall Spa, Lincoln.

Father W. Fitzmaurice, *S.J.* (1891) has been doing duty as Military Chaplain at the front since January 9th. Speaking of his labours at the base before going to the actual front, he says that he had five hospitals, and anything from 10,000 to 20,000 troops to provide for as best he could. Finally he got two French priests, interpreters, to give him their services on Sundays. On reaching the neighbourhood of the front trenches his work took him "out after dark every evening with the stretcher-bearers to collect the sick and wounded. The ambulance column goes round to the different dressing stations behind the firing line. The whole round at present is about eight miles. As a rule we are back to our own dressing stations before 11 p.m. . . . No man gets more than three days on end in the trenches, and only six out of eighteen. Of course, it is awful while he is there, but he has the prospect of a three days' off time and a week's complete rest after his three days' 'in.' It is rather a sad sight to see a battalion coming out of the trenches after their three days' 'in,' scarcely able to drag themselves along, caked with mud, black and unshaven; but a few days later they return with light step, well brushed, shaven and clean."

Fr. Fitzmaurice's address is: 15th Field Ambulance, British Expeditionary Force, France.

We offer our congratulations to Major H. C. D. Jarrett (1886), who was married to Miss M. E. Leppoc-Cappel, in London, on April 30th.

We have seen the various published notices of a new play by Basil Macdonald Hastings (1892), acted at the Kingsway Theatre this month, and entitled "*Advertisement*." The press critics are unanimous in pronouncing it a very clever play which was received on the whole favourably.

Dr. Francis M. Harvey (1895), has recently been placed in charge of the British hospital, W. Montevideo, Uruguay.

Fr. Michael King, S.J. (1869), writes from the Infantry Base Hospital, Rouen, and tells us that our February *Stonyhurst Magazine* was highly appreciated. "All round my hut," he says, "I have pictures from the *Magazine* of O.S. so that all can see them." He has had many wounded to attend to, especially after Neuve Chapelle, and among them some German Catholic wounded prisoners of war.

Of the O.S. whom he meets he describes all as "good chaps, keen on their religion for themselves and for their men."

Of the Irish troops of a division which he addressed he records that "there was not a single case of military crime amongst any of the Irish regiments on "St. Patrick's Day."

Henry Chester Walsh (1901), who had held a commission in the *Artillery* in the early months of the war, has had to resign it on being appointed by the Foreign Office our attaché of the British Legation in Bangkok, Siam (in the Consular Service for the Far East).

A relative of the brothers Henry and Philip Sidney (1890) informed us, under date February 14th, that Major Henry Sidney, who has been in the *Northumberland Yeomanry* for ten years, went to the front with his regiment on October 4th, and was through all the fighting at Ypres.

On October 4th he was shot through both hands, but the wounds did not make it necessary for him to leave his squadron and come home.

Philip Sidney (1890), 1st *Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers*, had only been home from India a month when he went to the front to occupy trenches only 45 yards from the German trenches. Both brothers are still at the front.

The four brothers Hay are all actively employed in various branches of the service during the war. Frank Hay (1905), is 2nd Lieut. in the *Royal Scots Fusiliers*; Jas. Hay is in the Intelligence Department, Egypt; Wm. Hay (1895) enlisted in the 7th *British Columbia Batt.*, now at the front; John Hay

(1895), who originally joined the *Public Schools Corps*, was transferred, owing to a motor accident, to the Blue Cross Department, French Army. In October he took a pontoon motor lorry to France and acted as soldier driver. Later, he received a commission and an appointment to a veterinary hospital. Recently he has been with the Motor Transport Service from Paris, where he was present during a Zeppelin raid. This reminded him, he says, of fireworks at Stonyhurst, people waiting about in knots for the bomb to go off, firemen running about playing tin trumpets, and other people carrying bed clothes into cellars. "I was coming through the Port Maillot," he continues, "when a Zeppelin came over me well lit up, and for a few moments I felt as I used to feel outside the Prefect's Room waiting for 'twice nine.'"

"They hurled about fifty bombs, but little damage was done."

... "Our poor horses come back to us mostly wounded in the withers—if artillery horses, their feet are all gone. In one batch, all wounded and sent by train, none had been fed for four days. Eight of them ate their mangers and died from splinters. So far we have saved and sent back 35 per cent. of several thousands."

The Hon. Thomas Hughes (1875), member of the Legislative Council of Australia, has lately been made by Pope Benedict XV. a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory.

Colonel Ildefonso Albano (1893), Mayor of Fortaleza, Brazil, has sent us some illustrated reports dealing with the extensive municipal improvements inaugurated by him in the city over whose development he has presided so successfully for some years. We congratulate him on his enlightened management of the affairs of the city and on the really magnificent public buildings which he has reared as a monument to his civic zeal.

We congratulate Captain R. H. Manners (1893), 106th *Hazara Pioneers*, who was married to Miss Marjory Thornton at the Church of the Holy Name, Bombay, on March 30th last.

W. H. Atherton (O.S., 1879), now domiciled in Montreal, and widely known there as the main-spring of many philanthropic enterprises, such as the Child Welfare Association, the City Improvement League, the Sailors' Home, has recently added literary laurels to his civic crown by bringing out in two large volumes a full and connected history of his adopted city. This work, which is naturally divided into the French régime (1534—1760) and the British period (1760—1914), has met with a wonderfully good press in both languages, the chief Montreal papers vying with each other in its praise as a monument of conscientious research, embodied in a taking and interesting style. We hope some enterprising publisher will introduce the book on this side, as although there are separate histories of both the French and British rule, there is none which treats of both exhaustively. We learn that Mr. Atherton's success will probably lead to his election to the Canadian Royal Society, as well as to his acceptance of a University degree.

Malcolm Mooney (1906), and Rudolf Foucar (1907), have recently passed the Matriculation Examination of the London University in the First and Second Classes respectively.

IN MEMORIAM.

FATHER EDWARD RIGBY, S.J.

As a former member of our teaching staff and later in quite recent years, as Procurator of the College, Fr. Rigby, who died a few weeks ago at Bournemouth, on February 27th, will be well known to many Stonyhurst men. The artistically mounted cases of British birds in Rector's and Minister's galleries will long, we hope, remain a tangible memorial of the lighter side of his activities while he was Professor of Science at the College, before his ordination. These cases, which excite the admiration of professional taxidermists, were set up by him in his spare time during these years. He was assisted in the work by some Philosophers interested

in natural history. As a teacher of science, especially of the branch of biology in which he excelled, he possessed the knack of awakening the keenest interest in the subjects he taught. His lectures on biology, for which he made his own lantern slides, were always very popular with the boys; some of them were even given by their request in their own playrooms—a sure test of their attractiveness.

After ordination Fr. Rigby was not again employed in teaching, being in charge for six years of the mission at Yarmouth, where he made many friends of all denominations, and acquired a leading position as an authority on all educational matters.

From Yarmouth he was transferred to Stonyhurst as Procurator, in 1907. During his three years' tenure of this post he displayed a keen interest in the affairs of the estate and was much liked by all the College tenants and farm labourers, who regretted his departure.—“He wor sich a kind free spoken gentleman, wor yon Prokkelator.”

Since he left Stonyhurst, in 1909, he had been Superior of the Mission at Rhyl. Some months ago a bad breakdown in health necessitated his removal for a change of air to Bournemouth; but the special treatment failed to arrest the progress of his malady, from which he died at the age of 55.

He was a very active, young looking man for his age, and all who knew him would have predicted that he had many years of useful work yet before him. Warm-hearted and cheery in disposition, with a keen sense of humour, Fr. Rigby was a very pleasant companion, and he will be very sincerely regretted by numerous friends at Stonyhurst.

We subjoin a very discerning appreciation of Fr. Rigby from another pen:—

Father Rigby, whose death has caused great pain to his many friends, was, till a few weeks ago, Superior of Rhyl. His health had never been robust, and, acting on the doctor's advice, he went to Bournemouth for a complete rest and change of air. Soon after his arrival there, more alarming symptoms developed themselves, and one day he was brought home by two soldiers, having fainted in the street. The doctor advised his removal to a nursing-home, where he rapidly succumbed to his illness, dying on February 27th, aged 55.

Fr. Rigby was born in Manchester in 1859, and in 1876 he entered the Society of Jesus at St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst, in the years 1881, 1884, 1885, the two intervening years being occupied by courses of natural science, particularly of physics, chemistry, and biology, which he followed at Owens College (now the University), Manchester. He possessed a great aptitude for natural science, especially on its biological side, and moreover was extremely ingenious in devising apparatus, and skilled in all mechanical manipulations. In addition he was artistic, as was shown by some beautiful photographs he took in his scholastic days of Stonyhurst College and its surroundings. These were gathered together in the first album of views of Stonyhurst that was published. He had a good tenor voice and was very fond of music. During the years 1885 to 1889 he taught natural science, chemistry and biology to the secular philosophers at Stonyhurst. He also had charge of the natural history museum, and established a biological laboratory. During his regency he collected, and set up with his own hands, the fine cases of British birds which adorn the corridors leading to the Rector's and Minister's rooms at Stonyhurst. This work is particularly good, and is a monument to his artistic and mechanical skill. In these cases the birds are represented in their natural habitats, with nests and eggs, which is a much more instructive arrangement than that of a heterogeneous collection of specimens on perches.

In disposition and natural character Fr. Rigby was most cheery and companionable, and this in spite of indifferant health. He was very much liked by the philosophers when he taught, who were attracted by his charming personality.

From 1894 to 1898 he was Sub-Minister at Wimbledon, then Minister for a time at Mount Street, London. In the latter year his health obliged him to go to Contrexéville for a cure. The years 1900 to 1906 were spent at Great Yarmouth, where he acted as Superior, and superintended the building of the Convent (Daughters of the Cross) and the enlargement of the presbytery. Early in 1907 he was appointed Procurator of Stonyhurst, and did extensive planting of trees on the estate. In 1909 he took charge of the mission at Rhyl, where he remained until a few weeks of his death. Under his able management the mission there made steady progress. He was a gentle, lovable character, greatly esteemed by all who knew him. His weak health seems to have interfered considerably with his work, and to have been the cause of some want of success in enterprises, where those who knew his gifts expected great things of him.

R.I.P.

COMMISSIONER STANISLAUS J. LYNCH (1845).

The death of Mr. Stanislaus J. Lynch, which occurred in Dublin on March 17th, at the age of 84, removes one of the oldest public officials of the Irish Government, and also a veteran Stonyhurst man, few of whose contemporaries are now alive. Quite recently, in 1913, when he was President of the Stonyhurst Association, we had the pleasure of welcoming him on a visit to Stonyhurst, of which he was always a loyal alumnus. He rarely missed being present at the annual Dinners of the Stonyhurst Association, on which occasions a racy speech from him was the most popular feature of these meetings.

A hale, vigorous old man, erect in bearing, with a cheery manner and strong voice, his great age had made no appreciable inroads on his vitality, and he remained to the end fully capable of coping with the duties of his department and the large correspondence of a social favourite whose friends were numerous and devoted.

He was, moreover, a prolific writer of pamphlets on subjects connected with the Land Purchase Acts in Ireland and kindred topics. On these questions he was a recognised authority. Among his writings were, *A Key to the Practice of the Land Purchase Acts*, published in 1861; *A Return of Sales in the Landed Estates Court*, published in 1872. In the address, which, as Vice-President, he read before the Statistical Society, he referred to numerous other papers written by him in connection with Land Purchase and the relief of congestion. On this subject, his paper on "Congestion in Ireland," written in 1907, recommending an extension of the powers of the Congested Districts Board led to the adoption of this measure in the Act of 1907.

Mr. Lynch's name appears in many Blue Books as a witness before Committees of both Houses of Parliament and Royal Commissions on the land question in Ireland.

At his funeral, which took place on the 20th, the prayers at the graveside were recited by his grandson, Father J. P. Lynch, of the Diocese of Birmingham, and the chief mourners were: Sir John Lynch and Mr. Henry Lynch, his sons.

The affectionate interest which he maintained to the end for his old school was evidenced among other ways in the foundation of the *Lynch Prizes*, first presented by him in the year 1908, and continuing up to the present year.

These consisted of two prizes to the value of £5 annually, to be given to the class of Syntax. (Mr. Lynch had left Stonyhurst at the end of his year in this class). The first of these prizes was to be given to the boy who should be next in merit for a class prize and had obtained no other prize. The second prize was for industry, to be given to the boy in the class who had worked best among those who had not qualified for any other prize.

For a further account of Mr. Lynch, together with his portrait, we refer our readers to the *Stonyhurst Magazine* for February, 1913 (the year of his Presidency of the Stonyhurst Association).

The press notices which we print below will help to give a fuller presentment of the impressions made on his contemporaries by his long career as a public official, and supply some details as to his life and parentage.

From *The Times* for March 18th :—

DUBLIN, *March 17th.*

I regret to announce the death of Mr. Stanislaus John Lynch, Senior Land Commissioner, which took place unexpectedly to-day at his residence in Dublin.

Mr. Lynch was present at the christening of his great grand-daughter on Monday. He was probably the oldest and certainly one of the most popular of the public officials of Ireland. Born in 1831, he was the only surviving son of Mr. Patrick Lynch, of Tara Hall, County Meath. He was educated at Stonyhurst, and after some years' service in an Irish bank became an officer of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland, being appointed in 1871 Registrar of that department. In 1885, when the Ashbourne Land Purchase Act came into operation, he was selected by the Government of the day to act as one of the Commissioners under the measure. With Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Murrough O'Brien he carried on the system of land purchase in Ireland until the passing of the Wyndham Land Act in 1903, when the work was transferred to Commissioners specially appointed under that Act. Mr. Lynch continued, however, to deal with the sales that had taken place under the earlier Acts and he

had since been occupied in this matter. The office which he held will now cease to exist.

A man of strong individuality, he was most careful and accurate in his work, and there were few public officials in Ireland who were so thoroughly acquainted with all the intricacies of the land purchase system.

From *Irish Life* for March 26th :—

By the death of Mr. Stanislaus J. Lynch, Senior Land Commissioner, which occurred at his residence, 40, Elgin Road, on St. Patrick's Day, Dublin has lost a highly esteemed citizen and the Government service one of its most eminent officials. To his numerous friends the news of his death came as a painful shock, for on the previous Monday he had transacted business in his office and had been present at the baptism of his great grand-daughter the same day. Mr. Lynch was born in 1831 and was the only surviving son of Mr. Patrick Lynch, of Tara Hall, Co. Meath, and great grandson of Mr. Andrew Henry Lynch, of The Castle, Galway. He was educated at Stonyhurst, and began his business career as an official in the London and County Bank, and at the age of 21 he was appointed manager of the Carrick-on-Suir branch of the Tipperary and County Bank. About this time he began to study the Irish Land question, becoming an expert opinion on this controversial subject, and in the early fifties he received an appointment in the Landed Estates Court, from which he was promoted to the post of Registrar in 1871. His successful work in this department led to his special selection in 1885 by the Government to act as Commissioner with Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Murrough O'Brien in the administration of the Ashbourne Land Purchase Act, to which he devoted his splendid energies until the Wyndham Act was passed in 1903, when the new Estates Commissioners took over the work, but Mr. Lynch continued to deal with the sales effected under the previous Acts, always showing the most marvellous grasp of details and the most masterly knowledge of the intricacies of Land Laws. At the time of his death he had nearly completed fifty-eight years in the public service, and worked up to the last few hours of his life. He was a member and at one time President of the Statistical and Social Enquiry Society of Ireland and contributed several papers on Land questions to its meetings. He was acquainted with most of the leading men of the last half century, and though he had reached the age of 83 years, his cultivated manners, genial disposition, and conversational gifts retained for him a widespread popularity. Deep sympathy is felt for his widow and family in their loss. One of Mr. Lynch's sons is Sir John Lynch, a well-known solicitor, and Mr. Henry Lynch, a younger son, is Chief Examiner of Titles, in the Land Commission Court.

DR. JOHN ESMONDE, M.P. (1873).

Dr. John Esmonde, M.P. for North Tipperary, and Captain R.A.M.C., died of pneumonia on April 17th, at his residence, Drominagh, Borriskane, Co. Tipperary. The Esmondes have been connected with Stonyhurst since the year 1799, and the late Doctor entered the College in 1873. He was a lively boy, full of frolic and fun. Previously to his coming to Stonyhurst he had spent some time at Clongowes and at Oscott. He made his medical studies in Dublin, where he took his L.R.C.S.I., L.M. (1884), L.A.H. (1891), and L.M. Coombe Hospital degrees. He practised in London for about 25 years. He began his career as a People's Doctor in a very populous and poor neighbourhood, where his charity had full scope for its exercise. Some twenty years ago he remarked to the writer of this notice, that the people medically could be divided into three classes, those who required a tonic, those who needed an aperient, and those who wished for an astringent. Consequently, his main stock in trade was three barrels, containing the above specifics, which he dispensed to the poor at a few pence a bottle, with a return of half the money when the bottle came back. Ultimately Dr. Esmonde returned to his native country, and was appointed Civil Surgeon of Curragh Camp. He was returned unopposed as the Nationalist representative of North Tipperary at the General Election of 1910. At the outbreak of the war he was the first Irish M.P. to volunteer for the army, taking with him his two eldest sons, Mr. John Esmonde, who received a commission in the 6th Batt. Royal Irish Regiment, and Mr. Godfrey Esmonde, who also was gazetted to a commission in the Tyneside Irish Battalion, which is commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence Grattan Esmonde, Dr. Esmonde's cousin.

He was twice married, first to Miss Rose Magennis, and secondly to Miss Lily O'Sullivan, the authoress of many stories, poems, and songs. He had twelve children, eight sons and four daughters.

Besides his commission in the R.A.M.C., Dr. Esmonde had been most active in the recruiting

campaign in Ireland. His great popularity among all classes was founded upon his sterling qualities of heart and his brilliancy in manner. He visited Stonyhurst for the last time in 1914.

We extend our sincerest sympathies in their deep bereavement to Mrs. Esmonde and his family.
R.I.P.

CHARLES T. BOOTHMAN (1857).

We were very sorry to hear, just as we were going to press, of the death, on April 20th, of Charles Boothman, a very loyal old alumnus of Stonyhurst whose work has more than once appeared in the *Stonyhurst Magazine*.

Mr. Boothman was an accomplished man of letters and a lifelong student of history, of archæology (both secular and ecclesiastical), and literature, even in remotest byways of which pursuits his knowledge was extraordinarily profound and accurate. The outward exhibitions of his vast erudition were, unfortunately, too rarely called forth, and then only on occasions when his hostility had been aroused by some inaccurate printed statement on one of his favourite subjects of study. Then indeed he would burst forth with an analysis of the question under discussion so encyclopædic in its range, so masterly in its presentment of arguments, bristling with documentary authorities, as absolutely to pulverise his astonished victim. After a destructive criticism appearing over the well-known initials C.T.B., there was nothing more to be said.

The pity was that his retiring disposition led him to confine the exercise of his great gifts to these occasional essays in destructive criticism, for he had in him the equipment and powers of expression of a very distinguished historian. The space at our disposal forbids in this issue to devote more than these few lines to one who deserves a more lengthy and detailed appreciation.

Such a notice, together with his portrait, we shall have to defer to our June number. He had been in poor health and suffering much from heart trouble during the last five years, and his vitality had,

moreover, been for some time past undermined by grief at the death of his wife to whom he was devotedly attached.
R.I.P.

DENIS DALY (1853).

Though Mr. Daly died on March 12th, information reached us too late to do more in this issue than announce the fact. He died at Highgate, London, aged 76.
R.I.P.

LORD JUSTICE MORIARTY (O.S. 1870).

News has just reached us of the death of Lord Justice Moriarty, of the Irish Bench, on May 2nd. An obituary of him will appear in our June issue.

DE REBUS PHILOSOPHORUM.

Fishing on the ponds began on April 1st, but the weather has been rather unfavourable, and very little has been done up to the present. It may be useful here to repeat the Rules of the Ponds:—

Fly only, and only one fly, may be used.

Fish under ten inches in length must be returned to the Pond; fish of ten or more inches may not be returned.

Not more than six fish may be taken on any one day by the same angler.

We have had the pleasure of visits from W. Barrow and A. Tate, who were here during Holy Week and until after Easter.

A smoking concert was held on Easter Sunday. Unfortunately Mr. Gudgeon, our ever obliging and indefatigable accompanist, was unable to be present, but Fr. Cortie most kindly took his place at the piano. Among our guests were Admiral Tuke, Messrs. Tate, Maxwell-Stuart, Barrow, MacMahon, Goodier, Chambers and Watson, and Frs. Cortie, Cullen, O'Connor, Gruggen, Vignaux, and Moncel.

The Billiard Championship has been won by Mr. de Villa Urrutia, with Mr. J. Verwilghen as runner-up.

D. Keegan left at Easter, and is expecting shortly to receive a commission in the Indian Army.

T. Trappes-Lomax was wounded near Armentières on Easter Sunday, apparently by a rifle grenade. We are glad to hear that his wounds, which are in the head and arms, are not serious, and that he is doing well.

R. Despretz has joined the Belgian Army and is at present in training at Le Havre.

We regret to have to announce the death on April 21st, in the battle for "Hill 60," of W. A. Davis, 2nd Lieut. 1st Batt. East Surrey Regiment, who came to Philosophy in 1911. He was struck by a shell and killed instantly.—R.I.P.

In the Athletic Sports, for which we had only two entries, Mr. G. Williams was second in the Mile and in the Steeplechase.

The Academy, held on March 30th, was exceptionally bright and interesting. We have to thank the five Seminarists, who attended at Fr. Plater's invitation, for their contributions to the success of the discussion. Mr. Williams deserves special commendation for the lucid and vivacious manner in which he expounded his theses and met the attacks of the objicients. The programme is appended:—

ESSAY "The Morality of Strikes"
Mr. F. DE VILLA URRUTIA

PSYCHOLOGY.

Theses to be defended by . . . Mr. G. WILLIAMS.

1. Intellect is essentially different from sense.
2. The freedom of the will is established by ethical, psychological, and metaphysical arguments.
3. The mind is a substantial and permanent principle.
4. The human soul is simple and spiritual.
5. The immortality of the soul is proved by teleological, ethical and metaphysical arguments.

Difficulties to be proposed by { MR. M. SIDLEY.
MR. D. KEEGAN.
MR. A. REGIL.

VARIA.

FR. BERNARD VAUGHAN'S VISIT.

Fr. Vaughan came to us in Holy Week from Liverpool, and he preached on Good Friday and Easter Sunday morning before congregations overflowing the Church. We subjoin summaries of the two discourses.

GOOD FRIDAY.

The preacher opened his sermon with the solemn warning to his hearers to beware of three anti-Christian notions prevalent in the world to-day about sin. They came under the three headlines: "There is no sin," "God does not mind," and "You can't help it." Fr. Vaughan contended that steeped in the poisonous atmosphere of modern environment there was danger of their being infected by wrong ideas about the only evil that really mattered—Sin. Reminding his congregation that the only true measure of sin was the Cross of Christ, he drew three graphic pictures of Christ agonizing in the Garden, of Christ being scourged at the pillar, and of Christ dying on the Cross. He besought his hearers never to lose sight of one or other of those pictures painted by the red hand of sin on the Body of Christ. He said that nothing but the study of the Sacred Passion could convince them, especially in the hour of temptation, of the real obliquity and malignity of mortal sin. No Catholic could handle the Crucifix without feeling that if sin let loose could do this to the body of my Saviour, what vengeance, but for His love, would it not wreak upon me. In an impassioned peroration, the preacher appealed to the chivalry and magnanimity of his congregation to shun sin because every sin wounded the Heart of the Friend who had lived, bled, and died for them. When almost overmastered by temptation to sin, let each one exclaim: "I would rather die than do it. It would hurt Him."

EASTER SUNDAY.

Fr. Vaughan's text on Easter Sunday was from the 19th chapter of the Book of Job: "I know that my Redeemer liveth . . . and in my flesh I shall see my God." The preacher evolved that splendid text, giving the declaration of the man of Uz, whose heaped-up trials could not shift or shake his trust

in God. After reminding his hearers of the ecstatic delights in store for their risen bodies, subject now to so much pain, infirmity, and worry, he went on to warn them that so long as Jesus Christ was their true ideal of Christian manliness they, too, could appropriate the text which he had borrowed that morning from Job. It had been reserved for the Christian world to have put before it Jesus Christ, the highest pattern of virtue, and the strongest incentive to its practice. Even in the modern world, Jesus was without a rival as the Magnet of hearts. The preacher drew from his store of stories some touching and pathetic examples illustrating the love-forces of the Sacred Heart. Addressing himself to the boys in khaki before him, he said how proud he was of them and of what his old school had done, and was doing, for King and country. He hoped and prayed that while very many of them would join the colours, ready to lay down their lives for the Empire of Great Britain, there might be found a chosen few who would rally to the banner of Christ, prepared to sacrifice all for the Empire of their Divine King. What a lovely vocation it was to go forth as the minister of Christ comforting the sad, sustaining the weak, and soothing the sorrowful. Imagine the joy of absolving the sinner, and bringing to his aid the Eucharistic Christ Himself. Incidentally, Fr. Vaughan took occasion of his sermon to tell his hearers that nowhere abroad, or at home had he seen Holy Week services more reverently or devotionally carried out, or the music better sustained or rendered than in that Church of St. Peter's, Stonyhurst, during the Holy Week of 1915.

FR. VAUGHAN AT ALDERSHOT.

The Press has been telling us a good deal about Fr. Vaughan's strenuous week as the guest of Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, commanding the New Army at Aldershot. He flew a biplane, rode a charger, harangued troops on such subjects as: Discipline, Enthusiasm, Chivalry, Patriotism, and Loyalty. He seems to have had tremendous and enthusiastic audiences, and was very warmly complimented by Her Majesty the Queen upon his services rendered. St. Patrick's Day, Fr. Vaughan spent among the

Irish Guards, at Warley. He preached a panegyric of the Saint in the great gymnasium before all the commanding officers and staff and men, taking for his text the words from Deuteronomy : "Behold a wise and understanding people ; a great nation."

FATHER CORTIE'S LECTURES.

On February 26th Father Cortie lectured to a very distinguished audience at the Royal Institution. The subject of the lecture was, "The Total Solar Eclipse of 1914." Some very fine enlargements and transparencies of the eclipse photographs were exhibited in the library of the Institution.

He also lectured on the same subject to the Manchester Astronomical Society, of which he is President, on March 3rd ; and to the Liverpool Astronomical Society, of which he is a Vice-President, on March 17th.

Two more Gilchrist lectures at Burnley and Ramsbottom, on the "Formation of the Sun and Stars," were delivered on March 11th, and 12th.

THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

At the April meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society a paper was presented by M. Henroteau, a Belgian refugee now at Stonyhurst, from the Royal Observatory at Uccle, near Brussels, on "A Simple Geometrical Method of determining the positions on Sun-spots."

At the same meeting Fr. Cortie also read a paper, in the preparation of which he was greatly assisted by M. Henroteau, on "The Sun-spot and the Solar Corona of 1914, August 21st." The gist of the paper was to show that some of the streamers of the sun's corona at the last total eclipse, emanated as streamers of particles from a disturbed region on the sun's surface, in which the great sun-spot of August 21st appeared. An elegant application of Pascal's theorem in analytical geometry, was due to a suggestion of M. Henroteau. The paper evoked much interest among the Fellows present, as was evidenced by the discussion which succeeded the reading of the paper. The Savilian Professor from Oxford, and the Plumian Professor from Cambridge took part in the discussion.

MUSIC NOTES.

March 19th. On the Feast of St. Joseph, the Gregorian "Missa de Angelis" was sung by the Choir and the whole congregation, with an offertory piece, "Te Joseph Celebrent." The performance was decidedly good, and it was something new to hear all the congregation take up the Mass.

March 25th. The Feast of the Annunciation, the "Missa de Angelis" was repeated, with "O Sanctissima" as the offertory piece. It was well sung.

The Holy Week services this year went exceedingly well, fully maintaining the high standard of previous years. The familiar items of "Hosanna Filio David," "Pueri Hebræorum," and the "Ingrediente Domino" were once more to be heard and were very well rendered. The "Gloria Laus," at the Church door, was the new Vatican edition, as indeed were most of the other items. An old English melody was sung going to the door on Palm Sunday, with new harmonies. The De Vico Antiphons and Responses at Tenebræ were rendered with precision and much expression. The Lamentations were sung to the new Vatican edition tones. One cannot say too much of the singing of the Lamentations, especially the Prayer of Jeremiah. The Psalms for Tenebræ were some of them new ones, and a great many more harmonies were sung than in former years, and the singing of the congregation and Vesper Choir was quite a feature of the services.

The Mass on Thursday was the "Missa de Angelis" again, and it went very well.

On Saturday the Mass was one by Turner, a very easy but tuneful composition, and considering that everybody was subsisting on a light collation of milk and bread, it was an extremely creditable performance. Another new feature of the services this year was that the congregation sang the Introits and Graduals of the Mass, with special harmonies for all the Choir.

On Easter Sunday the Mass of Silas in C was given, and the Vespers of the Feast in the afternoon.

No praise can be too great for the untiring zeal and energy of Fr. O'Connor in making the Holy Week services the success that they were, especially when he came to the rescue at Tenebræ, and sang the alto solos, in the absence of R. L. Smith.

In conclusion we must thank Mr. de Zulueta very heartily for his kind assistance at the services, which he has so generously helped for a number of years.

F. v. d. T.



Captain and Squadron Commander J. A. KANE (1891)

2nd Batt. Devonshire Regt. and Royal Flying Corps.

Born, 1880. O.S., 1891.

**Served with Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders from
August, 1914, to March, 1915.**

Killed while flying at Brooklands on March 22nd, 1915.

THE PRIZE DEBATE.



SPEAKERS :

MINISTRY :

1. F. van der Taelen
(Willesden.)
3. J. Cashman (Cork.)
5. J. Kennedy (Howth.)
7. B. Jackson
(Great Marlow.)
10. R. Walker (Putney.)

OPPOSITION :

2. P. Gwyn (Sunderland.)
4. M. Sweny
(Gerrards Cross.)
6. C. Taunton (Taunton.)
8. D. Macsherry (Sligo.)
9. M. C. Nolan (Limerick.)

The spirit of the time required that the subject for debate, which took place on March 23rd, like every other just at present, should have a martial complexion. Accordingly the motion selected ran as follows :

"That Great Britain was placed in greater danger by Napoleon than it has been by Germany."

In general, it may be said that the standard of attainment in the speeches, both as regards conception and delivery, showed a marked improvement on that of last year's prize debate. At the same time, in justice to those who spoke on that occasion, it must be added that the debating element as such, the capacity, that is, for criticism and repartee, was less in evidence in the recent debate. It was not, in fact, till several speeches had been delivered that the audience warmed to the work of applauding. There was in the whole a lack of direct address to them on the part of the speakers, an absence of the art of raising a cheer. The speakers took themselves rather more seriously than usual, and their hearers fell into line,

The thankless task of opening the debate fell to F. van der Taelen. His language was well chosen, and his arguments cogently marshalled; but he seemed conscious that he laboured under the handicap of having merely to expound his subject with no opportunity to retort. Comparing Napoleon's wars with the present one, he argued that, in duration, the proportion had to be reckoned as in years to months. How formidable an adversary Napoleon was no one knew better than Pitt himself. Austerlitz killed him. Could anything demonstrate his masterfulness more forcibly than the Capitulation of Ulm? Then there was the danger to our Indian Empire occasioned by "citoyen Tippoo." Napoleon, like Louis XIV., had the advantage over those allied against him that he had undivided and central control of all his armies' movements. "*L'union fait la force.*" And at the end of all Napoleon's campaigns, since he made "war support war," France emerged with so little debt that, by comparison with England's, it might be regarded as a negligible quantity. How differently England's present enemies stood. Their alliance was in danger of disruption; their financial life's blood was ebbing. Moreover, this war, being a question of munitions rather than men, "a petrol war," must eventuate in their defeat, since they were being throttled by our blockade. The danger of American intervention, as in 1812, was happily ruled out by an alliance with Japan. If Napoleon was prodigal of his men's lives, he had not the modern machine-gun to face; the antiquated shock-tactics of the Germans were rapidly exhausting their manhood. Such being the case, where, pray, was the menace?

M. Sweny rose to reply. He pointed out that if there was no menace, there was no meaning in the ukase requiring the public to draw blinds and plunge towns into darkness. Then, too, there was the menace to our trade. True, Napoleon had threatened us with his Continental system, but what did it lead to? It roused Spain to resist him. To enforce it he led his armies to destruction amid the snows of Russia. As for the Germans, they had started a Continental system against us even in time of peace, capturing the markets that once were

ours with shoddy goods. In the great war of last century, our enemy was rather Napoleon than the French nation; now the Germans, following the lead of the war party about the Kaiser, were against us like one man. In conclusion, the speaker warned his hearers against the fallacy of magnifying the importance of Napoleon. Distance lent an enchanting glamour to his exploits. We had snatched his trade from him, and at Leipsic and Waterloo we broke his power. We have yet to finish with the Germans in these respects. There was much in this speech that showed judgment, but there was a want of abandon in its delivery.

For the Ministry, J. Cashman urged that the present dangers were more apparent, those occasioned by Napoleon more real. The *Emden's* buccaneers had done considerable damage to our shipping, and they were not the only ones. But, after all, the *Emden* and her confederates had had their little day. If insurance rates had gone up rapidly, they had come down with just as rapid a fall. On the other hand, who was ignorant of the number of British victims of Napoleon's privateers? His ships had many bases; they were neither so quickly found nor so easily disposed of as Von Spee's ironclads had been at the Falkland Islands. The tonnage of ships damaged or sunk in Napoleon's wars might not be so great as in the present one, but it was greater in proportion to the volume of English shipping then on the high seas. Invasion was now only possible by air-craft, and even that seemed effective only against women and children. The French a century ago had caused us infinite anxiety, with the army of invasion ready at Boulogne, and ships and crews equipped and ready to make a descent on our coasts. Ireland then was disaffected, and French crews had contrived to land on the west coasts both of Ireland and Wales. The winds saved us then, capricious, if often valuable allies. We had now a reliable bulwark in Beatty and his merry men. Canada and India had been open to attack from America and from France's Indian allies; at present they furnished us with contingents for the front, so small was the danger to which they were exposed. The Colonies were no

longer an element of weakness, but a source of strength. This speech would have been more convincing had it been delivered with more animation.

Owing to the regrettable absence of P. Gwyn from the front Opposition Bench, another member of the Ministry was next to catch the Speaker's eye. J. Kennedy at first encouraged us to hope that he would give us a specimen of his dexterity in debate; but he soon restricted himself to his prearranged line of argument. With all her preparedness, what had Germany done? Where was her fleet? Practically interned. Her army of invasion was wanted for her own defence! Jellicoe had shown that half the English fleet in manœuvres could slip into an English harbour while the other half had tried to ward him off. He had now an entire fleet to cope with any such German attempt. How then could the enemy convoy a fleet of transports against us? The only danger really was to tramp steamers or to undefended coast towns, which indeed the Germans had once raided with inglorious success. The German plan of scaring by "frightfulness" left us comparatively impassive, not to say immune. The submarine blockade, after a long spell, had resulted in the sinking of fewer steamers than one could count on the fingers of two hands. In Napoleon's time the danger was far greater, as is proved by the ease with which Villeneuve eluded Nelson and drew off his fleet to the West Indies.

C. Taunton, whose delivery would have been improved by a little more assurance, argued that invasion could now be effected far more suddenly and rapidly than formerly. Not only Jellicoe's descent on our coast in the navy manœuvres, but the Hartlepool raid had shown how stealthily a hostile fleet could approach our shores, especially in a fog. France was only just recovering from the wounds of the Revolution when she declared war against England. Germany had been storing up munitions and training men in peace for over forty years. None of Germany's enemies had really been ready for the emergency. Napoleon had never had such resources, nor had his been so well organised. His troops were not all the Old Guard. He had been bound by no conventions; we were ready for any

violence from him. German duplicity and violation of all the laws of war had taken us off our guard. Lastly, the rebellion of Beyers and Maritz had shown that Colonial loyalty had not been so unimpeachable as some speakers would wish to represent it. Our wider Empire made us all the more vulnerable, presenting as it did a broader area for attack.

B. Jackson, whose speech was marred by too frequent reference to his manuscript, pointed out that in modern warfare everything depends on the co-operation of powerful allies. What alliance had Germany comparable to that of Russia and France negotiated by Napoleon at Tilsit? His brothers, seated on thrones, were so many pawns in his game of conquest, rendering his Continental system more practical. Germany had turned pirate, but what of that? The Turco-German invasion of Egypt had collapsed more ignominiously than that of Napoleon after Aboukir and Acre. There had been no success such as Napoleon's victory of the Pyramids. Abroad, Germany's Colonies, strategically regarded, had been an encumbrance to her; at home, Socialist discontent, despite her censor's muzzle, had given tongue. Napoleon had been backed by the influence of the Armed Neutrality. Neutrals, whose rights were flouted by Germany, entertained for her an ever increasing disgust and animosity. As for ourselves, we felt no panic, such as our forefathers not unnaturally did, when pitted against the great Conqueror of Europe.

D. Macsherry's speech was remarkable not only for the choiceness of its diction, the appositeness of its illustrations, and the force of its arguments, but also for the thrilling Celtic fire with which it was delivered. If he had only shown himself more independent of his notes and had devoted more attention to the refutation of his opponents, he might easily have won the first prize. As it was, he was a good second. He returned to the argument already advanced by the member for Gerrards Cross, warning his hearers against extravagant optimism. If we had vanquished Napoleon, it did not by any means follow that we must necessarily triumph over Germany. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*. Time had invested the Napoleonic legend with the splendour

of romance. To have conquered a foe represented as so formidable might be gratifying to our national vanity; it should not delude us into a belief in our invincibility. Our greatest danger at present was a fallacious tendency to minimise the unprecedented danger to which our Empire was at present exposed. That was just the kind of tendency which the motion before the house served to propagate. Much had been made by the Ministry of the menace to our insularity occasioned by Napoleon's army of invasion. After all, that danger sank beneath the waves with the French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar. It had never really been formidable. Our ships were more numerous and our gunnery far superior to that of the French and Spanish put together. In the war now in progress there was a great element of uncertainty. The sinking of the *Cressy* and the *Formidable* had demonstrated that much. Again, the Ministry had been eloquent on the subject of the Continental system of Napoleon. In reality, it was a foregone failure. England was the only manufacturing country from which Europe could get indispensable commodities, and it was because European nations refused to be denied them by Napoleon that the nations rose up against him. He was beaten by the spirit of nationality which his own oppression had created; while he himself was not as cordially supported by the French nation as some are disposed to imagine. To-day we had up against us the most marvellous fighting machine yet devised by the wit of man. It was futile to describe neutral nations as ill-disposed to Germany. No less than a third of the United States' electorate, organised by designing pro-German Americans into a more solid *bloc* than any other political party, was striving to force the hand of the American administration to act in favour of our enemies. The recent risings in South Africa had given many thoughtful Britishers a bad quarter of an hour. Hostile aircraft, now being built in greater numbers, like their super-submarines, might and did prove unwelcome, because predatory and elusive visitants. If only the censorship would permit us to know the whole truth about the operations of our armies and fleets, we should be more alive to our insecurity and weigh more thoughtfully the possible consequences of

defeat. Looking back at the beginning of last century, we had no difficulty in seeing, perhaps more clearly even than Pitt and his contemporaries, the magnitude of the storm the nation then weathered; the day would come, when posterity would be in a position to see how much more terrible is the crisis through which the British Empire is at present passing.

M. C. Nolan closed for the Opposition. His speech was enlivened by a welcome touch of humour. Give Germany her due. The cardinal blunder in warfare was to underrate the adversary. If, like France and Belgium, we had had a taste of what is meant by German invasion, we should be more sober in our judgment. The great British public was duped by the far too rosy accounts in the newspapers. Responsible men in office, like Lloyd George and Kitchener, were under no such delusion. The former had described the Germans as "a tough enemy," the latter had forecasted a three year's war. Napoleon's wars were much longer, but modern armies pack into months the events that were then spread over years. The expense to-day was nothing short of colossal. How Germany could conduct an offensive was clear from her march on Paris, and her victories around the Masurian Lakes. Her strategic railways would make her defence no less obstinate as she retired over ground sown with mines and bristling with obstructions. The grip of the war party on German public opinion was evident from the sacrifices the nation was cheerfully enduring in men, money, and private comfort. It was otherwise with Napoleon. He was treading on a volcano. Did not his abdication show how unsubstantial was his permanent hold on the affections of the French people? He had to deal with a Europe in revolt. If the Germans succeeded, Europe would be cowed for centuries. They would look to that. In Germany at present there were no strikes, no drunkenness. In England contracts for all-important munitions were not being executed up to time. Kitchener had expressed the gravest uneasiness; and Lloyd George had declared he had more fear of the German potato-bread than of the strategy of Von Hindenburg. Since the Crusades there had never been such a spirit of en-

thusiasm for an ideal as that of Pan-Germanism for world conquest. The army was out for a campaign of blood and tears. The spirit of Nietzsche coursed through German veins. What had we to pit against it? German patriotism had seventy millions of willing inhabitants to champion its objects. They had gone within an ace of succeeding. With sublime complacency in their own *Kultur*, idolatry of their Imperial Monarchy, and their spirit of self-sacrifice, they had aimed at emulating the Romans of old. They held that Armageddon must come; Germany must win. Only a mighty and united effort on our part could contend successfully against a power so great and a policy so elaborately conceived and so cunningly put into execution. Nolan deservedly won the third prize.

The best speech of the debate was unquestionably that of the Prime Minister, R. Walker. It showed minute acquaintance with the historical facts and a power of synthesis capable of viewing them in their true perspective. The speaker was quite at his ease, and referred to the arguments of his opponents in a manner which showed that he had been carefully watching the progress of the debate. Moreover, he spoke with great fluency, force, and spirit. He aimed rather at a comprehensive review than at a multiplication of arguments. He should recognise, however, that it is a fault of taste to quote Greek in the original and not translate it. Napoleon's methods resembled those of the modern Germans, who, no doubt, profited by the lessons he had taught them, in the elaboration of strategy and intrigue. The failure of Emmett's rising and of the Rebellion of '98 were blows to the latter part of the French programme. Trafalgar secured us against invasion at home, and the battle of the Nile against attacks on India. There only remained for Napoleon one means to undermine our resources, and he craftily and energetically pursued it. That was the Continental system. One by one the great nations of the Continent went down before his imperious will and the might of his battalions. England had at times to fight single-handed against his combinations. Two things conspired to defeat his great design, our retaliatory Orders in Council and

the unwillingness of the population of Europe to suspend indefinitely their commercial relations with the "nation of shop-keepers." From 1811 Napoleon's failure began. The rising of the Nationalities was his undoing. But he had brought it on himself. Up to that date from 1796 he had been the greatest menace to the freedom of Europe and the integrity of our Empire that had ever existed. Moreover, Austria was bankrupt, and she and other nations could never have compassed the fall of their oppressor but for England's lavish subsidies. That meant, however, that we had to sacrifice, largely for alien interests, the profits of our manufacturing enterprise as pioneers of the Industrial Revolution. Meanwhile, our Orders in Council had involved us in unnatural warfare with the American people—a struggle that was humbling to our naval prestige, costly in British life, and one that went near to robbing us of Canada. The crafty Corsican had also given the Americans umbrage, but he could snap his fingers at their irritation. His blockade of England failed, and his effort to effect it wrought his downfall. Now consider Germany. She, too, had had her blockade of England, a purely paper one, but our commerce had flourished exceedingly in spite of it. At the same time, she was writhing under the pinch of ours. Her intrigues had been exposed and counteracted. Her strategy had almost uniformly miscarried. Napoleon would never under the same circumstances have made such a catalogue of mistakes. With nothing approaching to Napoleon's influence, she had entered on a struggle which would issue in a humiliation for Germany far greater than that inflicted on France in 1815. Walker's speech was awarded the first prize.

On the motion being put, the voting was :

For the Motion 15

Against 16

Opposition Majority..... 1

The Rev. Mr. Plant, President of the S.U.D.S. and his board of six are to be congratulated on the high quality of the debate, which testified to the efficient practice the speakers must have had during the course of the year.

ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1915.

The Sports were held on Easter Monday. One event, the Mile, was postponed to Tuesday. On both days there was a strong south-west wind, and the ground was by no means ideal ; but the writer can remember C. Cafferata making the Stonyhurst record for the Mile, in 1906, under exactly similar conditions, so it will be well not to lay too much stress on the severity of the weather.

The heats for the Hundred Yards and the Hurdles having been got through, the first Final to engage our attention was the Long Jump. In the First Division, Kelly and Didcock kept on beating each other until each cleared exactly 19 ft. 4ins. ; this is a good jump, and the principals are to be congratulated. I do not see why either Didcock or Kelly, on present form, should despair of making a new record for this event. With practice, shoes more adapted to the event, and an improved take-off, they are capable of a much better jump. In the Second Division, P. Bell jumped well with 17 ft. 2 ins., while in the Third Division the jump was poor and below the standard. The next event was the Hundred Yards Final, and it was remarkable for the fact that no one started well or finished well. The times were not bad, but certainly they could have been better.

This criticism is meant to be useful and not, as so much criticism appears to be, merely an indictment. What I have to say is not original, but was impressed on me, personally, by Arthur Duffy, the World's Champion, and the best sprinter of modern times. Everyone who runs the hundred yards, unless he has trained himself properly, slows down towards the finish. This, of course, is not due to exhaustion ; it is simply a sub-conscious tendency which arises as the runner nears the tape. The best remedy is to concentrate the attention on an object 30 yards beyond the tape, imagining that to be the finish. As for the starting, there should be two definite calls before the pistol, e.g., "*On your mark !*"—"*Set !*"—*Pistol*. These three moments should be separated by exactly equal intervals of time, thus preventing false starts and ensuring perfect starts.

The starters should adjust their positions differently, at each call, so as to be at the very acme of readiness physically and psychologically. As for the positions to be taken, they are as definite as counters and cross-counters in boxing, but since their explanation is neither my duty nor my privilege, I leave the matter with those who have the opportunity of giving the necessary instruction.

As it was, L. Unsworth, in the First Division, won in $10\frac{4}{5}$ secs., though M. Nolan, who was second, had won his heat in $10\frac{3}{5}$ secs. P. Bell and F. Bloomfield won in the Second and Third Division respectively.

After this we had the Quarter Mile, usually the best race, but on this occasion rather disappointing. L. Unsworth won easily, but his time, 61 secs., was distinctly bad. I venture to say that he should have at least attained the Standard 58 secs., if he had not turned round to look for the second man. In the Second Division, R. Smith won from C. Greig, after a very good race. Bloomfield won in the Third Division.

In the afternoon, the first event was the Hurdles Final. In the First Division the finish was very close; N. Chevers being first, and J. Cashman second. In the Second Division I saw what I thought was the prettiest race of the day, the order being S. Massey Lynch, A. Moorhead, J. Tayler—all three ran well, especially Lynch. He took the hurdles gracefully and accurately, wasting no time in the air, and he was the only hurdler I observed who kept a set regular stride between hurdles. He ran magnificently, and—incidentally—his time was 19 seconds, that is $1\frac{3}{5}$ secs. better than the First Set. In the Third Division, W. Blount also won his race very nicely in $19\frac{2}{5}$ secs. In the Half-Mile, U. Tayler and L. Unsworth were first and second in the First Division. In the Second Division this was an exciting race with a good finish; C. Greig was first, F. Thomas second, and P. Bell third. The time, 2 mins. $32\frac{1}{5}$ secs., was fair.

In the First Division High Jump, M. Nolan, in spite of an injury to his ankle earlier in the day, was easily first, with 5ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The striking feature of the Steeplechase was that no one cleared the water jump; one runner seemed disposed to "hack his way through," and the result was an amphibious display, very entertaining for the spectators. Tayler soon took the lead and retained it, followed closely by Williams; Kelly came in third.

The Mile was run on Tuesday afternoon, and though there is generally no dearth of competitors, at least for the first lap, this year there were only four starters. Nevertheless, from the spectators' point of view, it was a splendid race, more fascinating perhaps than the Second Set Hurdles. The poor time was due not so much to the adverse weather conditions as to the over cautious attitude of the competitors in the first lap; no one wished to set the pace. But amends were soon made for the funereal restraint of the first round, and each runner in turn set the pace, and we saw some good running; by this, Williams and Tayler had got into their stride, and for a time the former held the lead. Tayler's tactics, however, were admirable; instead of keeping his final spurt for the home stretch, he seized his chance at the beginning of the last lap, when he had the wind at his back, and sprinted in quarter mile fashion until he obtained a lead of at least 20 yards on Williams, who now had to make his spurt in the teeth of the wind. He struggled gamely and began slowly to overtake Tayler. The excitement was intense, and it looked as if Williams might just beat Tayler at the tape, but the latter won by several yards. Tayler fully deserved the victory for his good running and his ingenuity in adapting himself to the circumstances.

This was the last event in the programme, the performance of which left no doubt that there are some very promising athletes at Stonyhurst.

V. C. W.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

100 YARDS.

First Division:

1. L. Unsworth, $10\frac{4}{5}$ secs.
2. M. Nolan.
3. J. Kelly.

Second Division :

1. P. Bell, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
2. C. Greig.
3. T. Sutherland.

Third Division :

1. F. Bloomfield, 13 secs.
2. D. O'Shea.
3. W. Murray.

440 YARDS.

First Division :

1. L. Unsworth, 61 secs.
2. G. Tobin.

Second Division :

1. R. Smith, 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
2. C. Greig.
3. F. Thomas.

Third Division :

1. F. Bloomfield, 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
2. D. O'Shea.
3. J. Malone.

HALF MILE.

First Division :

1. U. Tayler, 2mins. 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
2. L. Unsworth.

Second Division :

1. C. Greig, 2 mins. 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ secs.
2. F. Thomas.
3. P. Bell.

Third Division :

1. D. O'Shea, 2 mins. 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ secs.
2. J. Malone.

HURDLES.

First Division :

1. N. Chevers, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
2. J. Cashman.

Second Division :

1. S. Massey Lynch, 19 secs.
2. A. Moorhead.
3. J. Tayler.

Third Division :

1. W. Blount, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
2. B. Feeny.
3. D. O'Shea.

HIGH JUMP.

First Division :

1. M. Nolan, 5ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
2. R. Walker.

Second Division :

1. R. Gibson, 4ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
2. J. Tayler.

Third Division :

1. { W. Jones, } 3 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
 { F. Bloomfield }

LONG JUMP.

First Division :

1. { S. Didecock } 19 ft. 4 ins.
 { J. Kelly. }

Second Division :

1. P. Bell, 17 ft. 2 ins.
2. R. Smith.
3. C. Greig.

Third Division :

1. F. Bloomfield, 13 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
2. J. Malone.

MILE

(Open to First Division only.)

1. U. Tayler, 5 mins. 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
2. G. Williams.

STEEPLECHASE

(Open to First Division only.)

1. U. Tayler, 4 mins 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ secs.
2. G. Williams.
3. J. Kelly.

HOLDERS OF CHALLENGE CUPS FOR 1915.

QUEEN'S CUP.

Presented by FATHER RECTOR for best all-round athlete in First Division.

U. Tayler.

KING'S CUP.

Presented by JOHN and FRANK BERKELEY, ESQS., for best all-round athlete in Second Division.

C. Greig.

JUNIOR CUP.

Presented by V. FINNEGAN, ESQ., for best all-round athlete in Third Division.

F. Bloomfield.

REPRISALS.

The most tolerable sort of revenge is for those wrongs which there is no law to remedy ; but then let a man take heed the revenge be such as there is no law to punish ; else a man's enemy is still beforehand, and it is two for one.

BACON, *Essay Of Revenge.*

SHROVETIDE PLAY.

We regret to have had to defer our critique of "The Bells" to this issue; but the recollection of it will still be fresh in the memory of many of our readers. This was, if we are not mistaken, the third occasion on which this piece has been mounted on our stage. It is the sort of play that suited the late Sir Henry Irving. The interest centres largely, and in our adaptation, owing to the elimination of female characters, almost exclusively in the leading part of Matthias. The other rôles merely furnish a setting for the principal portrait.

To D. Macsherry, therefore, the success of the recent performance was mainly due. His Matthias was remarkable for an easy carriage, a singular control of his facial expression, a rich and well modulated voice, and a distinct and forcible enunciation. His interpretation was a study in the psychology of remorse. Though at first defiant of detection, a chance meeting with a mesmerist gradually haunts him more and more with a paralysing dread of self-betrayal. The development of this feeling was admirably brought out as the plot was unravelled. With more maturity and experience Macsherry might have eluded more successfully a danger incidental to the prominence of his part. His effort to maintain its dignity developed into over-restraint. This was especially observable when the situation was one calling for the expression of passionate mental anguish. Such occasions, however, were rare, and they were soon obliterated by dramatic episodes, such as his triumph after signing the marriage contract, the reconstruction of the crime in the dream-trial, and his poignant death agony.

Pierre Candeloupe (R. Gurrin) was a quaint, bobbing old landlord, of the garrulous type that must have made him rather a nuisance to his son, Matthias. His voice was well adapted to his part, but his stoop was in general rather too pronounced, except on a few occasions when he betrayed a recrudescence of youthful activity that must have been a surprise to himself.

M. C. Nolan enacted the part of Christian, the dashing quartermaster of gendarmes. Admirably accoutred, he looked every inch the part. We should have liked to see him a little more sympathetic with his prospective father-in-law. No doubt his heart was with the blushing bride, who was not permitted by our conventions to appear. He remained a somewhat stiff and impassive spectator of Matthias's emotion, as the latter made over to him a dowry beyond the dreams of avarice, nor was his calm immoderately ruffled even in presence of the final tragedy.

J. Cashman and W. Hull, the two tippling peasants, served like the chorus of a Greek play, to put the audience in touch with the previous history of the murder of the Polish Jew. They counterfeited an admirable rusticity of demeanour, but their whispered conversations would have been more interesting if they had not sometimes been too realistically indistinct. Konrad (M. Sweny) moved about the stage with a dignity and a propriety not altogether in keeping with the part of the tapster of an Alsatian village inn; and his dress in fact suggested that he had stepped on from the cast of a Shakesperian Tudor drama without having had time to change his clothes.

The management deserve to be complimented on their mounting of the lime-light scenes, namely Matthias's vision of the murder of the Jew and the trial scene towards the close of the play.

J. Healy's impersonation of Koveskey, though it involved no great strain on the memory, was silently impressive. The weirdness of his look might have been enhanced if his cheeks had been less generously rouged. R. Irwin and S. Prentice were gigantic gendarmes. They would have rejoiced the heart of a recruiting sergeant. W. Allanson, as judge, spoke with stern and withering gravity of manner, and R. Plissonneau, as mesmerist, was appropriately uncanny. What little Dr. Zimmer, the physician (C. Unsworth) and the Notary (J. d'Abadie) had to say, they said well.

The incidental music was effectively rendered by a select few of the orchestra. To Father Bartley,

for so ably getting up the play, and the Rev. Mr. Cullinan and his green-room boys, on the principle "well done Indomitable stokers," our best thanks and congratulations are due. We can only regret that owing, presumably, to this being war-time, our usual throng of visitors was not present to give the actors the ovation they deserved.

The programme is appended:—

"THE BELLS,"

A DRAMA, IN THREE ACTS,

Adapted from the "Polish Jew," of M. M. ERCKMANN
CHATRIAN, by LEOPOLD LEWIS.

On Tuesday, February 16th.

CHARACTERS:

Pierre Candeloupe (father of Matthias)	R. GURRIN
Matthias (Innkeeper and Burgomaster)	D. MACSHERRY
Walter } Peasants	{ J. CASHMAN
Hans } Peasants	{ W. HULL
Christian (Quartermaster of Gendarmes)	M. C. NOLAN
Doctor Zimmer	C. UNSWORTH
Notary	J. D'ABADIE
Konrad	M. SWENY
President of the Court	W. ALLANSON
Assistant Judges	{ F. VAN DER TAELEN
	{ B. FOX
Mesmerist	R. PLISSONNEAU
Clerk of the Court	J. HEALY
Gendarmes	{ R. IRWIN
	{ S. PRENTICE
Koveskey	J. HEALY

SPECTATORS.

SCENE: Alsace, 1833.

ARGUMENT.

Through a secret murder, committed fifteen years previously, Matthias has acquired wealth, and risen to be the most respected and influential man of his district. To guard against detection, he wishes to marry his only daughter to the chief of Gendarmes, who will thus become his son-in-law. Various circumstances recall the memory of his crime, and having witnessed the feats of a mesmerist, he is haunted by a fear lest he should be forced by him to betray his secret. He frequently hears the noise of bells, such as were borne by his victim's horse, and has a vision of the murder as he committed it. He therefore insists on hastening on the signature of the contract, and the marriage. The contract signed, he believes himself

safe, and retires to rest in a room apart, where none can hear him, should he talk in his sleep. He has a dream, sees himself tried for the murder, and compelled by the mesmerist to re-enact all its circumstances, and hears himself sentenced to death. Those coming to summon him to his daughter's wedding, find him in his death agony, imagining that the sentence is being executed.

ACT I.

Parlour in the Burgomaster's Inn.

THE BELLS AND THE VISION.

ACT II.

Best room in the Burgomaster's House.

THE CONTRACT SIGNED.

ACT III.

Bedroom in the Burgomaster's House.

SCENE I. THE GOOD NIGHT.

SCENE II. THE DREAM.

SCENE III. THE WEDDING MORNING.

The Orchestra performed:—

OVERTURE	..	"Light Cavalry"	Supplé
WALTZ	"Valse Bacchanale"	P. de Zulusta (O.S.)		
MARCH	"March Joyeux"	W. Piercy

DONATIONS.

The Rector acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—

TO THE MUSEUM:

A "Boxer" War Medal:

The medal was cut off the body of a dead Chinaman, near Tien-Tsin, during the Boxer Rebellion, and given to Admiral Tuke, then serving on H.M.S. *Centurion*, under Admiral Sir E. Seymour, with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as Flag-Captain. The Chinese inscription on the Medal reads:

"Wearing the crown and girdle for ever,

"May you live long to enjoy this honour."

"This crown to everybody if he is skilful."

Presented by REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN A. TUKE.

Large piece of shell (mounted) from the bombardment of Scarborough; *presented by* G. MITCHELL, ESQ.

A collection of miscellaneous Foreign Coins; *presented by* P. A. MALONE, ESQ.

Trophies of German and other equipment, from Belgian battlefields; *presented by* REV. G. RUWET, S.J. (*Belgian Army*).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of Stonyhurst Magazine.

A TRAGEDY IN ONE ACT ; or WISDEN'S ALMANACK.

Scene : A chilly, untidy room of an uninviting billet, situate in the land where the mares come from. Four subalterns therein waiting for the Spring and the Post.

We may conclude from this it was a Winter's evening, but not the ordinary winter's evening—there was no fire and no arm chairs, in fact, none of the amenities of a winter's evening. They were unshaven, unwashed, unromantic—maybe unhallowed—and all this is not to be wondered at as they were but just arrived from the trenches, and only one was remarkable, and he was remarkable in that he knew Cricket—by this I mean he could tell you the names (date of birth and probable demise included) of every cricketer, his average, the catches he had caught, and some said the catches he had missed.

A servant enters with the Post—one small parcel. In the encircling gloom one kindly light might have been seen by a spectator (had there been one) to settle on the countenance of The Cricket Enthusiast.

Myself (breathlessly endeavouring to drown my own disappointment in the whirlpool of his ever-increasing excitement) : “ Has it come ? You don't mean to say it's come ? ”

The Cricket Enthusiast (convulsively) : “ By Jove, I think it has (cutting the string)—it must—(tearing off the paper)—it has. “ With you beside me lying in the trench. Ah ! Germany were Paradise enow.” [Note : The C. En. didn't really say this as he'd confined himself to cricket.]

THREE HOURS AFTERWARDS.

Myself : When you've finished the second time through you might let me have it for a moment. I want to see our averages.”

The C. En. : “ Well, I always read it three times—the hat-trick, you know.

HIATUS OF A SECOND THREE HOURS.

Myself : “ They aren't in.”

The C. En. : “ Really, of course ; they only put Public Schools in.”

(And then came upon me a great darkness and my knees were loosened).

O.T.C. NOTES.

The corps is living strenuous days. We are all trying to do our “ little bit,” especially those of us who are senior. Four or five parades each week is the routine we follow, together with tactical lectures for those of us who intend shortly to take commissions. To which also must be added voluntary parades on Saturday afternoons in Field Sketching, Signalling, or Scouting.

There was an instructive Field Day on March 24th, in which “ intercommunication ” had an important part. All ranks carried out their instructions with the utmost care and the handling of the various units by N.C.O.'s was in many cases highly praiseworthy.

The corps offers its heartiest congratulations to Lieut. Piers Mostyn on his obtaining the Military Cross.

Altogether since the inception of the Stonyhurst O.T.C. in 1909, 129 ex-Cadets have joined the Forces—an average of 21 each year.

A word in praise of the band is certainly deserved. Their playing on Easter Sunday during Church Parade invoked praise from everyone.

2nd Lieut. R. A. de Trafford was gazetted during last term to serve with the contingent ; we offer him a sincere welcome.

THE NAVAL WAR.

BY MAURICE PRENDERGAST (1901).

During the past two months the chief naval events have been of two kinds. In the first place, the original German scheme of commerce-destruction, carried out by light cruisers and armed liners, has been brought to an end by the destruction or internment of all the German ships engaged in preying on our merchant shipping. So as to carry on the work of attacking our sea-borne trade, Germany has initiated a scheme of commerce-destruction worked through the agency of submarine vessels. In the second place, the Allied Navies have been engaged in a series of naval operations against the Dardanelles for the purpose of forcing a passage through those waters into the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus.

I.

COMMERCE DESTRUCTION.

In order to understand this subject it is necessary to say something about the development of commerce-destruction, and also to define its exact significance in the way of naval fighting.

Commerce-destruction—or, as it is more usually known, “*guerre de course*”—is simply derived from piracy. The whole motive of piracy (and privateering) was simply “personal gain.” The earliest known form of piracy has been traced back to a remote date in Chinese history, where sea-traders used to attack each others ships as a lawful method of commercial competition. Then piracy against all nations without any distinction began to change into privateering against a selected and defined enemy state. But it often happened that privateers simply lapsed into pirates pure and simple. For instance, when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne the British Navy had shrunk to such small proportions that a general license was given to British ships to go privateering against the Spaniards. A lot of these British ships simply degenerated into pirates and became such a nuisance that the Royal ships had finally to be sent out to suppress them.

The motive of “personal gain” played so strong a part in all the old systems of commerce-destruction that it is quite impossible to say when commerce-destruction first began to be appreciated as a really naval method of fighting the enemy. In the War of the League of Augsburg (1688-97) French privateers simply played havoc with our commerce. But, all the same, the whole idea of the French system was nothing more or less than a means of “personal gain” from first to last. The French king lent ships and men from his fleet to privateering companies in exchange for a percentage of their profits. Raiding our commerce was so lucrative that the Cabinet Ministers and nobility used to invest their money in these companies as a kind of “gilt-edged” security. Commercial cupidity lay at the very root of the French privateering system, yet no war has ever produced such dire effects on our merchant shipping, even when commerce-destruction has been used against us solely for a military end.

The Declaration of London (1856) abolished privateering altogether, but its main idea—the use of armed merchants ships—still survives in the use made of auxiliary armed liners. “Personal gain” still existed right up to the beginning of this war through the prize-mones realised by the sale of captured vessels being distributed amongst those warships that effected the capture of the vessels sold. But at the commencement of the war it was decided that all the prize-mones should be paid into a general fund by which the whole navy, and not single ships, should benefit. So “personal gain” has at last become extinct, and commerce-destruction is now a purely military weapon for overcoming the armed resistance of an enemy. Its effects are so aimed that they shall be felt more directly by a whole nation than by the armed hostile forces. In our case, the civil and non-combatant population would experience its results by being deprived of food, and the raw materials for their industries. By crippling our sea-borne trade, the enemy would deprive us of those financial resources with which we carry on the war. In actual military effect we should have to divert warships from the main task of destroying the enemy's fleet to hunting

down the hostile commerce-raiders and protecting the trade-routes. These, then, are the motives that underlie commerce-destruction, and its use by Germany as a means of fighting us.

The important point to note is that Germany was never able to put into effect the *whole* of her prepared scheme for attacking our commerce. That scheme, elaborate and ingenious as it was, was effectually blocked at the very outset of war, firstly by sealing up the North Sea by warship patrols, and secondly, by warning neutral nations of what Germany contemplated doing in the way of arming her merchant ships in neutral harbours. The result was that Germany had to carry on her commerce-destruction with what few ships there were in foreign waters at the very outset of war. There was absolutely no kind of "personal gain" in the German system; it was purely destructive in character. No German ports were left open to which the raiders could take their prizes for sale. Consequently, the German ships were compelled to destroy their captures, and Germany never benefited to the extent of a single mark by all the German raiders depredations.

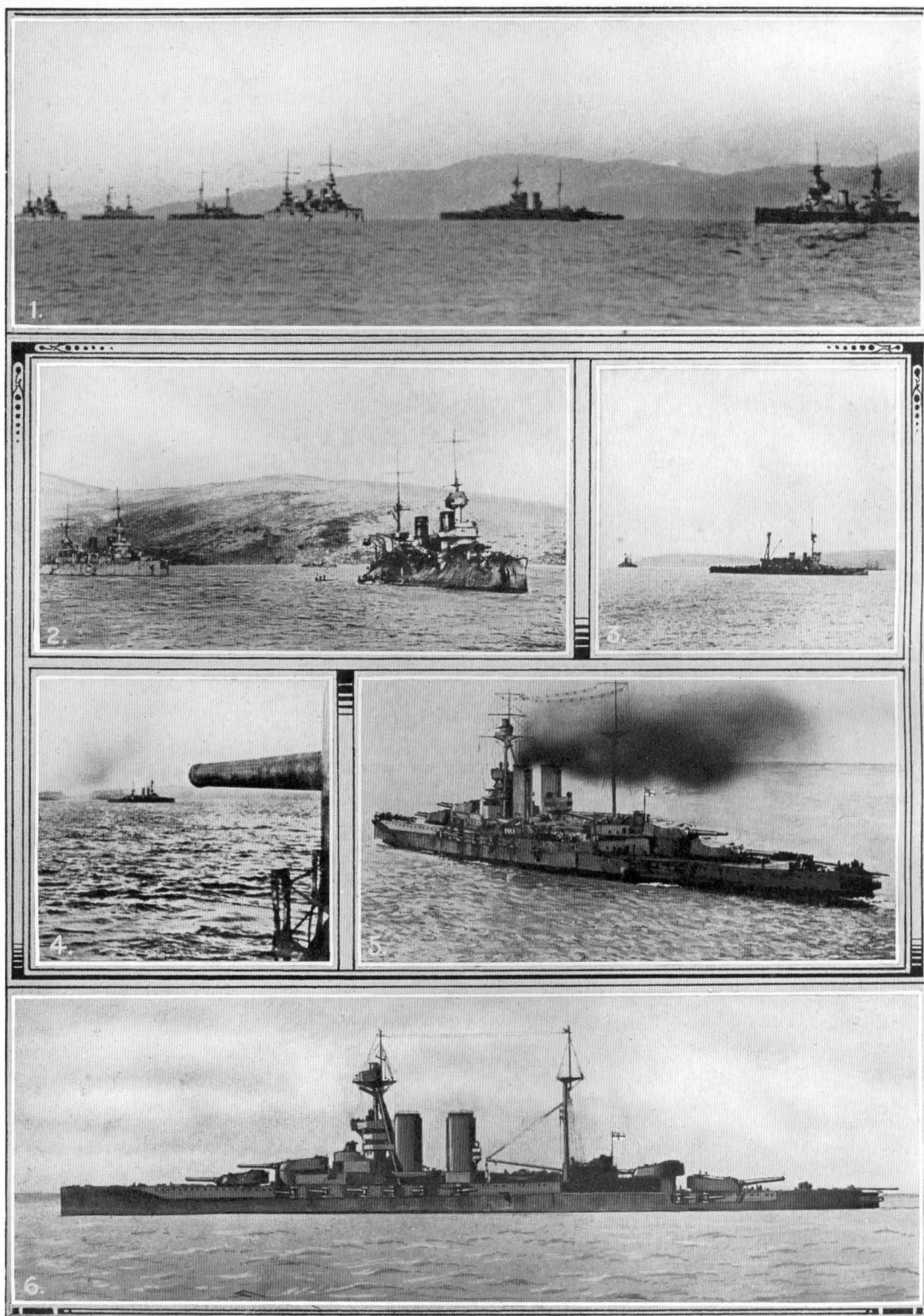
And now, after nine months of war, every German ship outside the North Sea has been accounted for in one way or another. German commerce-raiding in the great oceans has been totally extinguished. It is quite a remarkable result in its way, and had nine months been named as the life of any German "guerre de course" before the war, such a period would have been regarded as hopelessly inadequate for so great a task. How did we manage to suppress all the German ships?

It was done in three ways. Firstly, we "stopped the earths"—that is, we seized or blockaded every German port to which the hostile raiders could resort for supplies. Secondly, we starved the enemy's ships—that is, we cut down their supplies by keeping a vigilant watch on neutral shipping. Thirdly, we worried and fought the enemy's ships whenever they could be brought into action. By a combined policy of blocking, starving and worrying we drove every German raider off the seas. The whole key-note of our counter-measures lay in getting

at the raiders supplies. We narrowed them down to such a trickle that the German ships were always in a semi-starved state for coal and vital stores. They managed to exist for a little while on a kind of hand-to-mouth system of secret stores procured in holes and corners of the South American coast, but in the end even that failed them.

The armed liner *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* was caught by the *Highflyer* while she was taking in supplies at a place that had been marked down as a likely spot for her to do so. The *Emden* went to the Keeling Islands, not only to cut the telegraph wires, but also to pillage what stores she could get. She, too, was caught and sunk by the *Sydney*. The *Koenigsberg* also went and hid up a river because she had no stores left at all. The *Dresden* went to Crusoe's Island and sent wireless messages to Valparaiso asking for German steamers to come out to her with stores. They did not turn up, and so the *Dresden* submitted to internment, but was afterwards sunk by British cruisers. The *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* also tried to get the *Odenwald* to break out of harbour with supplies. The attempt failed, and this vessel, with the last German commerce-raider, *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, was forced into internment at Newport News. And so, through lack of supplies, all these German ships met their fate.

The view has been expressed that Germany will try and send out a small fleet of light cruisers into the Atlantic so as to carry on the work of the deceased *Emden* and Co. This I very much doubt. If anything of the sort were attempted, it would be highly probable that the German ships would get sunk *en masse* in trying to break through our patrols. Single ships may be able to slip out into the Atlantic by creeping up the Norwegian coast, but trying to rush through our patrol system with a squadron of light cruisers would simply be courting disaster. Besides this, Germany has lost so heavily in light cruisers that she has none to spare from fleet-scouting duties for the purpose of commerce-raiding abroad. Another suggestion is that Germany will not send out light cruisers but heavy battle-cruisers of the *Moltke* and *Derfflinger* types. This sounds more probable, because these great German ships were built with an



THE NAVAL OPERATIONS AGAINST THE DARDANELLES.

- 1.—THE ALLIED FLEETS AT TENEDOS. Two of the French battleships steaming past the anchored line of British warships. Reading from left to right the ships are: *Gaulois* (French), *Lord Nelson*, *Agamemnon*, *Suffren* (French), *Queen Elizabeth*, *Inflexible*.
- 2.—FRENCH BATTLESHIPS AT TENEDOS. The ill-fated *Bouvet* is on the right; the lighter grey ship on the left is the *Suffren*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Guepratte.

- 3.—British battleships circling off the entrance forts.

- 4.—THE BOMBARDMENT. In the distance can be seen the smoke from one of the burning entrance forts.

- 5 & 6.—"BLACK BESS." The giant super-Dreadnought *Queen Elizabeth*. The smaller view was taken as she left Portland Harbour, bound for Eastern waters. The lower illustration is a full broadside view of the ship steaming out of Tenedos.

NOTE.—Photos Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 by courtesy of the "Daily Sketch"; No. 5 by Messrs. Abrahams & Sons, Devonport; No. 6 by courtesy of the "Daily Mail."

enormous coal capacity and special ventilation in the men's quarters for work in the Tropics. No doubt, when these ships were designed, the German Admiralty had some kind of great commerce-raiding scheme in view for them. Their coal stowage and capacity for stores all point to some special provision for using the ships in large oceanic spaces.

On the other hand, if these ships do get out into the Atlantic, there is the question of re-fuelling them to be considered. When we remember that three of these great battle-cruisers would require a secret and constant supply of 12,000 tons of coal to replenish their bunkers, and provisions for over 4,000 men, it looks as if the question of supplies might be as vulnerable a point with them as it was with the *Emden*, *Koernigsberg* and all the other German raiders. Maintaining these great "coal-eating" cruisers at sea without a fixed base of supplies is almost an insuperable obstacle to their use as commerce-raiders.

It is not probable that the Germans will make any attempts to send out either light or battle-cruisers into the Atlantic for the simple reason that they are getting quite adequate results in the way of commerce-destruction through their submarines without the trouble of having to organise secret supplies in South American waters, or other deserted parts of foreign coasts. The submarines can always return to a German base for fresh stores, consequently they represent the easiest and best weapon in the way of commerce-destroyers. Germany will keep up her submarine attacks on our merchant shipping as long as she can, and until we have devised some means that will make any such method too risky to be indulged in. Submarine raids will take place off the Scilly Islands and in St. George's Channel, but we are getting more and more experienced in methods of countering these attacks as time goes on. If, in the end, we do stop the whole of the submarine corsairs from attacking our commerce, Germany may then make some attempt to send ships out into the Atlantic. Submarine-piracy is quite worth the candle to Germany as it stands at present, and so long as it remains so, Germany will continue to use it as a means of warfare, however despicable it may be.

Commerce-destruction, used by itself as a sole naval means of defeating an enemy, has never won a naval war yet. It is a dangerously specious weapon; it has the fascinating garb of cheapness and its superficial results may delight the heart of a credulous people. Yet, by the sinking of merchant vessels, the German navy has not advanced one step towards its real object—command of the seas—which can only be reached through the destruction of our Fleet. Charles II. adopted a naval policy that is almost a counterpart of the German naval campaign. He shut his warships up in harbour and sent out privateers to prey on Dutch commerce. The result was that the Dutch sailed up the Thames and burnt some towns. The lesson we learnt thereby taught us how to win our naval wars by first defeating the enemy's battle-fleet—the thing that really matters. Germany can never win the naval war by commerce-destruction, and at the end of this war it will be found that it is her commerce, and not ours, that has suffered the more irreparable injury.

II.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

The problem of "Ships *versus* Forts" has never been satisfactorily solved, because there are an equal number of historical examples on each side where forts have beaten off naval attacks and where warships have overcome land fortifications. Naval architects design warships for fighting other warships; the question of attacking forts never really enters into the design. Some success has been attained in the past by the use of bomb-vessels, specially built for the purpose of attacking forts. In the Crimean war, British warships made an attack on the Sebastopol forts and received a great deal of damage. Yet in the same war some special bomb-vessels, built by the French, succeeded in destroying the Russian batteries at Kinburn without getting damaged in the least. Before the war, the general trend of naval opinion was that no fleet of warships could inflict any permanent damage on well-equipped land forts.

The important point about the Dardanelles operations lies in the great similarity with the Japanese attack on Port Arthur, ten or eleven years

ago. So far as the whole strategical problem goes, Port Arthur is almost an exact parallel to the Dardanelles. Even geographically there is a certain resemblance between the two cases. Consequently, if we find why Port Arthur fell, it will give us some kind of index as to the future chances of success against the Dardanelles.

Nothing whatever has happened in the Dardanelles so far for which we cannot find a parallel in the siege of Port Arthur. From what has been written on the subject one would think that the *Queen Elizabeth's* indirect bombardment of the Narrows forts was something entirely new in the annals of naval gunnery. What she did was to fire right across the Gallipoli Peninsula from a point in the Gulf of Saros (A) at an invisible target, the Narrows Forts (B), whilst ships off the entrance to the Straits (CC), observed her fire and corrected errors in range, by wireless signals back to A, as shown by the line of dots, thus :



This is exactly what the Japanese used to do at Port Arthur eleven years ago. Togo used to appear with his battleships off Port Arthur at low tide, when all the Russian warships were sealed up through the shallowness of water at the entrance to the inner harbour. Leaving two observing ships (CC) off the entrance, he took his battleship round to the south of the Liao-tung Peninsula to the position A, and fired 12-inch shells into Port Arthur (B) right over the mountain of Liao-tieh-shan. The observing ships watched the fall of the shells and "wirelessed" corrections in range. The Russian forts could never make any reply at first because their guns could not elevate sufficiently to fire over the summit of the mountain.

Another parallel between Port Arthur and the Dardanelles lies in the losses inflicted by mines. In one day the Japanese lost two of their battleships through striking mines, just as we lost the *Bouvet*,

Ocean, and *Irresistible*, on March 18th from the same cause. After the mining of the battleships *Hatsuse* and *Yashima*, on May 15th, 1904, the Japanese battleships never went near Port Arthur again. These examples illustrate the resemblance between two selected examples of the Port Arthur and the Dardanelles operations.

So far as the naval operations went, the Japanese Fleet never did anything that helped in the least towards the fall of Port Arthur as a land fortress, beyond keeping up a lax blockade. After three or four naval bombardments of the Russian forts the Japanese ships found that they were receiving a lot more damage than they inflicted on the batteries. The forts got in several hits on the Japanese warships that disabled them for some time. In the end, the Japanese contented themselves with laying down mines off the port during the night and the big battleships always kept well outside the range of the forts after their earlier experiences in bombardment.

Port Arthur fell, not through any naval operations, but through a great military siege, in which the forts were stormed one by one after they had been wrecked by the fire of siege howitzers. Consequently, if we do gain possession of the Dardanelles, it will be through land operations conducted on the same lines as at Port Arthur. Provided that there are a sufficient number of giant siege guns, a continuous bombardment can be kept up from land batteries that will not only pulverise the Turkish forts into the dust, but also prevent the Turks getting their forts in working order again. Guns mounted on shore have a stable platform on the earth to fire from ; they are not affected by bad weather in the way that ships are. The naval bombardments were intermittent and therefore ineffective in result, for while the ships had to ride out the gales, the Turks were repairing their forts and improving new defences.

The entrance forts of Kum Kale and Seddul-Bahr were quickly reduced because there was sufficient sea room for the ships to concentrate a large number of guns on the two forts. Once they advanced into the Narrows, their formation was so restricted that it was difficult to get sufficient guns

into action against the hostile forts. Steaming up the Straits, they could only use a small proportion of their guns by end-on fire. The full broadside fire of the warships could only be used for a short space of time as there was not enough room to bring broadsides into play. By circling, they managed to fire their bow, broadside, and stern fires in succession, but even then they did not produce a sufficient weight of metal to overwhelm the forts. The warships had to contend with two kinds of attack, from gun fire and mines. The Turkish guns consisted of fixed defences in the forts and mobile howitzers concealed in the hills where the warships could not reach them. The torpedo defences comprised moored and drifting mines, and also torpedo-tubes mounted on the shore. Once the ships left the sea and entered the Straits the chances of a mine-hit jumped from about 2 per cent. up to 20 per cent., or more. The anchored mines could be swept up, if the forts were silenced. They were not, and it was much too dangerous a task for the mine-sweepers to carry on their work under the fire of the hostile batteries. The type of drifting mine used by the Turks cannot be swept up or destroyed by any known means. Fixed defences like forts and moored mines might be dealt with, but the mobile howitzer batteries and the drifting mines could not be coped with.

The Japanese, with all their experience of Port Arthur, never indulged in any great naval bombardments of the Tsing-tao forts. What little fire there was from warships against the German forts was merely to cover the work of mine-sweepers. The Japanese concentrated all their efforts on the land side. Having mounted their big siege guns, the Japanese commenced a concentrated fire on each of the forts, and finally captured all the positions by military assaults made under the cover of artillery fire. The German forts collapsed under this form of attack. Tsing-tao simply emphasises the point that the proper way to reduce forts is not by naval bombardment but by military siege operations.

So far, the naval operations against the Dardanelles have not been a complete success, and if

March 18th marks the highest point in the way of results attained by naval means, it must be admitted that the warships have failed, however unpalatable the fact may be. If the whole scheme of operations was intended to have a political influence on the Balkan States, the results must again be assessed as *nil*. Our experiences have simply confirmed the view that warships have few chances of success against powerful land batteries. There will be a certain amount of naval work in co-operation with the land attacks in the future, but the whole task of reducing the Turkish forts and gaining possession of the Straits now largely rests upon the land campaign.

REVIEWS.

"WHAT OF TO-DAY?"

BY FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN, S.J.

The House of Cassell, London. 416 Pages. Large Crown 8vo. Cloth Gilt.

7/6 net.

If we should ask what are the ultimate causes of the frightful war which is now devastating Europe, the answer is not far to seek, for they are undoubtedly to be found in the spirit of rationalism and of materialism, which is the material outcome of the revolt against constituted authority embodied in the Protestant Reformation. Gradually the ideals of Christianity have given place to ideals which are almost blatantly infidel and pagan. This spirit is represented in material science by the philosophy of Darwinism, and its shibboleths the "struggle for existence," and the "survival of the fittest," found their logical expression and development in the aphorisms of German writers like Bernhardt, that "might is right," and that war is "a biological necessity" in the development of the human race. We all hope and pray that the result of this war will be a return of the nations to saner and truer ideals, the ideals of the Gospel of Christ. In his trenchant volume "What of to-day?" Father Bernard Vaughan has instituted an enquiry as to how far these false ideals have infected, not the enemy, but his own countrymen. The frivolity and love of pleasure in daily life, paganism in art, materialism in science, the injustice which is rampant in the relations of the master and the labourer, the utter indifference to religion, the want of trust in the providence of God,

which has resulted in the shirking of marriage duties, and the practice of so-called "eugenics," as advocated openly by Professor Bateson in his recent presidential address to the British Association, the evils of Socialism ; these are specimens of the subjects dealt with by the author in a series of eloquent appeals to Englishmen, to set their house in order, and to revert to the saner and purer ideals and practice of Christ's Gospel and example. As the author himself writes in his foreword : "These, and other abominable fallacies, are what I would wish to raise my voice against, all the more loudly since such ideas are unhappily gaining ground, and alas! our modern system of education is not directed towards combating them." It is an earnest book, a timely book, and one calculated to do an immense amount of good, in its clear, fearless, and eloquent statement of what is wrong with the England of to-day.

A. L. C.

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BY THE ABBE P. LEJEUNE.

Translated from the French by Basil Levett.

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