

### HODDER PLACE.

From the Yorkshire bank of the River Hodder near Lower Bridge.

# THE STONYHURST MAGAZINE

"Quant je puis"

Vol. XIII. No. 201.

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## MILITARY CROSS.

In a supplement to the *London Gazette*, issued July 3rd, it is announced that the King has been graciously pleased to confer the **Military Cross** on

Lieut. GERALD WALDON BROWNE TARLETON,

*2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*

On May 24th, 1915, near Shell Trap Farm, north of Wieltje, his Company was in the advanced trenches. Two orderlies who had been sent back to Battalion Headquarters with a message were wounded and unable to get through. Lieutenant Tarleton had also been wounded and was suffering from the effects of gas, but volunteered to take back the message, and, as he was not fit to command his platoon owing to his wounds, his Company Commander allowed him to try. He managed to crawl back, though he was hit again on the way, and on arrival he was unable to speak owing to his wounds and exhaustion, but managed to deliver his message in writing.

## CARNIS RESURRECTIO.

μητρὶ ἀνακειμένον.

---

O not for you should summer's flame go wan,  
Nor fade the exultant hours of this July,  
Though, from the thronging faces, his be gone,  
And, from the hurrying footsteps, his must die.  
You well confess that the undying soul  
Beyond these flickering years shines like a star—  
Fear not you, then, to claim that all the whole  
Of those dear distant childish things that are  
So perishable-seeming, echoes, dreams,  
Must rise again when to the flesh God's Day  
Shall call Arise. Lost on no Lethe-streams,  
See them return : the laugh you loved ; the gay  
Low-lidded glance ; the quick flush ; and the swift  
Frowning re-capture of the will, adrift,  
One languid moment, at the low world's lure.  
Though Heaven's gates blaze bright and undefiled,  
There shall you recognise, be very sure,  
The unchanged welcome of your little child.

N.K.



Lieut. CHARLES DOUGLAS WILLOUGHBY ROOKE.

1st Batt. The Cameronians.

Born, July 9th, 1894. O.S., 1911.

Killed in action near Armentières on June 20th, 1915.



## STONYHURST AND THE WAR.

### ARMY HONOURS.

Victoria Cross ... ..	LIEUT. M. J. DEASE.
Companion of the Bath ... ..	LIEUT.-COLONEL H. J. ROCHE.
Distinguished Service Order ... ..	MAJOR W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT.
	CAPTAIN A. V. JARRETT.
Military Cross ... ..	CAPTAIN J. A. LIDDELL.
	LIEUT. P. G. J. MOSTYN.
	LIEUT. G. W. B. TARLETON.

### MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. S. BULFIN, C.B., C.V.O. (Nov. 20th, Jan. 14th.)  
 LIEUT.-COLONEL H. J. ROCHE, C.B. (Jan. 14th).  
 MAJOR W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O. (Nov. 20th, Jan. 14th).  
 MAJOR H. SIDNEY (Jan. 14th).  
 CAPTAIN R. P. BUTLER (Jan. 14th).  
 CAPTAIN R. C. MAYNE (Jan. 14th).  
 CAPTAIN H. A. J. ROCHE (Jan. 14th, May 31st).  
 CAPTAIN E. R. L. CORBALLIS (Jan. 14th).  
 CAPTAIN J. A. LIDDELL (Jan. 14th).  
 CAPTAIN A. V. JARRETT, D.S.O. (May 31st).  
 CAPTAIN H. W. D. MCCARTHY-O'LEARY (May 31st).  
 CAPTAIN W. P. STEWART (May 31st).  
 LIEUTENANT M. J. DEASE, *V.C.* (Nov. 20th).  
 LIEUTENANT C. H. LIDDELL (Jan. 14th, May 31st).  
 LIEUTENANT W. ST. J. COVENTRY (Jan. 14th).  
 LIEUTENANT J. ROCHE-KELLY (Jan. 14th).  
 LIEUTENANT R. G. S. COX (May 31st).  
 LIEUTENANT B. E. FLOYD (May 31st).  
 LIEUTENANT P. G. J. MOSTYN (May 31st).  
 LIEUTENANT A. E. CAPEL (May 31st).  
 CORPORAL R. B. HAWES (Jan. 14th).

## 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, or have been, 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.  
 ANDERSON, P. B. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—King's Own Scottish Borderers.  
 \*ARBUTHNOTT, J. G. (1905), Sub-Lieut.—H.M.S. Venerable.  
 \*~~Archer~~ ~~Shee~~, G. (1905), Lieut.—2nd Batt. S. Staffordshire Regt.; **killed** (October 31st).  
 \*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), Lieut.—10th Divisional Signal Company, R.E.  
 BARTON, G. H. R. (1903).—Canadian Forces.  
 BARROW, J. C. W. (1904) 2nd Lieut.—Royal Fusiliers.  
 \*BARRY, V. (1900), the Rev. Fr. Alfred, O.S.F.C.—Chaplain to the Forces., B.E.F., Dardanelles.  
 BELLASIS, J. H. (1892).—South African Forces.  
 BELLASIS, R. (1894).—South African Forces.  
 \*~~Bellasis~~, W. J. (1894).—East African Mounted Infantry; **killed** (Nov. 13th).  
 BELLEW, Sir H. C. G. (1877), Lieut.-Col.—4th Batt. Connaught Rangers.  
 BELTON, A. (1870), Capt.—Royal Fusiliers.  
 BELTON, E. J. (1877).—Honourable Artillery Coy.  
 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.—1st 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, R. L. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—3rd (Reserve) Batt. Yorkshire Regiment.  
 \*BLAKE, A. J. (1897), Lieut.—R.A.M.C.  
 BLAKE, H. (1904).—At Sandhurst.  
 \*BLAKE, V. C. (1899), Capt.—2nd Batt. 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., **wounded** (May).  
 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.*
- BUCKLEY, P. K. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*6th (Service) Batt. King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.)*
- \*BULFIN, E. S., C.B., C.V.O. (1873), Major-General, Commanding *28th Division, 5th Army Corps*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 20th, Jan. 14th), **wounded** (Nov. 4th).
- \*BURKE, E. B. (1903), Lieut.—*1st Batt. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*
- \*BURKE, H. J. (1903), Lieut.—*2nd Batt. South Staffordshire Regt.*
- BURKE, H. W. A. (1867), Major.—*R.A.M.C.*
- \*BUTLER, P. R. (1899), Capt.—*1st Batt. Royal Irish Regt.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches**, (Jan. 14th), **wounded** (Nov. 3rd).
- \*CALLAGHAN, E. F. (1894), Capt.—*7th London Brigade R.F.A.*
- \*CALLAGHAN, G. F. (1894), Capt.—*1st Batt. Connaught Rangers*; **wounded** (Nov., April 26th).
- \*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.—*8th (Service) Batt. Wiltshire Regt.*
- CAPEL, A. E. (1897), Lieut.—*Intelligence Corps*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st).
- \*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. M. C. (1855).—*Bombay Volunteers.*
- \*CARUS, F. X. (1892), Capt.—*Attached to 5th Battery R.F.A.*
- \*CARUS, E. L. (1887), Capt., V.D.—*4th Batt. E. Lancashire Regt.*; **wounded** (June 16th).
- \*CASELLA, C. C. (1902).—*Canadian Forces, wounded* (May 31st).
- 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.—*Yeomanry (Reserve).*
- \*CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, C. H. J. (1904), Lieut.—*1st Batt. Warwickshire Regt.*; **prisoner** (Aug. 27th).
- \*CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, R. C. J. (1903), Lieut. and Adjutant.—*2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade.*
- CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, W. G. R. (1874), Lt.-Col.—*5th Batt. Yorkshire Regt.*
- \*CHOPIN, A. J. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*3rd County of London Yeomanry*; **wounded** (April 26th).
- \*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** (Oct. 28th).
- \*CLEMENTS-FINERTY, H. (1909), Lieut.—*17th Lancers*
- 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. J. W. (1892), Capt.—*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** (Jan. 14th).
- \*CORBALLY, L. W. (1890), Capt.—*R.F.A.*; **died of wounds** (May 6th).

- \***Cormac-Walshe, E. J.** (1904), Lieut.—2nd Batt. *Leinster Regt.*; **died of wounds** (Nov. 5th).  
CORMAC-WALSHE, H. I. (1905), 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** (Sept. 23rd.)
- COURY, G. G. A. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. *South Lancashire Regt.*
- COURY, M. N. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. *Lancashire Fusiliers*.
- \*COVENTRY, W. ST. J. (1907), Lieut.—1st Batt. *Bedfordshire Regt.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th), **wounded and missing** (Oct. 14th).
- COX, R. C. (1867), Colonel.—7th (Service) Batt. *Inniskilling Fusiliers*.
- \*COX, R. G. S. (1904), Lieut.—2nd Batt. *Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st).
- \*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** (Oct. 26th).
- CREAGH, H. (1894), 2nd Lieut.—*York and Lancaster Regt.*
- CREAGH, J. R. (1891), Capt.—7th Batt. *Manchester Regt.*
- \***Creagh, L.** (1892), Capt.—1st Batt. *Manchester Regt.*; **killed** (Dec. 21st).
- CREAGH, P. H. (1891), Capt.—*Leinster Regt.*, attached to 7th Batt. *Manchester Regt.*
- \***Cuffey, M. O'C.** (1908), 2nd Lieut.—2nd Batt. *Royal Dublin Fusiliers*; **killed** (May 20th).
- 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*.
- D'ARCY, J. C. (1895), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. *Connaught Rangers*.
- DAVIS, F. M. (1895), Capt.—*Western Cavalry (Canadian)*.
- \***Davis, W. A. J.** (1911), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. *East Surrey Regiment*; **killed** (April 21st).
- DAY, S. C. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—10th (Service) Batt. *Sherwood Foresters*.
- \*DAWSON, A. T. (1896), Capt.—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*; **Victoria Cross** (Nov. 16th); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 20th); **killed** (Aug. 23).
- DE BURY, H. R. V. (1882), Capt.—*Canadian Forces*.
- \*DE MUN, Comte A. (1887).—*French Army*.
- DE PENTHENY-O'KELLY, E. (1871), Major.—12th Batt. *Lancashire Fusiliers*.
- \***de Pentheny-O'Kelly, H. A.** (1882), Capt.—18th *Hussars*; **killed** (May 20th).
- \*DESPRETZ, R. (1914).—*Belgian Army*.
- DE TRAFFORD, E. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. *South Staffordshire Regt.*
- \*DE TRAFFORD, H. J. (1888), Capt.—1st Batt. *S. Staffordshire Regt.*
- DE TRAFFORD, H. M. (1894).—*Queen's Rifles (Canadian)*.
- \*DE TRAFFORD, O. (1895), Capt.—1st Batt. *S. Staffordshire Regt.*; **prisoner** (Oct. 28th).
- \*DE TRAFFORD, T. C. (1891), Capt.—2nd Batt. *Royal Fusiliers*; **wounded and missing** (Nov. 11th).
- DIGBY, E. (1870), Major.—7th (Service) Batt. *Bedfordshire Regt.*
- \*DIGBY-BESTE, H. (1894), Lieut.—*Royal Indian Marine—H.M.S. Lawrence*.
- \*DILLON-CARBERY, A. L. (1882), Major.—*R.A.M.C.*
- DIXIE, G. D. (1894), Capt.—5th Batt. *King's Own Scottish Borderers*.

- \*DOBSON, H. J. O. (1903), Lieut.—8th Batt. *Sherwood Foresters*; **killed** (June 16th).
- \*DOBSON, J. S. (1901).—5th Batt. *Cheshire Regt.*
- \*DOBSON, T. Y. (1895), Sub-Lieut.—*R.N. Brigade*; **wounded and prisoner** (Oct. 9th).
- DUPLESSIS, G. L. J. (1901), Lieut.—7th Batt. *Hampshire Regt.*
- ELLIOT, A. (1896).—A.S.C.
- \*ELLIS, C. H. (1883), Major.—A.P.D.
- ESMONDE, J., M.P. (1873), Capt.—R.A.M.C.
- EYRE, H. V. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. *The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)*
- \*EYRE, J. B. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. *Grenadier Guards*; **wounded**. (Dec. 24th).
- 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.—1st Batt. *Royal Welsh Fusiliers*; **wounded** (May 17th).
- \*FERGUSON, S. H. J. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—21st Company *Army Ordnance*.
- FFRENCH, A. E. H. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Irish Regt.*
- FIDDES, J. A. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—10th (Service) Batt. *Cheshire Regt.*
- \*FITZPATRICK, D. T. J. (1909), Lieut.—3rd Batt. S. *Staffordshire Regt.*; **killed** (Oct. 27th).
- \*FITZMAURICE, W. (1891), The Rev., S.J.—*Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, B.E.F., Belgium*.
- \*FINEGAN, B. M. (1904), Capt.—8th (Irish) Batt. *King's (Liverpool Regt.)*; **killed** (June 20th).
- FINNIGAN, J. (1896).—1st (City) Batt. *Manchester Regt.*
- \*FILOSE, A. A. (1908), Lieut.—*Indian Army, attached to 4th Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)*; **wounded** (June 16th).
- 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.; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st).
- FOGARTY, W. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*South Irish Horse*.
- \*FORD, J. P. W. (1892), Capt.—26th (Heavy) Battery, R.G.A.; **wounded** (Oct.)
- FORDER, C. J. (1900).—1st Batt. *London Regt.*
- \*FORSHAW, S. C. (1907).—*French Army*.
- FOX, H. C. (1892), Lieut.—R.A.M.C.
- FOX, R. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. S. *Lancs. Regt.*
- FRANCK, J. F. (1911).—2e Regt. d' *Artillerie Lourde*.
- FRENCH, H. V. T. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*Leinster Regt.*
- GALLWEY, Sir T. J., K.C.M.G. (1867), Surgeon General.—P.M.O., *Bramsholt Camp, Hants*.
- GARMAN, E. E. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.
- GARMAN, J. D. (1889).—R.A.M.C.
- GARMAN, L. (1892), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.
- GERHATZ, H. E. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.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** (August 27th).
- \*GILBEY, J. N. (1899), Capt.—2nd Batt. *Welsh Regt.*; **wounded** (Nov.)
- GORDON, C. A. (1892).—8th (Service) Batt. *Royal Scots*.
- GREEN, D. F. (1890), 2nd Lieut.—8th (Service) Batt. *Northumberland Fusiliers*.
- GRIFFIN, C. J. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—7th *Hussars*.
- GRIFFIN, R. M. J. (1911).—*At Woolwich*.
- GRIFFIN, T. F. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—7th *Hussars*.
- \*GRIFFIN, T. (1874), Capt.—R.A.M.C.
- \*GWYN, A. J. J. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*Norfolk Regt., attached to Royal Irish Rifles*.
- GWYN, R. A. J. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. *Lincolnshire 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.*
- HARVEY, F. (1895), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- HARVEY, H. (1895), 2nd Lieut.—9th Batt. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)
- \*HASKETT-SMITH, V. A. P. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—1st Batt. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; **wounded** (May 9th).
- \*HASTINGS, L. M. (1892), Corpl.—*South African Imperial Light Horse*.
- HASTINGS, N. H. B. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—8th (Service) Batt. Gloucestershire Regt.
- \*HAWES, J. A. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
- HAWES, B. R., C.B. (1867), Colonel.—O.C. 112th Brigade Depot, Manchester.
- \*HAWES, R. B. (1906).—*Motor Cycle Despatch Rider, 3rd Army Headquarters, Signal Company*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th).
- 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), Lieut.-Colonel.—7th Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)
- HILLMAN, J. (1902), 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. East Lancashire Regt.
- \*JARRETT, A. F. V. (1894), Capt.—*Attached to 23rd Mountain Battery (Indian Exped. Force) R.G.A.*; **wounded** (March 20th).
- \*Jarrett, A. F. V. (1889), Capt., D.S.O.—2nd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st); **Distinguished Service Order** (June 23rd); **killed** (June 22nd).
- \*Jarrett, C. H. B. (1883), Major.—1st Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers; **killed** (April 27th).
- \*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.
- JOHN, A. U. (1875), Capt.—99th Infantry, I.A.R.
- \*JOHNSTON, F. E. (1887), Brigadier-General (Temporary).
- \*JONES, R. L. (1898), Lieut.—*H.M.S. Triumph*.
- \*JUMP, H. (1900), Capt.—1st (Royal) Dragoons; **wounded and prisoner** (Sept. 15th).
- \*Kane, J. F. A. (1891), Capt.—2nd Batt. Devonshire Regt.; *Squadron Commander, Royal Flying Corps*; **killed** (March 22nd).
- 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).—8th Batt. R. Warwickshire Regt.
- \*V.C. KENNA, P. A., D.S.O., A.D.C. (1879), Brigadier-General (Temporary).
- KENNEDY, C. M. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. Leinster Regt.



Captain AYLMER VIVIAN JARRETT, D.S.O.,  
*2nd Batt. York and Lancaster Regiment.*

Born July 11th, 1879.

O.S. 1889. Killed in action near Ypres on June 22nd, 1915.

- KENNEDY, E. R. (1907), Lieut.—18th *Infantry Indian Army*.
- \*KENNY, G. W. (1881), Major.—1st Batt. *Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers*; **wounded** (May 3rd).
- KENNY, P. W. (1899), Capt.—*Intelligence Department, War Office*.
- KENNY, J. M. J. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C., attached to Royal Flying Corps*.
- \*KERWICK, J. A. (1906), Lieut.—80th *Battery R.F.A.*
- \*KING, A. M. (1885).—*Motor Transport*.
- \*KING, M. (1869), The Rev., s.j., *Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, B.E.F., France*.
- \*KING, W. (1891), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- KIRBY, E. B. (1891), Capt.—3rd *W. Lancashire Brigade R.F.A.*
- \*KIRBY, L. H. (1890), Sub-Lieut.—*H.M.S. Cyclops*.
- \*KNIGHT, J. H. de M. H. (1893), Capt.—*Royal Marine L.I.*; **wounded** (April 27th).
- \*LATHAM, O. W. (1910).—*R.N. Brigade*.
- \*LANGDALE, C. A. J. S. (1887), Capt.—2nd Batt. *West Riding Regt.*; **wounded** (Oct.)
- 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** (Oct.)
- LALOR, N. P. O'G. (1878), Major.—*Indian Medical Service*.
- LAVELLE, P. J. A. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. *Royal Scots Fusiliers*.
- \*LEAKE, E. L. W. (1909), Lieut.—1st Batt. *Lancashire Fusiliers*; **missing** (June 9th.)
- \*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** (Jan. 14th, May 31st).
- \*LIDDELL, J. A. (1900), Capt.—3rd Batt. *Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, attached to Royal Flying Corps*; **Mentioned in Dispatches, Military Cross** (Jan. 14th).
- \*LOCHRANE, N. L. (1897), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- LUCIE-SMITH, E. W. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—6th *London Brigade, R.F.A.*
- \*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, W. J. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—1st Batt. *Royal Welsh Fusiliers*; **killed** (May 16th).
- \*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. and Adjutant.—2nd Batt. *Royal Irish Fusiliers*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st).
- MCCARTHY O'LEARY, J. (1892), Capt.—1st Batt. *South Lancashire Regt.*
- \*MCCARTHY O'LEARY, W. F. (1905), Lieut.—1st Batt. *Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded** (July 6th).
- MCCLYMONT, R. K. (1878), Major.—*R.E.*
- \*MCCUSKER, H. J. (1903), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- \*MCELLIGOTT, G. L. M. (1906), Lieut.—2nd Batt. *Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded** (July 2nd).
- MCGAHEY, M. J. (1912).—(Public Schools) Batt. *Royal Fusiliers*.
- \*MCGINITY, F. G. (1896).—1st *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. H. (1892), 2nd Lieut.—*Transport Officer, 4th Batt. Cheshire Regt.*
- \*McSHEEHY, L. J. P.G. (1893).—*Paymaster, H.M.S. Adventure.*
- \*MACGRATH, R. (1892), Lieut.—*1st Battalion King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*; **wounded** (Dec. 16th).
- MACKESY, J. P. (1883), Major.—*R.E.*
- \*MAGNIER, W. J. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*7th (Service) Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers.*
- MAHONEY, N. E. B. (1914), Corpl.—*At Sandhurst.*
- MAKEPEACE, A. M. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*7th (Service) Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.*
- MALONE, E. M. (1903), Lieut.—*5th L. Infantry, I.A.*
- 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** (April).
- MARR, L. J. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*Lancashire (Fortress) Royal Engineers.*
- MARSDEN, F. W. (1873), Major.—*2nd E. Lancashire Brigade R.F.A.*
- MARSHALL, B. (1892), The Rev., *Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.*
- \*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), Lieut.—*London Divisional Transport and Supply Column.*
- \*MAXWELL-SCOTT, W. J., D.S.O. (1885), Major.—*2nd Batt. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 20th, Jan. 14th), **Distinguished Service Order.** (Jan. 14th).
- \*MAXWELL-SCOTT, H. F. J. (1902), Lieut.—*48th Highlanders (Canadian)*; **wounded** (May 10th).
- 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** (Jan. 14th).
- MELDON, G. (1897), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- \*MELDON, J. A. (1887), Lieut.-Col.—*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** (Nov. 26th).
- \*MONTAGU, G. F. (1891), Lieut.-Commander.—*H.M.S. Shannon.*
- MONTEITH, H. J. J. L. (1889), Major.—*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.*
- MOONEY, G. (1901), Surgeon.—*R.N.*
- MOORE, B. J. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*93rd Battery R.F.A.*; **wounded** (April 27th).
- MORIARTY, E. (1903).—*13th (Service) Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*
- \*MOSTYN, P. G. J. (1904), Lieut.—*2nd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers*; **Military Cross** (March 10th); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st).
- MOYLAN, W. D. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*Indian Army Reserve, attached to 1st Batt. S. Lancashire Regt.*

- \*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*.
- MURPHY, P. J. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*26th (Service) Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers*.
- MURRAY, Sir A. C. P., Bart. (1885), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- \*MURRAY, B. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*7th (Service) Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers*.
- \*MURRAY, T. D. (1901), Lieut.—*1st Batt. Leinster Regt.*; **wounded** (Feb.)
- \*NAUGHTON, L. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*27th (Service) Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers*.
- \*NELSON, C. S. (1910), Lieut.—*Australian Artillery*.
- \*NELSON, H. H. (1898), Lieut.—*1st Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers*.
- NELSON, J. H. (1893), 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** (October 27th).
- \*O'Brien, B. C. B. (1896), Capt.—*2nd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **killed** (Dec. 22nd).
- O'BRIEN, K. R. (1907), Lieut.—*17th Batt. London Regt.*
- O'CONNOR-GLYNN, A. R. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
- \*O'Connor-Mallins, C. J. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*2nd Batt. Connaught Rangers*; **killed** (Nov. 2nd).
- 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.—*1st 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*; **wounded** (May 24th).
- O'KELLY, C. (1904).—*Public Schools and University Corps*.
- \*O'MALLEY, T. F. (1903), Capt.—*2nd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded and prisoner** (Sept. 14th).
- \*O'MEARA, A. E. (1894), Capt.—*(Manchester Regt.) W. African Frontier Force*.
- O'NEIL, B. D. (1909), Corpl.—*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** (March 10th).
- 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*.
- PENTONY, J. K. (1901), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- \*PERRAM, G. T. C. (1898), Capt.—*R.G.A.*
- PERRAM, H. C. (1898), Lieut.—*84th Punjabis*.
- \*PETRE, J. J. (1909), Flight Lieut.—*R.N. Air Service*.
- PIEHLER, P. H. (1901).—*Public Schools' Special Corps*.
- PIGACHE, D. L. G. (1905), Capt. and Adjutant.—*20th (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.—*A.S.C.*
- PLACE, N. D. (1893), Capt.—*8th Rajputs*.
- PLANT, C. H. (1895), 2nd Lieut.—*100th Brigade R.F.A.*

- PLOWDEN, F. C. (1897), Lieut.—*Shropshire Yeomanry*.  
 PLOWDEN, V. A. B. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—*Warwickshire Yeomanry*.  
 POWELL, A. W., (1901), Sergt.—8th (Service) Batt. *Queen's (Royal W. Surrey Regt.)*  
 \*PURCELL, F. C. (1900).—R.A.M.C.  
 PURGOLD, L. J. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—3rd County of *London Yeomanry*.  
  
 QUIN, C. S. (1901).—10th Batt. *Royal Fusiliers*.  
 \*QUIN, D. A. (1893).—*Scots Guards*; **killed** (Jan. 25th).  
 QUIN, J. E. (1902).—5th Batt. *Royal Highlanders of Canada*; **missing** (April 22nd).  
 \*QUIN, J. U. (1891).—*Canadian Forces*.  
 \*QUINLAN, J. F. P. B. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—114th (Heavy) Battery, R.G.A.  
  
 \*RADCLIFFE, B. (1880).—*Motor Transport*.  
 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*).  
 RAYMOND-BARKER, C. (1875), The Rev., .S.J., *Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class*.  
 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** (Oct. 27th).  
 ROBERTS, C. J. (1905).—5th Batt. *King's (Liverpool Regt.)*  
 \*ROCHE, D. A. J. (1898), Capt.—*Royal Munster Fusiliers*; *Flight Commander, R.F.C.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, May 31st); **killed** (Jan. 16th).  
 \*ROCHE, H. J., C.B. (1876), Lieut.-Col.—6th *Jat Light Infantry*; **Mentioned in Dispatches, Companion of the Bath** (Jan. 14th).  
 \*ROCHE-KELLY, J. (1898), Lieut.—*S. Irish Horse*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th).  
  
 ROCHE-KELLY, J. A. B. (1894), Capt.—59th *Brigade R.F.A.*  
 RONAN, J. G. (1902), Lieut.—5th Batt. *Leinster Regiment*.  
 \*RONAN, W. J. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—R.A.M.C.  
 \*ROOKE, C. D. T.M. (1911), Lieut.—1st Batt. *Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)*; **wounded** (Jan. 2nd); **killed** (June 21st).  
 \*ROTTMAN, J. (1909).—28th Batt. *London R. (Artists' Rifles)*.  
 \*RUSSELL, F. X. (1901), Capt.—1st Batt. *Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded** (April 27th).  
 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. T. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Irish Regt.*  
 \*RYAN, E. O. (1899).—8th Batt. 90th *Winnipeg Rifles*; **wounded** (March).  
 \*RYAN, K. V. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—4th (attached 2nd) *Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers*; **wounded** (July 9th).  
 \*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).—47th *Brigade R.F.A.*  
 SHARKEY, L. J. (1913), 2nd Lieut.—20th (Service) *Batt. Welsh Regt.*  
 SHEPHERD, J. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—5th (Reserve) *Batt. East Lancashire Regt.*  
 SHEPHERD, J. C. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. *Lancashire Fusiliers*.  
 SHILLINGFORD, G. (1911).—A.M.C. (*Australian*).  
 \*SIDNEY, H. G. (1890), Major.—*Northumberland Yeomanry*; **Mentioned in Dispatches**, (Jan. 14th), **wounded** (Oct).  
 \*SIDNEY, P. (1890), Capt.—1st Batt. *Northumberland Fusiliers*.  
 SLATTERY, H. F. (1909).—*At Woolwich*.  
 SMAIL, J. D. (1905), Lieut.—2nd *London Brigade R.F.A.*

- \*SMITH, B. J. (1898), Capt.—2nd *W. Lancashire Brigade R.F.A.*  
 SMITH, D. (1910).—*At Woolwich.*
- \*SMITH-SLIGO, A. G. R. J. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—3rd *Batt. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders ; wounded and missing* (Aug. 27th).  
 SOMERS, N. T. E. (1908).—*Commonwealth Forces.*
- \*SPENCER, T. J. (1904), Flight Sub-Lieut.—*R.N. Air Service ; missing* (Feb. 16th).
- \*STANTON, J. (1897).—*A.S.C.*  
 STANANOURT, J. (1888).—17th (*Service*) *Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)*  
 STAPLETON, G. F. (1889), 2nd Lieut.—9th *Batt. East Lancashire Regt.*  
 STICKLAND, R. W. (1886), Major.—15th *Batt. 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, C. H. (1908).—*Gordon Highlanders.*  
 \*STEWART, W. P. (1896), Capt.—1st *Batt. Highland Light Infantry ; Mentioned in Dispatches* (May 31st).  
 STORY, N. E. O. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—11th (*Service*) *Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.*  
 STUART, L. (1900), Flight Sub-Lieut.—*R.N. Air Service.*  
 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 ; wounded* (May 24th); **Military Cross** (July 3rd).
- \*TAUNTON, C. A. P. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—7th (*Service*) *Batt. S. Staffordshire Regt.*
- \*TAUNTON, B. T. G. (1904), Capt.—2nd *Batt. S. Staffordshire Regt.*
- \*TAYLOR, L. (1904).—6th *Batt. King's (Liverpool Regiment.)*  
 TEMPEST, Æ. J. (1885), Sergt.—45th *Batt. Canadian Expeditionary Force.*  
 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), Lieut.—6th (*Service*) *Batt. King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.)*
- \*TEMPEST, W. N. (1900), Capt.—2nd (attached 6th) *Batt. King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).*  
 THIERENS, V. T. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—5th *Batt. S. Lancashire Regt.*  
 THORNTON, G. P. (1907), Lieut.—4th *Batt. Scottish Rifles.*
- \*THORNTON, H. A. (1901), Sergt.—25th *Batt. Royal Fusiliers.*
- \*THORNTON, J. R. (1898).—25th *Batt. Royal Fus.*
- \*THOMAS, G. G. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*Military Interpreter.*  
 THORP, J. (1885).—*R.N. Volunteer Reserve.*  
 THUNDER, M. P. (1887), 2nd Lieut.—20th *Batt. Middlesex Regt.*  
 THWAYTES, L. L. (1910), Lieut.—80th *Carnatic Infantry Indian Army.*  
 TOLHURST, J. B. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—11th (*Service*) *Batt. West 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.H.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), 2nd Lieut.—1st Batt. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.); **wounded** (April 4th).
- \*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.—3rd Batt. The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)
- UDALL, W. (1899), Lance-Corpl.—17th (Service) Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.).
- UNSWORTH, C. J. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—11th Batt South Lancashire Regt.
- \*VAN CUTSEM, E. C. L. (1883), Capt.—2nd Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps; **wounded** (Feb.)
- \*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.).
- WADDINGTON, W. P. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).
- \*WALLIS, H. J. F. (1880), Capt.—Wiltshire Regt., attached to 2nd Batt. Australian Imperial Force; **wounded** (May 15th.)
- \*WALMESLEY-COTHAM, J. (1892), Capt.—5th Batt. Manchester Regt.
- WALMESLEY, O. N. (1907), Flight Sub-Lieut.—R.N.A.S.
- WALTON, J. C. (1883), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.
- Walton, P.** (1892).—Singapore Volunteer Artillery; **killed** (Feb. 19th).
- WATERTON, C. R. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. Bedfordshire Regt.
- WATERTON, E. A. M. (1910), 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), Lance-Corpl.—6th Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)
- \*WELD-BLUNDELL, A. (1870), Dom Adrian, O.S.B., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, B.E.F., Dardanelles.
- WELDON, L. F. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—R.F.A.
- \***White, E. E.** (1892), Capt.—1st Batt. Northamptonshire Regt.; **killed** (Sept. 20th).
- 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** (March 2nd).
- \*WILSON, L. S. (1908).—5th Batt. Royal Scots.
- WITHALL, B. P. P. (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** (Sept. 25th).
- WORTHINGTON, B. (1905).—Calcutta Light Horse.
- \*YONGE, W. H. N. (1895), Lieut.—H.M.S. Zelandia.

## Stop Press Additions.

### IN THE SERVICES.

- \*COGGANS, J. L. (1901).—9th Battalion Highland Light Infantry.
- \*ROCHE, J. (1896), Capt.—R.A.M.C.
- DALTON, T. J. (1889).—7th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
- ROCHE-KELLY, G. (1889), 2nd Lieut.—Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
- ROCHE-KELLY, W. (1898), Capt.—Royal Flying Corps.

## 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.  
 CAPT. L. W. CORBALLY.  
 CAPT. H. DE PENTHENY-O'KELLY.  
 CAPT. H. M. FINEGAN.  
 CAPT. A. V. JARRETT, D.S.O.  
 CAPT. H. M. FINEGAN.  
 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.  
 LIEUT. A. F. O. DOBSON.  
 LIEUT. C. D. W. ROOKE.  
 LIEUT. G. ARCHER-SHEE.  
 LIEUT. A. F. O. DOBSON.  
 LIEUT. C. D. W. ROOKE.  
 2ND LIEUT. T. J. CLANCEY.  
 2ND LIEUT. C. J. O'CONOR-MALLINS.  
 2ND LIEUT. L. C. WILDSMITH.  
 2ND LIEUT. W. A. J. DAVIS.  
 2ND LIEUT. M. O'C. CUFFEY.  
 2ND LIEUT. H. J. LYNCH.  
 W. J. BELLASIS.  
 P. WALTON.  
 D. A. QUIN.

## WOUNDED.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. S. BULFIN, **C.B. C.V.O.**,  
 SUB-LIEUT. T. Y. DOBSON, **R.N.R.**  
 MAJOR H. G. SIDNEY.  
 MAJOR G. W. KENNY.  
 MAJOR E. L. CARUS.  
 CAPT. R. P. BUTLER.  
 CAPT. T. C. DE TRAFFORD.  
 CAPT. C. A. J. S. LANGDALE.

CAPT. J. P. W. FORD.  
 CAPT. H. JUMP.  
 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.  
 CAPT. T. F. O'MALLEY.  
 CAPT. J. H. DE M. H. KNIGHT.  
 CAPT. H. J. F. WALLIS.  
 CAPT. F. X. RUSSELL.  
 LIEUT. C. B. GIBBONS.  
 LIEUT. W. ST. J. COVENTRY  
 LIEUT. R. MacGRATH.  
 LIEUT. C. D. W. ROOKE.  
 LIEUT. T. D. MURRAY.  
 LIEUT. T. B. TRAPPES-LOMAX.  
 LIEUT. V. A. P. HASKETT-SMITH.  
 LIEUT. H. J. F. MAXWELL-SCOTT.  
 LIEUT. W. I. G. FARRON.  
 LIEUT. G. W. B. TARLETON.  
 LIEUT. A. A. FILOSE.  
 LIEUT. G. L. M. McELLIGOTT.  
 LIEUT. W. F. MCCARTHY-O'LEARY.  
 2ND LIEUT. J. B. EYRE.  
 2ND LIEUT. A. G. R. J. SMITH-SLIGO  
 2ND LIEUT. S. B. LAWRENCE.  
 2ND LIEUT. B. J. MOORE.  
 2ND LIEUT. K. V. RYAN.  
 N. WORSLEY.  
 E. O. RYAN.  
 A. J. CHOPIN.  
 J. J. O'HEA.  
 C. C. CASELLA.  
 T. G. BLOOMFIELD.

## MISSING.

FLIGHT SUB-LIEUT. T. J. SPENCER.  
 LIEUT. E. L. W. LEAKE.  
 J. E. QUIN.

## PRISONERS OF WAR.

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



### 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 :—

2nd Lieut. G. L. M. McELLIGOTT to be Lieutenant,  
April 15th.

2nd Lieut. A. A. E. FILOSE to be Lieut., March 5th.  
Lieut. A. T. DAWSON, to be Captain, May 19th.

2nd Lieut. F. B. BARKER to be Lieutenant, June 9th.

Lieut. F. J. W. COLLEY to be Captain, June 17th.

Lieut. D. L. G. PIGACHE to be Captain, June 7th.

Major (temporary Colonel) F. E. JOHNSTON to be  
temporary Brigadier-General while com-  
manding a Brigade, Sept. 1st.

Major P. H. HEMELRYK to be Lieutenant-Colonel,  
May 20th.

2nd Lieut. H. I. CORMAC-WALSHE to be Lieutenant,  
June 9th.

### LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

Extracts from a letter from an O.S. Chaplain :

' I would willingly write something for the Editor, but I am hemmed in with difficulties. You will understand. The name of this place is not to appear on any address.

I have been singularly fortunate in my appointments—or rather the authorities have been most kind to me. First I was with K's. Army at ———, where I saw a Division in the making. Then I was at a great Base Hospital on the Lines of Communication, then at one of the two great *Dépôts* through which passed all the details for six Regular Divisions, and also details for Cavalry, etc. ; now here, within the sound of the distant guns, which growl and mutter all day long ; the one step further will come in plenty of time.

From many points of view this place is full of interest.

First, it is the centre of all the immense energy of incomparably the greatest army we have ever put in the field. There is no fuss, no hurry, no parade—just *work*. There is not even the rushing

about of orderlies ; a stranger might think he was in some quiet garrison town where the Commandant was a remarkably unostentatious person—and yet this place is—what it is ! We have no more news than the papers give us—but we know we are on the fringe of great events, and we can make surmises more or less truthfully.

Then, besides being ———, it reminds one of the old Stonyhurst days—before Stonyhurst was known—and every street has its interest. I say Mass in the Church, which is within a stone's throw of the cradle, and many a little Catholic English lad must have knelt before the same altar to say his prayers for England. One of my hospitals is on the road to the place of the monthly holiday, and I pass almost daily a statue of Our Lady erected by " Syntaxians " to her honour. I have, of course, visited the 1726 building—now used as a hospital for French soldiers. The Chaplain showed me round, and I said a prayer for Stonyhurst in the present Chapel, which occupies the place of the old *Rhetoric Schoolroom*. . . . Can you send me a copy of Father Gerard's book ? . . .

Then, besides the Stonyhurst interests, the old place has plenty of other claims upon one. The old fortifications—now only existing in parts—were by Vauban, the greatest military engineer of his time—the streets are quaint, the public gardens beautiful, and the churches wonderful.

As to my work, it is easier than at Rouen. . . . I am as fresh as paint. I have a General Hospital near good old Bl———ike, but as this is only a convalescent hospital the work is not heavy. Then I have another hospital at another little outlying village, and within the town I have a stationary hospital, a clearing hospital, and a fever hospital. . . . The work comes in rushes, when the convoys arrive—a sad sight, but not without consolation. The R.C. Chaplains are a splendid set of men, and the poor chaps from the front are almost always in a state of grace, so far as one can judge. The war kills many, but it will save many souls. Besides hospital work, I have, of course, the garrison work, but with so many churches all around it is not difficult for the men to pay attention to their religion. I do most of my work in chatting to soldiers in the

streets, finding out who are R.C.'s and where they go to Mass, and when they want Confession. No one is in the slightest degree ashamed of religion—to be an R.C. here is regarded as being one of the best sort !

I do not meet many Stonyhurst fellows here, as it is not a place of transit as Rouen was. I meet, however, all sorts—officers and privates—who know the College well—but one never asks names here—it is always “that tall fellow in the *Engineers*,” or “the little chap in the *King's*,” etc., etc. . . . No one is under canvas here except in the outlying parts. Billets are the order of the day. I have a very good room in an hotel for the present. . . . What a debt of gratitude we exiles owe to good old B.F. for his weekly budget. He has the gift of telling us (or at least *me*) just what we (or at least *I*) want to know.”

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*Letter from Lieut. Herbert Maxwell Scott (1902),  
15th Batt. 48th Highlanders (Toronto).*

On Tuesday night, April 20th, we took over the trenches from the 16th Batt. (*Canadian Scottish*) to the north of St. Julien. The night of the 20th—21st passed without any event of importance; Wednesday also passed in a peaceful manner, except for a few shells.

Thursday, April 22nd, was a beautiful day, and we spent the time basking in the sun and writing letters, it being impossible to do any work in the day-time, as work attracted shells. About four o'clock in the afternoon Capt. G. M——, Capt. B. D——, T. B—— and self enjoyed a glorious tea of Scotch shortbread and chocolate biscuits outside B——'s dug-out, all of us being very cheerful. After tea we retired to our respective parts of the trench.

Shortly after, about five o'clock, we noticed a heavy greenish cloud hanging over the French lines on our left, and we could see the French running back, but owing to the very heavy shelling to which our trenches were now being subjected we could find out nothing more. The shelling of our trench and reserves lasted till about 8-30 p.m., when things

quietened down again. During this shelling one shell hit the parapet close to where I was sitting, burst and covered me and another man with sandbags, dust, etc., but luckily no harm was done. The base of the shell was afterwards found about a foot from my position. I had hoped to keep it as a souvenir, but circumstances did not permit of this !

I should judge it to be about the size of one of our 12 pr. shells.

During the night April 22nd—23rd we heard the disquieting news that the French had retreated on our left, leaving the left flank of the 5th Royal Highlanders (13th Canadian Batt.) up in the air. This fact forced the 13th to swing their left company back at right angles to their original line, at the same time bringing their supporting company up under extremely heavy shell fire, and in the daylight. Half of this supporting company was wiped out in doing this, both Major Nortsworthy and Capt. Drummond being killed. Later in the night the Buffs and 14th Canadian Batt. (*Royal Montreal*) Regt.) were brought up to support the 13th, while the 10th and 16th Batt. counter-attacked, the story of which everyone knows. We heard nothing of the counter-attack till Friday night.

No rations came up on the Thursday night, only the bad news, consequently we spent a very anxious night.

The Germans started shelling us again on Friday, commencing about 6 a.m., and continuing till about 1-30. During this shelling they used some shells, which emitted some sort of a gas, causing our eyes to run very badly and making us cough. We could scarcely see a thing for an hour.

At 1-30 p.m. the Germans in our immediate front opened a sort of rapid rifle fire, which led us to expect an attack, but nothing developed, and after about twenty minutes they desisted, only to start shelling again. However, by 2-30 they practically ceased to worry us. The extraordinary part of this very heavy shelling was the few casualties we had in the front trench. No. 1 Company on our right had two killed and three wounded. Our Company (No. 3) had five wounded (three of them by one of our own shells). That night, 23rd—24th, we heard



that No. 2 Company, in reserve, had 22 casualties, and No. 4 Company had 14.

During the Friday night of April 23rd—24th we received a message from General Alderson congratulating us on having stuck it so well, which pleased us immensely. We heard that reinforcements were coming up and that the outlook was far more cheery. However, what pleased us most was the arrival, about 2 a.m., of the rations, together with some much needed ammunition. A bag of mail also arrived, but we decided to sort it in the morning, which was unfortunate, as I suppose the Germans now have it.

We stood to at 3 a.m., Saturday morning. Shortly after 3-30, when it was fairly light, we noticed far away on our right front a German captive balloon which hadn't been there the day before. As we watched it four red stars were dropped from it, making quite a pretty sight. Our gaze must have lingered on this sight a little too long, for when I turned the men were leaving the trenches on our right and a great wall of green gas, about 15 to 20 feet high, was on top of us. Capt. McLaren gave an order to get handkerchiefs, soak them, and tie round our mouths and noses. Some managed to do this, others, myself included, didn't owing to a scarcity of the necessary article. Even with these precautions it was hopeless to try and stand up against the stuff, so we retired, choking, coughing, and spluttering. There was a hill behind us, and up this we went in small groups. A few shells burst over us, but not enough to do any harm. Anyway the Germans couldn't see us owing to the gas. At the top we came to one of our reserve trenches, held by some of the *7th Battalion*, into which we dropped pretty well all in.

We hadn't been there long before the shells started coming, and for about seven hours they shelled us most unmercifully, the shells dropping all around, some hitting the parapet, some going just over, causing a good many casualties. As far as the *Highlanders* were concerned we were worthless anyway, as we just lay in bundles at the bottom of the trench, choking and gasping for breath.

Sometime in the early afternoon the order came to retire, so having had enough of things by this time,

I bethought me of getting to a hospital. One of my men gave me a hand, and later on another one joined in from somewhere, so between the two they coaxed, dragged, and pushed me home over the most uncomfortable four miles I've ever gone, as I wanted to lie down every ten or twenty yards to get my breath back. Finally we reached a dressing station, after passing a good many distressing sights, of which I was dimly conscious. From this station on I was shifted from ambulance to ambulance many times in the night, till I finally landed up in hospital in St. Omer where I could sleep in peace.

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#### *An O.S. Officer writes from the Persian Gulf :*

Well, I'm still going strong, and we've had some strenuous times since last I wrote. The battle of Shaiba was rather unpleasant. My regiment, like all the others there, lost a lot of good men. Aubrey Jarrett was very lucky. He was hit twice—once a graze under the chin, and the other a graze on his hand. He never had to go to hospital. Harrison was fortunate too. He got hit in the back by a shrapnel bullet, but was about again in a week. I haven't seen either of them for about six weeks now, as we have all been scattered once more. We have just advanced to this place, taking sixty miles of the Tigris in the process, and sinking two Turkish gunboats, capturing ten field guns, thirty-four officers (of whom nine were Germans), and about a thousand men. We only had twenty-five casualties in the doing of it. Our big guns and those of the ships rather worried them I think, and the fight at Shaiba demoralised them too. I don't expect we shall see much more fighting here now. The only thing to pray for is the fall of Constantinople, when the Turks may try to make peace.

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#### GAMES AND HEALTH.

Bowling is good for the reins, shooting for the lungs and breast ; gentle walking for the stomach ; riding for the head, and the like.

*Bacon, Essay "Of Studies."*

## ROLL OF HONOUR.

Lieut. A. ERIC DOBSON.

8th Batt. Sherwood Foresters, O.S. 1903.

*Killed by shrapnel in the trenches near Ypres, on June 16th, 1915. Aged 21.*

Eric Dobson came to Hodder in 1903—the last of a series of Dobsons who were noted for their prominence in games and athletics during their College career. At Hodder he was head of the Cricket and Football Elevens, and in 1906-7 head of the Third Playroom Eleven at the College. He captained the Lower Line Cricket Eleven in 1908, the College Cricket Team in 1910, 1911, and 1912, the College Football Team in 1911, 1912, and the Hockey Eleven during the same years. In 1911 he was Captain of the School. In the gymnastic displays during these years he was also a leading performer.

On completing the School course he was a Philosopher during the years 1912-13, the last which he spent at Stonyhurst. Needless to say, the occupancy of such posts in a school implies more than mere skill in games; it means the possession of sterling qualities which fit their possessor to take a leading position in later life—especially in such a career as the Army. Hence Eric's old Stonyhurst friends will not be surprised to hear how popular he was with the officers and men of his regiment and machine-gun section during the months he spent in the trenches at the front.

In a letter dated the 15th April, which we printed in our June number, under the heading: "Letter from an O.S. Officer, B.E.F., Belgium," he writes to an old friend among the Community at the College describing his life and his delight at hearing news from his old College. His letter is full of boyish high spirits, with an undercurrent of seriousness as he tells of the help which he derives from his religion in the face of the trying circumstances of his position. He talks of cricket, and hopes to play again some day—"but now we have another

game to play"—and by all accounts he played it well, displaying the same keen energy in working his seven machine-guns against the enemy and stimulating his men as he did against the rival teams on the College playing fields when he captained his side to victory, or encouraged them in an uphill struggle.

He was a fine type of the public schoolboy officer, cool, cheery, hardworking, and full of kind thoughtfulness for his men, whose deep attachment for him finds expression in the letter we print below, which they sent to his father. In their sympathy with his father, a lifelong friend and benefactor of Stonyhurst, and with the other members of his family we join most sincerely.

The following extracts from a Nottingham newspaper supply details of Lieut. Dobson's gallant ending:—

"The sad news has been received of the death in action of Lieut. A. E. Dobson, of the 8th Sherwood Foresters, the only son of Mr. A. T. Dobson, of The Yews, Beeston.

From the information conveyed by Colonel G. H. Fowler, of the 8th Sherwoods, and the Rev. J. P. Hales, the chaplain to the 8th Battalion, it appears that he and another officer were together in charge of machine gun sections when the Germans sprang a mine under one of the trenches. They followed this up with heavy gun fire, and then charged, but were beaten back. A shrapnel shell, however, fell close to both officers and killed them.

Lieut. Dobson was the only child of Mr. A. T. Dobson, and was 21 years of age. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, and he joined the 8th (Territorial) Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters at the outbreak of the war. He played cricket for several seasons with the Notts. Amateurs, and he was also a member of the Notts. Hockey Club, and on one occasion assisted the county second eleven against Lincolnshire."

### COMMANDING OFFICER'S SYMPATHY.

His father has received the following touching letter from the commanding officer of the 8th Battalion, dated June 16th:—

DEAR MR. DOBSON,—I am writing with the greatest sorrow to tell you that Eric was killed in action to-day by a shrapnel shell. The Germans started a bombardment of our trenches suddenly at 9-15 in the evening, and he was hit, and died almost at once in the trenches. The machine-gun officer of the 7th Battalion (*Robin Hood's*) was killed by his side. I believe they were working together.

I can't say how sorry I am for you in this great trouble. He had endeared himself to us all, and he was a sterling good soldier. I knew he always said that he wouldn't mind what happened so long as he died in action. Poor fellow. He has had his wish.

We shall miss him immensely, and I know I am voicing the wishes of his brother officers and his machine-gun section in expressing to you the great sympathy we feel for you and his family in your trouble. Will let you know when and where he will be buried in a post or two. With kindest regards,

Believe me, ever yours sincerely,

G. HERBERT FOWLER, Lieut.-Colonel.

The Rev. J. P. Hales, in a letter to Mr. Dobson, adds: "Your dear boy was simply splendid, and stuck to his guns magnificently, doing good work, but it cost him his life. The last few weeks he and I became great friends. I think everyone had got to like him immensely."

*Copy of letter from his men :*

BELGIUM,  
17th June, 1915.

DEAR MR. DOBSON,

No doubt by the time you receive this letter you will have received an intimation from official sources of the death of your son, Lieut. A. F. O. Dobson. But I have been asked by the remaining members of the Machine Gun Section 8th *Sherwood Foresters*, over whom your son was commander, to write to express our heartfelt grief at the sad event.

Your son met his death during a heavy artillery bombardment of our trenches, and he died bravely doing his duty to the last. The members of the Machine Gun Section attended his funeral, and four of us carried him to his grave.

We, over whom he was in command, are heart-broken by the loss of one of the finest and best of officers who ever led men on the field of battle. Not only was he our leader, but was our friend and comrade. Always brave, cheerful, and brimful of kindness, these attributes won for him the absolute confidence and undying love and devotion of his machine gunners. We can hardly realise what we have lost by his death, but he has died the most glorious death that can ever befall a man, and behind him he has left a most glorious and ever sacred memory.

Accept this letter as a token of the deep sorrow we feel with you and yours in your sad loss.

Sincerely yours in sorrow,

R. C. SAXTON,

On behalf of the Machine Gun Section 8th *S.F.*

P.S.—Your son's last words in his dying moments were an order to the machine gun sergeant to keep the old gun firing to the bitter end. This was truly characteristic of him and his order was obeyed. His death has been avenged by me.—SERGT. PARKER.

**Captain AYLMEYER VIVIAN JARRETT, D.S.O.**

*2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment.*

*Born July 11th, 1879. O.S., 1889.*

*Killed in action near Ypres on June 22nd, 1915.*

Aylmer Jarrett, a younger brother of Major Charles Jarrett, whose death we recorded in our last issue, came to Stonyhurst on September 14th, 1889, at the age of ten.

One who was his master in 1893-4 and 1894-5 thus writes of him:—

"At that time he was not a very strong boy and easily tired. At first he struck one as being shy and self-contained, but it did not take long to find out that there was a great deal of determination in his character, and whatever boyish faults he might have, selfishness was not one of them.

All my recollections of him are of the most pleasant kind. He was most willing and obliging, both in the Schoolroom and out of it. He worked well, and was greatly liked by his class-fellows.



Lieut. A. ERIC DOBSON, 8th Batt. Sherwood Foresters,  
O.S., 1903.

Killed in action in the trenches near Ypres on June 16th, 1915.  
Aged 21.

He was in Syntax in the year 1894—1895. I think that he left at the end of Syntax."

He joined the *York and Lancaster Regiment* in 1899. In 1906 he attained the rank of Captain, and was later attached to the *West African Regiment*.

He was mentioned in dispatches in June, and the *Gazette* for June 23rd announced that he was appointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

We add below some information relative to his death, and the appreciation in which he was held by brother officers. We hope for further details later.

*From the Adjutant, Captain Philby, to Colonel Jarrett :  
3-30 a.m., June 22nd, 1915.*

I am sorry to have to tell you that your son Aylmer was seriously wounded in the early hours of this morning. He was shot in the head coming back with a working party, and was sent straight back by motor ambulance. I hope for good news.

Later :—

*June 22nd, 1915.*

Aylmer died at 10 a.m. this morning in the Field Ambulance. He had no pain and was quite unconscious to the last. We only yesterday received a letter from our late Brigadier saying what a valuable officer he was, and to-day a wire from our Divisional General sympathising with us in our great loss. He was a splendid character—a very gallant soldier and a very loyal friend. He was buried at 11 a.m. this morning. Father Bradley officiated.

*From the Colonel to Colonel Jarrett :—*

I am writing on behalf of myself and everyone in the Battalion to sympathise with you in the loss of your son. The Battalion has lost one of its best officers and we have also lost a friend liked and respected by everyone in the Battalion, and who was a credit to his profession from the day he joined us. I assure you it is impossible for me to express our sorrow at the loss we have all sustained.

**Lieut. C. D. W. ROOKE (1911).**

Lieut. Charles Douglas Willoughby Rooke, 1st *Cameronians*, came to Stonyhurst on January 17th, 1911. He was born on July 9th, 1894, and his death occurred in France in the night of June 19—20, not three weeks before his twenty-first birthday. He had, before his conversion to the Catholic Church (which followed, independently, that of his parents by some considerable time) been educated at Fosters Stubbington and Monmouth Grammar School. His family has had an unbroken military record ever since 1660, and numbers among its many distinguished sons Admiral Sir George Rooke (1650—1709), who at a certain moment was praised for his naval exploits as the equal on sea of Marlborough on land. Of more personal interest to Lieut. Rooke was the memory of his great-great-grandfather, Sir Willoughby Rooke, who was on the Duke of Wellington's Staff, and to whom were given the regimental colours now in the Academy Room. They have been most kindly lent to the School by Lieut. G. D. Willoughby Rooke, Charles' father, and are those of the 3rd *Battalion Scots Guards*, with which regiment the family has been in specially close touch since 1660. Those in the middle were actually carried at Waterloo and throughout the Peninsular War.

On leaving Stonyhurst Rooke passed through Sandhurst, and after visiting the College on his way north to Glasgow, where his regiment was stationed, he left for the front last year on August 13th. Wounded painfully, but not dangerously, on January 5th, at Bois Grenier, near Armentières, he was sent first to Guy's Hospital, and after some time at home, during which he again visited Stonyhurst, he was ordered to Nigg, in Scotland. He very unexpectedly received orders for the front soon after Easter, and had been there ever since.

Last June 11th he wrote to one of the Community : "My company is holding that part of the line that is nearest the enemy. This distance is 70 yards. It is only 45 yards between the sapheads, and lately our snipers have been doing considerable execution—a working party is the victim. An officer super-

intending it was wounded a couple of days ago ; but in the early morning it is still found as usual—about 300 yards away digging in the long grass. There is often a casualty at the first shot—when they all bolt into a trench.” “Everything,” he unexpectedly continued, “is very peaceful, but one suffers dreadfully from monotony. . . . I am sure that Purgatory will be a glorified form of monotony.”

He wrote again next day that he and his men were leading a life of “luxury and ease.” and blooming in “optimism and good spirits. So this explains why I turn up grinning like a Cheshire kitten.” [He had sent shortly before a picture post-card of himself and his platoon, and certainly his characteristic smile was as marked and as conquering then as ever it was.] The night before the Germans had attacked the English trenches with rifle-grenades and trench-mortars. “One rifle-grenade,” he wrote, “landed on master’s dug-out when master was inside—he had much “peur” accordingly. However, it had no effect either on my dug-out or on my humble person—so he can still remain, yours, W.R.”

Lieut. Rooke wrote with regularity and frequency to Stonyhurst, and to his mother almost daily ; his last letter was dated the 19th, the very day on which he was to start on his last expedition.

Major Chaplin, now commanding the 1st Battalion, wrote to Mrs. Rooke on June 21st, 1915 :

“ . . . I am writing to express to you the sincere sympathy of the Officers of the *Cameronians* in the terrible loss which you have suffered. His death is a great blow to the regiment, for he was loved alike by officers and men. He has been so brave and cheery during the whole campaign. I will tell you as well as I can the manner of his death.

The trenches we were occupying were about 300 yards from those of the Germans. On the 19th your boy went out with a patrol of six men to try and capture or destroy a German “listening post,” which was about 100 yards in front of their trenches. The patrol approached the German lines by a ditch which ran from our trenches to theirs. When they were close to the listening post the patrol got out of the ditch and spread out on either side, your boy being in the centre close to the ditch, and Private

Roberts, who carried bombs, was close to him. They saw some Germans about ten yards from them, and your boy fired four shots with a rifle, and ordered Roberts to throw bombs. Roberts threw two, one of which exploded amongst the Germans. The Germans opened a heavy fire and Roberts and your boy sprang into the ditch and the rest of the patrol did the same, and retired a little. Roberts found that your boy was hit and tried to carry him back, but could not do so, so he went back and told the other men—one of them went back and informed Captain Scott of what had happened. Captain Scott sent out Gray, another subaltern of the Company, who, with the assistance of two other men, most gallantly brought in your boy. The doctor examined him, but he was quite dead, shot through the heart, and death must have been instantaneous—quite painless.

We buried him yesterday afternoon in Bois Grenier, beside Stirling, Becher (his Capt. of “C” Company), and Wedderburn. General Robertson attended the funeral, which was conducted by Father M. Shane.

Poor Gray, who brought in your boy, was killed himself yesterday by a sniper. He asked that if he should be killed that he might be buried beside your boy, and we are doing so. . . .”

Brigadier-General Robertson wrote also to Mrs. Rooke, and adds high testimony to his fallen officer.

“Dear Frankie was beloved by all throughout the *Cameronians*, and we have lost in him a splendid young officer, and the best of comrades. We shall all so miss his bright face and personality amongst us. . . . I had intended making Frankie my Cyclist Officer, so if it had pleased God to spare him for a few days longer he would have left the trenches and come and lived at Headquarters.”

Besides these letters, Mrs. Rooke has most kindly sent us a number of others from officers and men alike, all insisting upon Rooke’s courage, especially his cheerfulness.

“He was the only Catholic officer in his battalion,” says Fr. MacShane, C.F., “and it was he who always got the Catholic soldiers together for me. The last Sunday he was at Mass it was he who

came first with his men and he showed them a shining example as a Catholic."

It was not lost. At the open-air requiem celebrated for him, all the soldiers who could attended Mass and received Holy Communion.

C. D. W. Rooke is remembered at Stonyhurst as a boy of much cheerfulness and of a quick temper, which he manifested vigorously and recovered rapidly. He was not, it is said, keen on the ordinary games, but very devoted to fishing, an inherited taste. He had, too, a remarkable talent for impressionist, and indeed imaginative, painting, and his sketches display a sense of colour and an atmosphere really unusual in so young an artist. He was considered almost too light-hearted and happy-go-lucky, and did not display that tenacity of purpose which certainly, with time, came to be his. For while his temper remained hot and high—his quick and almost girlish flush was one of his most noticeable, and, if you will, charming, characteristics, and his method of expressing himself refreshingly direct and energetic—he gained in the last year or two a remarkable self-control at all points, and added great strength of character to his undiminished charm.

We offer our profound sympathy to his mother and to Lieut. Willoughby Rooke, and this we know they would wish us to extend to the relatives, too, of Lieut. Gray, who so gallantly risked his life in the recovery of the body of their son and his great friend. In the prayers of Stonyhurst these names will not be altogether separated.

One other great friend of Lieut. C. W. D. Rooke's we may be allowed to name, 2nd Lieut. A. O. Hornung, of the *2nd Essex Regiment*. Rooke and he had met in France, and discovering by accident that they had a common acquaintance in one of the Stonyhurst community, inaugurated a friendship which developed with great rapidity. Each, within a week of his death, had written about the other to Stonyhurst. For Lieut. Hornung was shot on July 7th, near the town of Armentières, nor can we doubt that their friendship has been perfected where they are. A. O. Hornung had not long since left Eton for Cambridge, and was the only son of E. W.

Hornung and of Mrs. Hornung, who, being the sister of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, has a close claim upon our especial sympathy. It is impossible, too, to regard Mr. Hornung, the author of the uniquely popular *Raffles* books, as a stranger. To him, then, and to Mrs. Hornung, we ask to offer the homage of our profound sympathy, and the promise that with the names of Rooke and of Gray shall be linked, in our thoughts and prayers, that of their only son.

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**Capt. HERBERT FINEGAN (1904).**

*8th (Irish) Battalion King's (Liverpool Regiment).*

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*Killed in action June 16th, 1915. Aged 24 years.*

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By the death in action, bravely leading his men, of Captain Herbert Finegan, a career of remarkable brilliancy and promise has seen its close. He came to Stonyhurst in the year 1904, and as a boy, his character was marked by a vivacity sometimes bordering on recklessness, which led him into many a scrape. He was, however, entirely without malice, and his love of his old school was evidenced by the not unfrequent visits he paid to his Alma Mater, and by the keen interest he always displayed in all matters that concerned the interests of the College. A very successful scholastic career at the College was crowned by his gaining a Senior city scholarship in the University of Liverpool, in 1908. This he held during the years 1908—1911, when he passed the B.A. degree, Part I., in honours History. The next year he completed his examination for the degree, again taking honours History. He then transferred to the Faculty of Law, when he won the University Scholarships in Law, both first and second year in 1913 and 1914. The record of the prizes he gained at the University is almost phenomenal. In 1910—11 he won the Gladstone Memorial Prize, and the Prize Debate. In 1911—12 he won the Thompson English Essay Prize, and in the scholastic years 1912—13, 1913—14, besides gaining the University scholarship in Law, he won every law prize available except one in the first year, and every single prize available in the second year. This brilliant record stands as follows. In 1912—13



he gained the Alsop Constitutional Law Prize, the Stephen's Commentaries Prize, and the Law Students' Association Debating Prize. In the next scholastic year he secured the Alfred Tyrer prize in Common Law, the Commercial Law Prize, the Real and Personal Property Prize, and the Law Association Debating Prize. Meanwhile he held in addition, 1913—15, the Bacon Scholarship at Gray's Inn. For the last twelve months prior to the war he was reading law with Messrs. Lightbound and Owen.

Stonyhurst may justly be proud of the prominent place occupied by her sons in the Catholic and social work of the great city of Liverpool. The names of Arthur Chilton—Thomas and his connection with Father Berry's homes for destitute boys, and of Philip Walton, the founder and organiser of the Stonyhurst Settlement, are an incentive to all Stonyhurst boys to imitate their example. Nor did Herbert Finegan fail to use his talents in this sphere of activity. The following appreciation of his social work appeared in the *Catholic Times* of June 25th :

"The Irish Catholic body in Liverpool has lost in Captain Finegan one of the most promising of its members. Accounts have appeared elsewhere of Captain Finegan's career, but a word might be said here of his peculiarly Catholic work. Entering the University of Liverpool after a very successful career at Stonyhurst, he was one of the seven Catholics who, in 1908, won all but one of the Senior City Scholarships. Here Herbert Finegan devoted his well-known skill in debate to the upholding of Catholic and Irish ideals. In debate and in private conversation alike his Catholic colleagues relied upon him as the most fitting champion of their Faith. As the subject of his thesis for his honours B.A. degree, he chose "The position of the Papacy in the Middle Ages," and his clear exposition won the appreciation of the examiners who read it. His activities were by no means confined to University institutions; the Young Men's Society knew him as a debater and a lecturer, while Catholic and Irish circles in St. Helens were always willing to offer him an appreciative audience.

In Liverpool, however, his greatest work was

done. It was Captain Finegan who, realising the need of Catholic organisation, founded with the assistance of a couple of friends, the Catholic Society of the University. As its first president he guided the young society through many difficult passages, until he left it on a sound basis, a great and fitting tribute to his energy and devotion. President of the old Student Irish Society, he became a popular vice-president under the new regime. As a Nationalist his fame was as wide as University life. In Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Durham Universities he was known and respected as an ardent and capable exponent of the Home Rule cause.

Beloved by his men, Captain Finegan met his death in the discharge of his duty, and those that knew him seek consolation for his loss in their confidence in the mercy of Almighty God towards those brave souls who lay down their lives for their fellow-men."

Herbert Finegan was not distinguished as an athlete while at Stonyhurst. But when he entered the University of Liverpool, with that thoroughness which distinguished him, he took up the study of athletics scientifically, and became himself no mean proficient in its arts. In 1909—10 he was the holder of the University half-mile, mile, and two miles championships, and of the Inter-Varsity mile.

It speaks much for his patriotism and sense of duty that when war broke out he abandoned all his brilliant prospects in order to go with his regiment to the fighting line. The manner of his death in action was worthy of his high spirit of devotion and personal detachment. It is best described in letters received by his fellow officers and comrades of his regiment.

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*Lieut. G. H. Chamberlain writes under date June 18th :—*

"We are now at rest billets again, after another taste of the trenches. I have come through without a scratch, but we have suffered heavily—poor Herbert Finegan and D— killed, B— and D— missing, K— and W— wounded, and many casualties in the ranks. We were in reserve





Captain HERBERT M. FINEGAN,  
*8th (Irish) Batt. King's (Liverpool) Regiment.*  
O.S. 1904. Killed in action at Hooge, Belgium, on June 16th, 1915.  
AGED 24 YEARS.

to an attack on Monday, and were rushed up into the fire trenches on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday afternoon at 4-45 we were put into the attack. "C" Company, under Finegan, led, and so I went out of the trench at the end of the first platoon. We got into the German top trench all right, but could not get on, and I was stuck there till dusk, when I sent a message back, and was ordered to return, which I did with five men and three wounded, leaving several dead. Meanwhile the men immediately following me had been knocked out by a shell as they left the trench, and the rest of the company were badly mauled leaving the trench, as the Germans got some very heavy high-explosive shells amongst them.

Finegan was shot urging on the men. I did not see it, as I was cut off from him, but the men all say he died splendidly. He was wonderfully cool and clear-headed in action, and absolutely fearless. He was simply delighted when he was given charge of the attack. Ward and the rest of the Company pushed on under terrific fire, and got over somewhere on the right of me, where they got into touch with another battalion. The men were absolutely magnificent, and it would be impossible to praise their bravery too highly, as the German fire was very heavy. "C" Company had many wounded—we know of six killed, and there are nine missing. "A" and "D" Companies also suffered very heavily.

"The battalion got a message from Sir H. Rawlinson congratulating the men on their bravery. Our show was part of some bigger operation, and I believe the results are satisfactory."

*The following are two of the letters received by his mother :—*

19/6/15.

DEAR MRS. FINEGAN,

I don't quite know how to express myself about Herbert. We have been the closest possible friends since I joined the battalion, and I don't know how I shall get on without him. He was undoubtedly the cleverest officer we had, and had done magnificent work here. Nobody could have been braver and

cooler under fire than he was. He was absolutely delighted when he was given the honour of opening the attack. His comrades will never forget him.

Yours very sincerely,

G. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

*From his orderly, Private O'Neill, the following letter has also been received :*

DEAR MRS. FINEGAN,

It touches my heart to tell you such sad news of our late and heroic Captain. Every man in his company, in fact the battalion, deeply regret his loss, and all sympathise very much with you and his family at home. On that fatal day he showed pluck and bravery, and urged his men on with great confidence. As a servant to my late Captain I really don't know what to say, but I feel and miss him very much, and I must say I have lost a good master. I must sympathise with you again, and although at war on earth, I hope his soul will be at peace in Heaven. From his affectionate servant.

I am, yours sincerely,

JAMES O'NEILL.

*Another officer, in a graphic description of the same action, writes :*

"I suppose that all of you in Liverpool will by now have known of the terrible time that we have been through and the losses that we have suffered. It is understood here that no recent battle has been so fierce. Poor Captain Finegan led the charge, and had just shouted, 'Come along, Irish !' and mounted the parapet of the trench, when he was immediately killed."

An extract from a letter written by Sergeant B. J. McCabe, of the 8th Irish, to a friend in Liverpool, expresses deep regret at the death of Captain Finegan. He was killed, said the writer, at the top of a German trench as he was leading his men into it. "He was a hero if ever there was one, and you ought to hear our fellows talk about him. He told me once that he would either go home with a Victoria Cross or stay here with a wooden one, and he kept his word."

In a postscript, Sergeant McCabe adds that the Sunday previous to his death Captain Finegan received Holy Communion from the hands of their chaplain.

Captain Finegan joined the *8th Irish* in 1910 as second lieutenant. His interest in the battalion seems to have been largely due to heredity, for his father, the late Dr. J. H. Finegan, was surgeon-colonel of the "*Irish Brigade*," when it was officially known as the *18th L.R.V.*, and his maternal grandfather, the late Dr. Daniel W. Parsons, was also surgeon-colonel of the battalion when it was designated as the *64th L.R.V.*

The Requiem Mass, which was celebrated on June 25th, at St. Bernard's, Kingsley Road, was the occasion of a great demonstration of sympathy on behalf of all classes in Liverpool, showing how much his name was held in honour, and how highly he was esteemed by his fellow citizens. It was attended by representatives of his regiment, the University, the Bar, and the various Catholic and Irish societies of Liverpool with which he had been identified. His old College was represented by Father Wilfrid Carr, the Rev. B. J. Swindells, S.J., Second-Lieutenants G. Coury and M. Coury, Mr. Joseph Lightbound, and Mr. Charles Lightbound. At the conclusion of the Mass the band of the *8th Irish* played outside the Dead March from "*Saul*," and "*Faith of our Fathers*," between which the bugles sounded the "*Last Post*." The celebrant of the Mass was Father Herbert Lucas, S.J., who had been spiritual Father at Stonyhurst when Herbert Finegan was a boy here. He knew him intimately, and his sympathetic zeal contributed largely to the moulding of his character. At the end of the Mass he preached the following eloquent sermon which presents the true meaning of the life and death of this gallant officer:—

"If, in saying the few words which I am privileged to address to you this morning on our deceased friend, Herbert Finegan, I mention in the first place his remarkable abilities, his academic successes, both at Stonyhurst and in the Liverpool University, which—in the form of prizes and scholarships—were very numerous, the many official or semi-official positions in the little world of the University he so efficiently filled, the brilliant prospects of professional distinction

which lay before him, the keenness and capability which he showed and the popularity among all ranks which he enjoyed as an officer in the *8th (Irish) Battalion* of the *King's Liverpool Regiment*, I do so, not with the intention of dwelling on these things, or enlarging upon them, but—strange though it may seem to say it—in order for your spiritual profit and for the true consolation of his bereaved relatives, to put them, gently and regretfully, but finally and resolutely, aside.

For, in the presence of death, it is after all not only more profitable, but also more truly consoling, fearlessly to face the truth, even as our friend fearlessly faced the enemy's fire under which he fell. And the truth is that he has gone from among us before a tribunal at whose bar these things, *in themselves*, do not count at all. Never forget that, at that great assize, not of judgment only, but of recompense, no man will be rewarded for having been clever or otherwise highly gifted, but solely for having turned his gifts, whatever they may have been, to good account, and no man, however distinguished in the eyes of the world, will receive credit for success as such, but only for the efforts by which success was achieved, provided, of course, that the motive and intention of these efforts has been such as to win the approval of the Divine Searcher of Hearts.

It behoves us, then, in the presence of death, to put aside all thought of surface values, and to recognise that our deceased friend's title to our esteem, as Christians and Catholics, rests, fundamentally, not on these outward trappings of existence, but on two qualities which were, I believe, characteristic of him, viz., fidelity and generosity, and on two corresponding kinds or aspects of human action, viz., service and sacrifice. Fidelity to duty, fidelity in service, is demanded of each one of us, whatever our line of duty or the nature of our service may be. And, as all our duties of whatever kind are based on our duty towards God, so all legitimate service, of whatever nature, is a part of our service to God. This is a truth which, I make bold to say, Herbert Finegan never forgot. He was not the man to make a vain parade of his religion, but it was ever deep down in his heart, and this not as a mere sentiment or emotion, but as a potent spring of action; the practice of his religion was ever dear to him; he was a regular weekly communicant, and during these later months he persevered in this holy practice under difficult circumstances and amid all the din and hazards of war, even to the day of his death; he spared no effort to encourage others who were under his authority, or came within the sphere of his influence to be faithful to the observance of their religious duties; and he had ever at heart the cause of God's Church, and the welfare of his fellow Catholics as such. In a word, from the days of his boyhood at Stonyhurst,

during which I knew him well, he had learned and had laid to heart the great lesson of the supreme importance of giving to God the first place in his life, and of making God's will the rule of his conduct.

But it is part of the mystery of God's goodness to us that He has put it in our power to be not merely faithful in the discharge of duty, but generous in giving beyond what belongs to the strict letter of our obligations, in other words, to add the spirit and the practice of generous sacrifice to that of faithful service. Fidelity He demands, generosity He invites; He exacts our service; with sacrifice he is well pleased.

Now it may, I think, be safely said, without flattery, that our deceased friend was not a man to be satisfied with fidelity to the mere letter of duty—that he was not one of those people who are content to do just as little as they are absolutely bound to do and no more; that his was rather the spirit of generosity and sacrifice. For indeed as he was under no external compulsion, so also he was under no obligation of conscience to throw up his professional career, to abandon—for the time, and it has proved for ever—his professional prospects, in order to devote himself, at the risk, and, in the event, at the cost of his life, to your defence and mine. And who will dare to say that he has made a bad exchange? In the first moments of our loss we may be tempted to deplore the cutting short of a promising career; but in the sight of God, whose measures are true measures, and whose judgments are supremely righteous, we may hope that his last few months of hardships and privations, and the supreme sacrifice of his life so willingly made, far outweigh the value of long years of prosperity and of what the unthinking world calls success, that kind of prosperity and success which so often blunts the keen edge of virtue and lulls the soul into a kind of comfortable somnolence.

But I should be sadly wanting in my duty if I were to bring these few words to a close on a note of praise. Of our praise he stands in no need, but he does need, and from his grave on a foreign soil he does ask our prayers. The symbolical ceremonies which the Catholic Church prescribes on these occasions, the sprinkling of holy water and the incensation of the catafalque, as though the body of the deceased were here present, these ceremonies I say are intended to remind us of the soul's need of cleansing, and of the prayers which should ascend before the throne of God on his behalf. Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him. May he rest in peace."

On behalf of the College we offer Mrs. Finegan and her daughters our heartfelt sympathy and condolence. "*Consummatus in brevi, explevit tempora multa.*"

## CURRENT EVENTS.

On Thursday, July 8th, was held the Provincial's Day—in honour of the new Provincial, Very Rev. John Wright, S.J., who has succeeded Fr. Joseph Browne in office. At 7-15, the boys assembled outside the playground front, where the imperators of Rhetoric, Gerald Tobin and Robert Walker, delivered the customary addresses in Latin and English verse. His Reverence, in a spirited reply, exhorted his hearers to rise to a sense of the grave duties imposed on them by the crisis through which the country is passing. Already, he said, about three thousand old pupils of our various colleges in the English Province had joined the Colours. It was no time for shirkers. "The boy is father to the man," and those who slacked here, whether in their piety, studies, or games, would do so in after life. His Reverence was loudly cheered on the conclusion of his address. On Saturday, July 10th, he preached to the boys of the College in the Chapel, emphasising the value of good example in the courageous and faithful practice of Catholic principles, and hammering home the lesson with many interesting and practical illustrations.

The Choir Good-Day took place on Thursday, July 1st. It consisted of a motor-drive to Blackpool. The time-honoured practice of saying the Litany on setting out was again justified by the merciful escape of several of the party, whose motor skidded and practically turned round, planting its hind quarters in the ditch. There it stuck for about an hour and a half, till a good Samaritan, in the shape of a 40 h.p. char-a-banc, towed it back on to the road so that the party were able to proceed. The accident happened some eight miles out of Blackpool.

The Cricket XI. have only played two out-matches, properly so-called. The first against the Northern C.C. was an easy win for the home team, the result being: S.C.C. 250, Northern C.C. 103. E. Brown's 52 was the most notable individual performance in the batting; while in the bowling M. C. Nolan secured eight wickets for 47. In the M.C.C.

match, of which a longer account is appended in another column, the Stonyhurst XI. only barely escaped the humiliation of an innings defeat. R. Plissonneau's bowling did much to redeem the feebleness of our batting and some very loose fielding. In a match played by the eleven against a mixed team of Seminarists and Masters of the College Staff, the former won by 157 to 148 with three wickets still to fall. For the clergy the Rev. Mr. McShane, with 30, the Rev. Mr. Holden, with 26 and the Rev. R. Baines, with 23, to their credit respectively, did good service for their side. For the XI., Plissonneau scored 52, Caryll 31, and J. Kelly 23.

In the last examination held for Assistant Clerkships in the Navy, Mark A. Sweny, of Rhetoric, was ninth on a list of 25 successful candidates.

Those privileged to have the Higher Line Mathematical Good Day on June 23rd, no fewer than 19 in number, had a very enjoyable outing at Braida Garth, a haunt to which the mathematical élite seem to love to gravitate.

By an oversight, we omitted in our last issue to print the list of awards in the recent scholarships' examination. We take this opportunity to make amends. The list is as follows:

<i>Arundell Scholarship</i>	.. NOT AWARDED.
<i>Senior Scholarship</i>	.. CYPRIAN TAUNTON.
<i>Dobson Scholarship</i>	.. FRANK HANNAN.
<i>Junior Scholarship</i>	.. NICETO LARRINAGA.
<i>Shireburn Scholarship</i>	.. FRANCIS SEMPILL.

The competition for the Heathcote Gold Medal, consisting of a literary essay and a special paper on English Literature, has recently taken place. The decision of the examiner has, however, not been announced for publication in time for this number of the Magazine.

In the Junior Latin Verse Competition (Syntax and Grammar) the Kelly Prize (£2), was awarded to Charles Laughton. Next in merit, Charles Powell.

The Great Academies were advertised for June 17th. It was, however, decided, for reasons connected with the war, not to hold them. Accordingly, there were schools in the morning and cricket all the afternoon.

The subjects for the English Essay this year were:

*Higher Line*: "Constantinople, its place in the History of the World."

*Lower Line*: "Belgium's sacrifice in the cause of Europe." We understand that the competition for the latter prize is unusually keen.

#### EXCHANGES.

*Rossallian, Elizabethan, Radleian, Beaumont Review, Mountaineer, Edmundian, Raven, Downside Review, Month, Glasgow Herald, Ampleforth Journal, Examiner, Yellow Dragon, Sphinx, University Correspondent, Xaverian, Wellingtonian, Bæda, Fordham Monthly, Ushaw Magazine, Stylus, Belvederian.*

#### HODDER NOTES.

On the feast of St. Aloysius we had a splendid holiday. For the first time we were able to cross the river by the stepping-stones above Black Wheel. Jim, the gardener, said we should get "witchet" if we tried to cross. This word, in his language, means wet-footed (weet-shod), but we didn't mind that: we aren't girls.

When we came to the camping-place we fished and lit fires, cooked and explored—just as if we had never been there before. It would have been nicer if we could have burnt more grass and things, but everything was too green and wet.

We had dinner seated on the shingle below Higher Bridge. The stones were very hard, but the dinner was very good. We had mutton that was very nearly lamb, with mint sauce, and chicken that was very nearly hen, ham, jelly, fruits, etc. After dinner we couldn't jump quite so high or so far as before, but we felt just right for the tug-of-war.

Then we had a shooting competition with three air-guns; they went off very well, sometimes. H. Gormley was the best shot; he sniped the bull's-eye nearly every time. The sweet race and the orange match came next. I think "grub" is a very good sort of prize.

Then we went to the Bathing Cots and had a short bathe, or duck in the river before going home. This was wise, as it made us all hungry again before supper.

It was a splendid day, and we all think Fr. Cassidy, Mr. Miller, Mr. Hill, Mr. Gurney, and Jim, the gardener, did very well—we thank them very much. At the end of the day we had Benediction in the Chapel.

We have not had League Matches for some time. A few weeks ago we started them. There are seven clubs at Hodder, and the captains of them are: E. Green, G. Fletcher, A. Barrow, C. Eastwood, E. Tarleton, P. Maxwell-Stuart, and C. Pyke. The matches lasted three weeks—we could have made them last longer, only there were so many silly butters—and the final was played on July 3rd, between G. Fletcher's eleven and E. Green's. Green's won the match and the prize—a big cake, very rich and good—the sort that Jim the gardener calls a "sad cake."

At last we started bathing this month. Didn't we just rush down to the river and race to be in first? The water could not be called hot: it was boiling. A good many of the boys can swim and all the rest can wade. We found a water-wagtail's nest on a rock in the shallow part and a snipe's nest on the bank.

A favourite sport during the summer term is scouting. The boys divide themselves into two sides and try to get into the enemy's camp. This is a useful game, as it teaches you to "look slippy" and "keep your eyes skinned." (I was told to put in two spots before and behind these words, as they are called "slangs"—you put in the spots to show that you know they are not good English).

The secretary of the fishing club this year is P. Bouchier: the best workers are V. Waring, Prince Charles, and S. Cockshutt. The secretary weighs the fish, but we never put any back. This is an old Hodder custom which began with Father Molloy. The other day a Hodder fisherman went down to the river with his rod and cast. No sooner was his line in the water than a huge fish clung (*sic*) to it. The fisherman had to let him play about, but as he had not enough line, he tried to hoist the fish out, but the fish was so heavy that he broke the line and went away with everything except the rod and the boy. I think he was the heaviest fish in the Hodder.

The Hodder Eleven played four out-matches, won two and lost two. The Eleven is as follows: E. Green (captain and bowler), G. Fletcher (bowler), E. Tarleton (wicket-keeper), C. Pyke (long-on), J. Preston (bowler), C. Eastwood (leg), Prince Charles Philip (mid-off), P. Maxwell-Stuart (square-leg), P. Prescott (point), V. Waring (extra slip), S. Cockshutt (long-off). Another boy has written a long note about the Eleven which is very interesting.

We were very glad to see Fr. King the other day; he seems to be much better, and we hope he will soon be quite as well as ever.

Father van der Schueren, S.J. (from Calcutta, India), came down to see us the other day, and told us some splendid stories about India. He has been there for 33 years. His best story was about a Jesuit missionary, a very brave man, who had a fight with a bear. One day when the Father was walking along a road through a forest a huge grizzly (*sic*) came out of the jungle and tried to seize him, fixing his claws on to the Father's shoulders. But the bear got more than he bargained for because, as he came on the Father let fly with his fist and caught the bear a good one on the snout. Still, it went on trying to bite, but always getting a hot return, till some natives ran up and killed it.

Another time Father van der S. was nearly bitten by a small poisonous snake that someone sent him in a bottle. Only the teeth which had no poison bit him, so he is not dead. He told us a lot more stories. I think he is a very good story-teller.

He is also a very big man—6 ft. 4½ ins. in his skin, not counting his beard.

Mr. Gurney has been coaching us at cricket. He is awfully good. We have catching practice. We never run away from the ball, and we play forward and back, and we are not allowed to swipe. We are going to beat Third Playroom this term. We have a new kind of match called an "Indignation" match. We had one last week; it was very exciting, but we lost. Mr. Miller was playing against us; he made 27, and got the winning hit. He knows our bowls (*sic*). Two College masters played for the Indignations, but we got them out easily. For our side E. Green was the best bowler and E. Tarleton the best bat. Our eleven fielded very well; we only buttered two catches.

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### OLD ALUMNI.

We congratulate Brigadier-General Francis Earl Johnston (1887) on his rapid promotion. He went to the front last autumn, Major, *2nd Batt. North Staffordshire Regt.*, and on December 22nd was promoted to temporary Colonel. The *London Gazette* July 9th, announces his further promotion to temporary Brigadier-General, dating Sept. 1st.

Nine O.S. were mentioned in the last dispatch from France, May 31st:—Captain A. V. Jarrett, Capt. H. A. J. Roche, Capt. H. W. D. McCarthy-O'Leary, Captain W. P. Stewart, Lieut. C. H. Liddell, Lieut. R. G. S. Cox, Lieut. B. E. Floyd, Lieut. P. G. J. Mostyn, Lieut. A. Capel.

Captain A. V. Jarrett was awarded the D.S.O. on June 23rd.

Elsewhere we have given the official account of the gallantry of Lieut. Gerald W. B. Tarleton, which earned the Military Cross on May 24th.

Brigadier-General Paul A. Kenna (1879), V.C., A.D.C., is now commanding a Brigade at the Dardanelles. We congratulate him heartily and wish him every success.

Captain Frank Carus (1892), R.F.A., who was for four years at Stonyhurst, is now attached to the regular *Lancashire Battery R.F.A. (5th Battery)*, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, where his brother, Major Edmund Carus was wounded recently. The latter, we are glad to hear, is slowly, but surely, improving, and hopes soon to be sent by hospital ship to England.

Lieut. A. A. Filose (1908), *4th Batt. The King's*, was wounded on June 16th. A piece of shell casing from a high explosive shell that burst two yards from where he was standing, hit him in the neck. He is in No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, and expects to come home on leave during July.

2nd Lieut. Leo I. Sharkey (1912), has been attached to the *20th Batt. Welsh Regiment (Rhyl)*, lately formed from the surplus of the *13th*. His application, examination, and acceptance were a record in speed, being effected in less than 24 hours. The medical inspection successfully concluded, a former master filled up the necessary guarantees, then the Colonel, as President of the Public Schools' Club, filled up the rest and himself saw the thing through with the Brigadier.

S. V. Forshaw (1907), acting as motor-driver "somewhere in France," has had a unique adventure. A shell burst under his car and he was blown into a river. On swimming ashore unhurt there was not enough car visible to put into a matchbox.

Rev. W. Fitzmaurice (1891), *2nd Batt. 18th Royal Irish, 4th Division*, suffered the weird experience of being "gassed" by the fumes from the bodies of asphyxiated victims in a hospital. He and his charger, "George Albert," have seen eight months of war, and he hopes soon to be home on his first leave.



Numerous letters from O.S. at the front refer pathetically to the loss of Lieut. C. Rooke. His section of the *Cameronians* was known as the "Suicide Co." and had he been spared a few days, his turn for transfer to a safer post was due.

The Rev. Bernard Marshall (1892), of the Nottingham Diocese, has recently been appointed Military Chaplain.

Father J. Welsby (1882), who has for some years been a most successful Head Master at Preston Catholic College, has now been appointed Rector of St. Wilfrid's.

Rev. E. Colley, S.J. (1892), has recently been acting as chaplain at the huge hut camp at Kimmel, pending the appointment of a permanent chaplain.

Rev. W. J. Brown, S.J., has been attached as Army Chaplain to the 38th Division, 114th Infantry Brigade, after serving as chaplain to the German officers prisoners of war at Dyffryn Aled, since the outbreak of the war.

SIR THOMAS HUGHES (1875), K.C.M.G.

In our last issue we congratulated the Hon. Thomas Hughes on being appointed to a *Companionship* of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The extract which we print below, taken from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, makes it clear that for *Companionship* we should substitute *Knight Commandership*. We hasten to supply the omission, and have great pleasure in congratulating him on the more substantial honour conferred on him—a distinction which his compatriots evidently consider long overdue to him for his conspicuous services to his country.

We also print from the Australian *Freeman's Journal* for April 29th an appreciation of his services to the State and to the Catholic religion in Australia, written on the occasion of his reception from the

Pope of the dignity of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory.

From the "*Sydney Morning Herald*" for Friday, June 4th, 1915:—

"The knighthood conferred on Sir Thomas Hughes is an honour well earned and considerably overdue. The distinction will be generally regarded as an acknowledgment of long and valuable services to the city of Sydney rather than as a reminder of the fact that Sir Thomas Hughes was our first Lord Mayor. People who have followed the civic history of the last fifteen years will ask themselves, not, why a knighthood has been conferred, but, why it has been delayed until to-day, when the recipient has ceased to take any further part in civic life. Reflection will show that the delay, though undeserved and unpremeditated, has given this reward a significance which it would not have had at the time when Sir Thomas last held the dignity of Lord Mayor, or gave up his position as an alderman. This announcement takes us back to the time when there was a demand for change in the methods of civic government, and the men who directed it, and when the demand produced not only criticism and complaint, but a band of men with sufficient energy to fight their way into the City Council and gain control of its policy. The ratepayers owe a great deal to the reform movement in which Sir Thomas Hughes took a prominent part. So long as he was in the chair they knew that the office of Lord Mayor would command general respect for its dignity and its integrity. So long as he and his friends were able to control the debates of the Council, the ratepayers knew the especial difficulties of the city were being faced with sincerity and ability, and that its administration was above suspicion. The announcement of this knighthood may cause the ratepayers to contrast the position of the council under the reform movement with its position to-day. The two men who made the greatest impression on the city of Sydney during the past fifteen years are no longer in the council. There is no one in the City Council to-day with the ability which was possessed both by Sir Allen Taylor and Sir Thomas Hughes, the ability at once to take a comprehensive grasp of a scheme and to impress his views on a majority of the aldermen."

From the Australian "*Freeman's Journal*" for April 29th, 1915:—

"A member of, as his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate publicly stated at North Sydney, a distinguished family, the Hon. Thomas Hughes, M.L.C., was recently honoured by his Holiness Pope Benedict XV. with the title of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, on the recommendation of the Archbishop of Sydney. In Catholic affairs, as well as in national movements, the Hon. Thomas Hughes has borne with



distinction a leading part, while the generosity of the Hughes family to the Church and all charitable movements is probably unique. Thousands of pounds in cash and gifts of valuable property to the Church by the various members have been made, and that without ostentation. The Hon. Thomas Hughes was born on April 19th, 1863, in Sydney, and was educated at the famous Jesuit College, Stonyhurst, England, and the University of London. Admitted as a solicitor in New South Wales in 1887, he later joined his brother, the late John Hughes, and built up an extensive practice.

Possessing a genius for successful organising, his services were of valuable assistance in the promotion of "big" movements for the Church. The late Cardinal held, and his illustrious successor his Grace the Archbishop holds, a very high opinion of Mr. Hughes' keen foresight and business ability. He was specially chosen as hon. secretary for the Catholic Congress held in Sydney in 1900, and nine years later his secretarial labours did much toward the remarkable success achieved by the Catholic Congress in this city. To Mr. Hughes the various Catholic hospitals, notably St. Vincent's, are much indebted. Again, in all national movements Mr. Hughes held a prominent part. As Lord Mayor of Sydney he presided at the Home Rule campaign which was held in the Sydney Town Hall in April, 1902, while in the St. Mary's Cathedral campaign Mr. Hughes' advice and assistance was considerably appreciated.

In the affairs of his native land the name of the Hon. Thomas Hughes stands prominently. When the Federal Constitution Bill was adopted in 1899, Mr. Hughes was secretary to the Premier of New South Wales at that Conference. In the Sydney Council Mr. Hughes did admirable work. He was elected as one of the representatives of Bourke Ward in 1898, and became the first Lord Mayor of Sydney in 1902, and was re-elected in 1903, 1907, and 1908. In the latter year he was appointed to the Legislative Council. As Mayor he also occupied a seat on the Board of Health for six years. Several times he was chairman of Royal Commissions, notably that which inquired into the Sydney Water Supply (1902), and the Decline of the Birth-rate (1903-4), besides being president of the Royal Commission on the Improvement of Sydney (1908-9). He is chairman of directors of Tooheys, Ltd., W. H. Soul, Pattinson and Co., Ltd., City Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Sydney Board of National Mutual Life Association, and director of the Australia Hotel Co., Limited."

The Rev. B. Gavan-Duffy (1899), has recently taken his M.A. degree at Oxford University.

Capt. Geoffrey F. Callaghan (1894), 1st Batt. *Connaught Rangers*, who was slightly wounded in November, and more seriously later on, April 26th, at the second battle of Ypres, by a bullet in the right forearm, is now happily also quite recovered. During the charge in which he was wounded, nearly two-thirds of the officers of his regiment were knocked over by machine-gun fire.

His brother, Capt. E. F. Callaghan (1894), *R.F.A.*, was for three months at the front, from March 16th.

We offer them, and their brother Kenneth, our very sincere sympathy on the recent death of their mother.

Mrs. Callaghan was a kind and continuous benefactress of Stonyhurst, to which she presented many vestments for use in our Church. Gifted with great artistic taste and special skill in embroidery, she spent much of her spare time in making vestments for presents to Churches, and repairing others which required skilful treatment. But this was only one of the many activities of a life devoted to works of charity. The sudden death of her husband, who was killed by a fall from his horse, left her a widow after only seven years of married life. It is an eloquent testimony to her energy and capacity for work that she was always able to find time from the management of her family and affairs for her numerous practices of piety and charity.

Her last illness—a very painful one, borne with great fortitude—carried her off at a comparatively early age on June 23rd last.

MAJOR E. L. CARUS (1887).

*Extract from the "Manchester Guardian" of June 28th, 1915.*

Mr. Alderman Carus, of Hoddlesden Hall, Darwen, has received a telegram from the War Office that his son, Capt. and Hon. Major Edmund Louis Carus, was wounded at the Dardanelles on June 18th, and is now in hospital at Alexandria. The nature of the wound is not stated. Major Carus has served in the 4th Battalion of the *East Lancashire Volunteers and Territorials* for twenty years, and had retired just a month before the war

broke out, receiving his long service medal. When war was declared he rejoined his regiment, went to Egypt, and thence to the Dardanelles. He took out a company of the old Blackburn and Darwen Volunteers to the South African War, and received the honorary rank of Captain for life in the regular army. Major Carus was educated at Stonyhurst College, and is a director in the firm of Alexander Carus and Sons, Ltd., Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen. In a letter dated June 9th, he describes the battles of the 4th, 5th and 6th of June, from which he emerged without a scratch.

From an O.S. Military Chaplain (FR. MICHAEL KING, 1869):—

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,  
July 9th.

Many thanks for the *Stonyhurst Magazine*—a glorious number. Letters from the front full of interest. Among other items of special praise I should mention the very able article by Prendergast, "Italy Intervenes," and the exceedingly well written and interesting notes on the Aviairy. Young Rooke was in my tent for confession just before he left for the front a second time. My work is now much easier. I am officially appointed to the Headquarters Troops, and being so near the front, I can easily see all that is going on. I have been to Ypres, and within two miles of La Bassée. I know now what shell-fire and machine-gun fire means. I think I must be the oldest O.S. at the front.

I was thinking of applying for leave, but shall not do so at present as it looks as if a big fight for Calais is imminent. I visited Ypres Cathedral—a heap of ruins. If I had less conscience I could have looted vestments and altar plate—all battered. With regard to the institution founded by Father Persons, the two prevailing impressions which remain among the inhabitants are: (1) the devotion of the boys to the B.V.M.; (2) their independence of character. With regard to the first, the tradition still remains of the evening Litany of Our Lady, which was sung every night, and which attracted crowds outside the college. The tradition of the second has been revived by the similar attitude of the English soldiers,

who just go their own way without any attention to what others do and say—very friendly and tolerant, but absolutely independent. The old statue of Our Lady, erected by the Syntaxians at the villa house of the college (Blandyke) has disappeared but the site—in a tree—is still remembered. It was probably connected with some Academy feast. If I could find the statue I should buy it, even at the cost of two months' pay. I hope Major Pearse may pass through here.

2nd Lieut. H. Chronnell (1907), of the *5th Batt. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment*, is referred to in the following extract from the *Wigan Observer* for June 5th:—

#### PRAISE FOR A HINDLEY OFFICER.

Private Jack Rothwell, of the *Loyal North Lancashires*, writes from the trenches as follows: "Our company have not lost a man this time in, but others belonging to the battalion have lost a few killed and wounded. Two were killed the other day by a shell. Along here is a deadlock, only bits of scraps now and then, but just on our left the artillery have never ceased for two days. There are thousands of Germans lying dead, but they seem to come thicker every time they make a charge. Shells of every kind come. Their high explosive are the most dangerous, and do most damage. They have a double report. Hill 60 looks like a ploughed field. Every time we capture a position they drive our men back with gases, which make one down-hearted when the wind is in their favour. I think this is not fair fighting, and but for this, we would have had them on the run by now. The French 75's have done excellent work, and the Germans dread them. At Ypres they had rapid fire for fourteen hours. The Germans made nine counter attacks for their lost position, and the lives they sacrificed are uncountable. As soon as the wind was right for them they used their gas, but they attacked too soon and got a dose of it themselves. We are still holding the position (May 7th), but are expecting something big in a few days. I am now under Dr. Chronnell's son, and a very smart fellow he is. He seems to be afraid of nothing. Far better being with him than with one who is afraid."

Major Donald MacCarthy Morrogh (1880), writes to say, "I am off to the Dardanelles, where I have been promised a command." As he gives us no further details we are unable to state the nature of the command or the regiment to which he belongs.

### LEON CARTON DE WIART.

The *Egyptian Gazette* for June 11th contains the following appreciation of Mr. Léon Carton de Wiart, whose death we announced in our June issue:—

#### DEATH OF MAÎTRE CARTON DE WIART.

#### THE DOYEN OF THE BAR.

We regret to announce the death of Maître Carton de Wiart, the well-known advocate, which took place in Cairo on Wednesday, after a long illness.

Maître Carton de Wiart has been in failing health for some time past and recently suffered a relapse, which has proved fatal.

He leaves a widow and two sons, both of whom have been wounded in the war. The elder, Captain Adrien Carton de Wiart, of the *Dragoon Guards*, was wounded in the eye (severely) and the arm in Somaliland, and spent some time with his family in Cairo recuperating. He is now with the army in Flanders. The younger son, Second Lieutenant M. Carton de Wiart, of the *Lancashire Fusiliers*, was wounded at the Dardanelles on May 10th, and is now in Egypt.

#### THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place in Cairo yesterday afternoon.

The funeral cortège left Kasr el Doubara at five o'clock for the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, where the service took place. There were no flowers by request. The chief mourner was Second-Lieutenant Maurice Carton de Wiart, who carried his arm in a sling. The widow was not present.

Among those in the procession were Hassan Bey Abdel Razek (representing the Sultan), Prince Ahmed Fouad, the Governor of Cairo, the Belgian and French Consuls General, a large number of leading Belgians, members of the bench and bar, etc.

Among the very numerous messages of condolence that have been received are messages from the Sultan's Chief Master-of-Ceremonies, Sir Henry MacMahon, Roushdy Pasha, and the Ministers and all the leading judges and advocates of Egypt.

#### A PROMINENT FIGURE IN EGYPT.

Mr. Léon Carton de Wiart was born in Belgium in the early fifties, and was educated partly in England and partly at the Brussels University. He became a Doctor of Laws in 1876, and practised as an advocate in his native country until 1883. After this he came to Egypt, when Lord Dufferin had recommended that the judges of the new Egyptian tribunals be chosen amongst the lawyers of neutral countries like Belgium,

Holland and Switzerland. Whilst waiting for his appointment to the Bench, he pleaded a case with great success in a Consular Court, and henceforth determined to practise at the Bar, of which he became the acknowledged leader, and created many a record by his brilliant forensic victories at the Mixed Tribunals.

He soon became the legal adviser of the greater number of British residents in Cairo, and also of the family of the late Khedive. When Belgian and English capital began to flow freely into Egypt, Maître Carton de Wiart, who had been partially instrumental in bringing this about, became the legal adviser of most of the new companies, but notwithstanding this, he qualified to practise at the English Bar, being called at Gray's Inn.

He was one of the hardest-worked men in Egypt, and combined the practice of his profession with the control of many financial interests. As an active member of many benevolent and social institutions, he seemed to be everybody's friend, and was equally trusted and consulted by Europeans and Egyptians. Most of the great financiers who took a lead in Egyptian business, like Sir Ernest Cassel, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Baron Empain, and others, were clients of Maître Carton. He was *persona grata*, both at Koubbeh Palace and at the British Agency, having been probably the most implicitly trusted of Lord Cromer's very few intimate friends at Cairo.

Maître Carton de Wiart married Miss James, an English lady, who has been a great support to him. She not only assisted her husband charmingly in his social duties, but is herself one of the most active workers in the cause of practical charity in the country.

Maître Carton de Wiart belonged to one of the most prominent families of the Belgian aristocracy, and was knighted by King Leopold, his one brother being His Majesty's private secretary, whilst the other is a famous Deputy in the Belgian Parliament and Minister of Justice.

Leslie Wilson (1906), *5th Batt. Royal Scots*, who is serving in his father's regiment in the Dardanelles, has seen much of the fighting. His father, Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, who was seriously wounded in the arm, and is, we are glad to hear, doing well, writes of him :

"Leslie is very fit; he attended to me when I was knocked out and in hospital; so he had a holiday too. He went through all the first four days of fighting and was unwounded, although his rifle was hit and damaged in his hand. He is very cheery and quite unmoved, and so is quite a useful person."

Lieut. H. P. Radley (1903), *72nd Punjabis*, has lately left Quetta, and is now on active service in the Persian Gulf in the Signalling Service.

### In Memoriam.

Colonel CARLOS HUELIN (1871).

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of this distinguished and gallant Spanish officer, which took place on June 11th, the Feast of the Sacred Heart. He had been suffering for several months from severe cancer in the throat. He was 53 years old. Carlos Huelin, the eldest of three brothers—Francis and Mathias were also boys at Stonyhurst—came to the College from Malaga, in Spain, in 1871, and was a member of the same class as Father Adrian Weld-Blundell (O.S.B.), now a chaplain at the front, Sir Henry Bedingfeld, Bernard Partridge, the *Punch* cartoonist, and Father Cortie. He was a very merry boy, short of stature, but very sturdy. After leaving Stonyhurst he studied in Germany, and eventually entered the Artillery in the Spanish Army. He spoke both English and German with very great fluency, and his linguistic attainments included in addition French, Portuguese and Italian. For many years he was professor of languages in the military academies, and also at one period taught science. In 1893 he took part in the Spanish campaign in Morocco, and greatly distinguished himself. He has been at Melilla, with few intermissions, since that date. He was the author of several works, among them a dictionary in four languages, comprising several volumes. He had eight children, seven boys and one girl, and of the boys the eldest is an officer in the *Royal Artillery*, and another three are in the Artillery and Infantry Academies. We offer our sincerest condolence to all the members of his family.—R.I.P.

Father JOHN SERGEANT, S.J. (1858).

Father Sergeant was born in Preston on August 20th, 1844, and entered the Society at the age of 19. Little is known of his life until later years, for he was ever reticent and incommunicative on matters

concerning himself, and never said anything in praise of himself or his work. He had been in India for several years and had taught in Preston for some twenty years, teaching science and mathematics with marked success. He had travelled much in various countries, and this had earned for him the sobriquet of the M.T.G.—the much-travelled gentleman.

At St. Helens he had charge of the Parr Schools, and was very assiduous in his many duties connected with them, and a great friend of the children. The Men's Sodality which he directed was much attached to him for the unvarying kindness shown to them, for his sterling worth and his characteristic virtues. He was a wonderful Master of Ceremonies, and his services were often requisitioned by the secular clergy when any big event took place in their churches; he was very successful also in training boys for the altar.

During the last two or three years he had shown signs of breaking up, but he himself considered there was nothing serious the matter with him. Old age, however, was visibly making its mark upon him, and at a presentation to Father Proctor, on the occasion of his departure from St. Helens, Fr. Sergeant was suddenly seized with great pain and had to see a doctor, who pronounced an operation to be necessary. This he cheerfully underwent, made a seemingly rapid recovery and was back at work again in five or six weeks. But the amelioration of his state was but temporary, and a clot of blood having set in, he went for a year to Yarmouth, and thence came to Stonyhurst.

He died peacefully on July 2nd, and after a solemn dirge and Requiem Mass was buried by the Very Rev. Fr. Provincial (Fr. Wright), on the 5th.

R.I.P.

Brother JOSEPH MELLING, S.J.

At St. Mary's Hall, on the 18th May, 1915, died Brother J. Melling. Born in Preston on the 16th January, 1841, he entered the Noviceship on the 7th September, 1871, and after doing good work in various houses of the Society, was transferred to

St. Wilfrid's, in Preston, where he worked zealously in God's service for some twenty years. During this time he edified all those who came in contact with him by his unceasing devotion to his duty, his kindly spirit, and his unfailing charity to all. It seemed to be his aim in life to make the sanctuary as beautiful and attractive as possible in order to draw men's minds to Him Whom he would have all serve.

Many converts to the Church, too, owe much to this good Brother's assiduous attention and the good example he ever set, and his kindness will long remain in the hearts of many.

For about three years he had suffered much from rheumatism and asthma, all which he bore uncomplainingly as sent from God. Early in this year he was sent to Beaumont to try and recuperate his enfeebled strength, but the climate not being suitable he came to Stonyhurst. It was soon seen, however, that his malady could not be arrested as his heart was weak also, and he died suddenly from heart failure on May 18th, at the age of 74.

After the Dirge by the Seminary choir and Requiem Mass, sung by Fr. Superior (Fr. Kellet), he was buried at Stonyhurst on May 21st.

R.I.P.

#### FATHER KENELM DIGBY-BESTE, S.J.

One day in the year 1886 there arrived at the College a diminutive youngster who had come from Italy to begin his career at Hodder. "Surely," asked the Rector, "you have not travelled all that way by yourself!" "Oh, no," was the simple answer, "I brought a small boy with me." The speaker was Kenelm Digby-Beste.

Digby-Beste belonged to a family which had been Catholic only since the end of the 18th Century, but he had in him the blood of such staunch Papist ancestors as Sir Everard Digby, the Gunpowder Plot conspirator, and his not less distinguished son, Sir Kenelm. Born at Florence, in 1876, he came to Hodder at the age of ten, and finished Rhetoric in 1893. As a boy, without being specially distinguished for his prowess in the games, or for brilliancy in the schools, he was good and full of energy in

both, and one felt even then that he was marked out to be a leader of men. "He was just everything that one likes in a boy," writes one who knew him as a youngster, "bright, open, playful and manly." "I can still picture him in the third playroom," writes one of his school-fellows, "square-jawed, resolute, diligent. He was popular in the way that strong characters are popular. He was a sturdy, conscientious, healthy-minded boy, who hated softness and laziness. But there was a deep undercurrent of tenderness in his piety, and despite his eager activity he was full of consideration for others."

The event in Digby-Beste's school-life is of historic importance to Stonyhurst boys. It was in his Rhetoric year, December, 1892, that the College was honoured by a visit of the General of the Society, Father Luiz Martin. Digby-Beste being one of three Rhetoricians who were spending Christmas at the College, was selected to lead a deputation to ask for a perpetual annual holiday; and, as Father Martin could not speak or understand English, Kenelm's knowledge of Italian served him in good stead on this occasion. "Reverendo Padre Generale, vi prego in nome di tutti i studenti di questo collegio di darsi un giorno di vacanza tutti gli anni in perpetuo in memento di questo giorno di felicità." ("Reverend Father General, I beg you, in the name of all the students of the College, to grant a holiday every year in perpetuum in remembrance of this happy day.") As everyone knows, the request was graciously granted, and "General's Day" has ever since been recognised as an established law.

That same Christmas of 1892 marked a crisis in Digby-Beste's life. Hitherto his mind had been set on a military career; he was to enter Sandhurst on leaving School. And a fine soldier he would have made with his strong character and great personal influence. But he now discovered that there was a still higher career in store for him. With his two fellow Rhetoricians, he obtained leave to attend the midnight mass at St. Mary's Hall, and the writer of these notes was also of the party. Long years afterwards he confided to me that it was during that midnight mass he first felt himself called to be a member of the Society of Jesus. He applied for

admission a few months later, and after a final year of school at Feldkirch, entered the novitiate at Manresa in October, 1894.

I need not dwell on Fr. Digby-Beste's life in the Society. For seven years before he went to St. Bueno's for theology he was a master at Beaumont—and, as was to be expected, an eminently successful and popular master. He was ordained priest in 1911. When at the close of his Tertianship he was sent to be Prefect of Studies of the Jesuit College at Buluwayo, S. Africa, everyone looked forward hopefully to a long and useful career for him in the Colony. It was not to be. In the second year of his strenuous work there he was stricken down by enteric fever and died on May 15th last.

"It is a terrible grief to us all," writes Father Sykes, Superior of the Zambesi Mission, "to have lost such a splendid and promising young Father, and to myself a most bitter sorrow." And all those who knew Kenelm Digby-Beste, with his fine, manly character, his many-sided abilities, and his cheerful, winning disposition, will echo the words.  
R.I.P.

#### FREDERICO R. HESS (1908).

We were very sorry to hear of the death recently in Brazil of Frederico R. Hess, who was a boy here of recent years, leaving us after two or three years to return to Brazil. His premature death—he was not 20 years of age—occurred after an operation; that is all we know at present.

"Fatty" Hess, as he was called, was a particularly good-natured and cheery boy, who always took in good part the abundant chaff he received on the score of his ample dimensions. He was very popular with all. We offer our sincerest sympathy to his father, Captain Hess (Brazilian Navy) on the loss of his son.  
R.I.P.

#### WILFRID RATTON (1901).

We are very sorry to receive the news, just as we are going to press, of the death, in Uganda, from Blackwater Fever, of Wilfrid Ratton, on July 8th.

He had for over a year been doing legal work in the Colony.  
R.I.P.

#### DE REBUS PHILOSOPHORUM.

The Good Day took place on July 7th. The plan was a picnic, combined with fishing, at Sandbed Wheel. The morning began with light showers, which gave every promise of clearing up early, but (as perhaps ought to have been foreseen) they did nothing of the sort, and until our return, about seven o'clock in the evening, the rain never ceased. However, the day did not seem to hang heavily on anyone's hands, and though lunch was spread on boards and trestles in a barn, with hay underfoot, swallows flying about overhead, a populous cow-byre opening out on one side, and a fine manure-heap just round the corner, it was not observable that anyone did it the less justice on that account. The lunch was supplied by Messrs. Parker, of Manchester, who did their work very admirably. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Rich, of Green Lands Farm, who lent us her barn, and gave us much assistance in other ways. The fishing, however, was not a success—unless, perhaps, from the fishes' point of view. Our guests at lunch were Doctor Orme, Mr. Kenneth Callaghan, Mr. Burrows and Mr. Southern. We returned as we went, singing loudly and variously, in a motor char-a-bancs. At dinner, which was at eight o'clock, we had the pleasure of the company of Fr. Provincial and a large number of members of the College Staff, and it was followed by an exceptionally excellent smoking concert, which was in consequence prolonged considerably beyond the usual hour. Fr. Cortie, Fr. H. Irwin, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Southern, Mr. de Regil, and Mr. Montes sang. Fr. O'Connor, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. de Regil played cornet, violin, and mandoline solos. We have also to thank Mr. Gudgeon for his willing assistance as accompanist.

It is with very great pleasure that we offer our congratulations to Gerald Tarleton, who passed into Sandhurst from Philosophy in 1912, and is now in the *2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers*, on winning the Military Cross on May 24th, in Flanders. Though he was badly wounded and suffering from the effects of poison-gas, he volunteered to carry a dispatch of importance to his battalion headquarters, and



succeeded in doing so, though he was wounded again on his journey, and arrived in such a state of exhaustion that he was unable to speak, and had to deliver his message in writing.

The tennis tournament, which began on July 1st, has been seriously interrupted by the sudden break in the weather. The results up-to-date are:—Mr. Bolton and Mr. S. Verwilghen *bt.* Mr. Sidley and Mr. Cumont; Rev. Mr. Campbell and Mr. de Villa Urrutia *bt.* Mr. Daly and Mr. Hughes. (*A bye*) Mr. Duggan and Mr. J. Verwilghen *bt.* Mr. Bolton and Mr. S. Verwilghen. Mr. Echavarria and Mr. Montes *bt.* Mr. Williams and Mr. Ducornet.

The Keating Essay Prize has been won by Mr. G. Williams.

## MUSIC NOTES.

### RESULTS OF MUSIC EXAMINATIONS.

On June 25th and 26th, Dr. Keighley conducted our examination in music. Sixty-six candidates were examined. Of these, sixteen passed and one obtained distinction. This may appear a somewhat small percentage; but it should be remembered that a number of candidates were quite beginners. Besides, of the 100 marks required for a pass, ten others, in addition to those mentioned above, secured over 90. There is no doubt, however, that a great deal more care should be taken in practising scales and arpeggios, perhaps a not too congenial task.

Dr. Keighley further reports that we have need of a new piano for the Academy Room, and a new organ for the Church. Both instruments proved a great handicap for the boys. The piano would cost about £100, and the organ between £1,000 and £1,500. He suggests that "perhaps the College Authorities would supply the former need, and some kind benefactor the latter."

On June 28th Dr. Lloyd examined for the R.A.M. and R.C.M. Nineteen candidates presented themselves. The results are not yet to hand.

## VARIA.

### A NEW ACQUISITION.

The Stonyhurst Library owes it to the generosity of a benefactor that it now includes among its treasures a copy of the earliest of the missals which were printed at the beginning of the 17th century for the use of priests upon the English mission. We have long owned a copy of the 1626 edition, which is commonly bound up with an abridged Ritual, or *Ordo Baptizandi*, etc., adapted from the *Rituale Romanum* of 1614. The number of copies printed of the 1625 Missal was probably considerable, for, in spite of the accidents to which it must have been exposed, it is not at all a rare book, and the supply seems to have sufficed for the wants of the missionaries until the relaxation in the administration of the penal laws allowed complete Missals of larger size to be imported and carried about with comparative impunity.

The special feature of this Missal—*Missae aliquot pro Sacerdotibus itinerantibus in Anglia*, to quote the 1615 title page—was its diminutive size. It is a small thin quarto, measuring only seven and a half inches by five and a half, and containing 184 pages. These small dimensions are due to the fact that the book includes only a small selection of Masses, omitting, for example, all the Sundays after Pentecost, all the *feriæ* of Lent and the greater part of the *Proprium Sanctorum*. The paging of the early edition, as seen in the copy just acquired, shows that it had not been originally the compiler's intention to include even the Sundays in Lent and Advent, but that they had been added subsequently as an after-thought.

The 1626 edition has a somewhat different title page—*Missale Parvum pro Sacerdotibus in Anglia, Scotia, et Ibernâ itinerantibus*—thus taking in Scotland and Ireland, and it is also rather bulkier, owing to the use of larger type.

If the old Bodleian Catalogue of 1843 may be trusted, there was also an edition printed in 1623, which the present writer has not had an opportunity of examining. If the entry is correct this is by far the rarest edition of all, for despite a pencilled statement on the cover of our new acquisition, the British



Museum does possess a copy of the 1615 issue, and there are two copies in the University Library at Cambridge. None the less, the book is undoubtedly scarce, and when a copy was sold by auction at Sotheby's, in 1902, it fetched £14.

It is disappointing that in none of these volumes do the contents present anything of distinctively English interest. The nearest approach to anything of the sort is the Mass of the Name of Jesus, which, as the 1615 edition explicitly states, is taken from the Sarum Missal. It may be that the inclusion of this Mass among the *Missae Votivae* was due to Jesuit influence, but it must also be remembered that the Feast of the Holy Name, kept on August 7th, occupied a position of importance in the Sarum service books. Special sequences were provided for it, but these are naturally not reproduced in this small abridgment.

Finally, it may be noted that while a decorative device with the words *Exaltemus nomen eius in idipsum*, occurring in both the 1615 and 1626 editions, may be held to prove that they were issued at the same press, it does not seem quite certain whether the place of impression was Antwerp or Douay. The idea of providing such a missal in small size for the use of travellers was in any case not new. There are quite a number of even smaller volumes, bearing the title of *Missale Itinerantium*, or *Evagatorium*, which were issued by the printers of Italy and the Netherlands during the early years of the 16th century.

Probably many of these little missals provided "for priests journeying in England, Scotland, and Ireland" if only they could speak, would be able to tell the most romantic tales of hair-breadth escapes, of marvellous deeds of courage, of long confinement in priests' hiding places, of accidents by flood and field; but our new acquisition can hardly belong to this class. Its condition of almost spotless cleanliness, particularly at the Canon of the Mass, shows that it can rarely, if ever, have been used for the practical purpose for which it was designed. This must, no doubt, increase its pecuniary value as a book, but it so far detracts from its interest as a relic of the old days of persecution.

H. T.

#### DONATIONS.

1. Bequeathed by the late C. T. Boothman, Esq. (O.S. 1857):
  1. "His Florentine copy, by Accarisi, of Murillo's Pitti Madonna."
  2. "His copy, by Gutman, of Titian's Pope Julius III."
  3. A case of National Medals—"Series of Medals of British Victories."
2. Presented by Miss Boothman:
 

The manuscripts of the late C. T. Boothman.
3. Presented by Very Rev. Father Provincial (Fr. John Wright, S.J.):
 

Nine volumes of manuscript made up from note books left by the late Father E. I. Purbrick, S.J.
4. Presented by C. Withall, Esq. (O.S. 1866):
  1. An article on "Stonyhurst—the Jesuit College in Lancashire," from the *London Journal* for the week ending July 26th, 1845.
  2. An article on "The Order of Jesuits," from *The Oracle* for July 26th, 1792.
5. Presented by J. H. Bartlett, Esq. (through P. Merry del Val):
 

A Thumbscrew.
6. Presented by Rev. G. Delannoye, S.J.:
 

Some large pieces of German shells, etc.
7. Presented by Rev. Reginald Riley, S.J. (O.S. 1883):
 

A Missal of 1615—"Missae Aliquot pro Sacerdotibus itinerantibus in Anglia."

#### TO THE LIBRARY:

96 Volumes of Law Books; presented by MARTIN V. D'ARCY, ESQ.

#### SPARE THE ROD.

Hang a thief when he's young, and he'll no steal when he's auld.

*Scotch Proverb.*

## ANGLING CHATS WITH OWD TILL.

Th'owd lad was tending his young wild ducks by the gorse pond.

"What's it bahn to do, think ye?" was my greeting to him. (This is the correct and universal Lancastrian query as to the weather prospects).

"Well, nah then!" he said, looking up at the sky, "Ah'm a bit jealous (suspicious) o' yon cloud. 'Appen thur'll coom a squitterin' shower, an' then it'll howd up agen. If reein doant fall soon an' heavy t'morts (sea trout) 'll miss coomin'. They starts runnin' abaht t' 10th o' June i' t'Ribble, an' then they con do wi' a bowld watter to fotch em 'oop into t'Hother."

Then, by way of a digression on the subject of the war, he went on to speak of the progress of enlistment in this neighbourhood, and told of his own narrow escape in far off days from being "listed" for the Crimean War.

"It wor this road:—Me an' some mates had piked off to Jeffrey Hill, by Chipping, to see the rigiments as wor hardenin' thesselves theer afore gooin' to t'waar i' t'Crimea. Bimeby we geet to suppin' hale in th'inn at New Drop. It wor full o' sowldiers, wor th'inn, an' recruitin' sergeants an' o'. Ah'd just supped oop me hale when Ah spies a shillin' at t'bottom o' ma gless. 'Jod blame it I' Ah says, 'who's putten yon shillin' in ma gless?' an' Ah wor pikin' it out, when someone says, 'Let it be, Till, or they'll cop thee fur sowldier.' Ma word! but Ah dropped it like a wick coil—Ah did fur sure.

Mony a lad they'n gotten 'listed thot road hereabouts. Yo see, wanst yo'd takken t'shillin yo wor done. Out o' one o' yon rigiments only seven men landed back whoam. Sickness necked more o' 'em than t'Roossians, they *do* say. Well, Ah worn't bahn to get necked i' furrin' paarts, so Ah piked off whoam an' didn't go near yon sowldiers no more."

Then the conversation, as between two "brothers of the angle," drifted back to fishing, and the aged expert discoursed learnedly of lines and flies.

"I' ma yoong days we used nobbut hoss-hair lines for salmon an' trout. We geet wer hairs fro' t'tail o' a grey or white hoss. Hayfe a yard long t'hairs 'd be when yo'd cutten off t'frayed ends. For t'salmon cast, t'top end 'd take twelve strands, and t'bottom nine—'appen. Next coomed a strand o' gut to hold t'flee. Fur trout, o' t' cast 'd be single hairs to within a couple o' feet o' reel-line wheer it wor doubled. Ah spun o' ma own lines masel. It made good tackle, did hair. A hoss-hair line falls leet an' straight, and it'll ratch (stretch) when t'fish pulls. But—Dang it!—yo' corn't get 'em now. Th'hosses' tails is all cut short.

Wanst Ah geet an 8lb. salmon i' Luke Lum i' Ribble wi' a hoss-hair trout line. T'best paart o' an hour Ah was playin' 'im, and then Ah tailed him.

When Ah tails a salmon Ah allus draws 'im up beside ma leg fost, an' when 'e feels t'leg 'e leans his tail agen it to steady hissels, 'appen. Then Ah grips 'im aboon t'tail.

It wor a March Brown as hunked (hooked) yon salmon; but Ah've done no good for trout wi' March Brown on Ribble an' Hother for t'last 30 year.

Ma favouryte cast o' flees for t'Spring wor Brasl for tail-flee an' Dun Bloa an' Woodcock Brown for hangers. Later on Ah'd try a Woodcock and Black an' a Grey Paartridge hackle-flee, wi' orange or silver body. Mony a day Ah'd fill ma' pannier an' pockets ram-full wi' trouts on them flees. Ah'd reckon nowt i' them days o' landin' up whoam wi' twenty hodd pounds o' fish, an' amang 'em gradely trouts as 'd fill yor hand to grip—two pounds some on 'em, an' some welly (well-nigh) three."

Here th'owd lad related in detail the incidents of some of his red-letter days, giving the dates of these triumphs, and describing the astonishment of his jealous rivals and angling cronies when he "landed up" with his pannier and pockets and sundry shot bags all "ram-full o' fish."

To the queries of his friends, "Hasta done owt?" his answer was always "Just fair." Then came

descriptions of their bewildered astonishment when the contents of his pannier and pockets and bags were "sprodden out" to view.

Talking of "salmon flees," he used "nobbut one sooart," the "Torkey and Black," or "Stanishurst Black," as he sometimes called it.

This he tied in two sizes:—"large for t'tail-flee, an' smaller for t'Jack-flee (dropper or hanger).

Ah used to buy salmon flees, now Ah doan't, an' Ah'll tell 'ee for why. Wanst, after pikin' into Blegburn wi' owd 'Arry Holden (Harry Keeper) to buy

wor into a fish an' kills 'im—a ten pounder. Ah looks at t'flee as hunked 'im—it wor ma whoam-med Jack-flee.

I tries agen lower dahn; hup cooms a fish and Ah kills 'im—18lbs. he wor; t'Jack-flee agen.

'Jod blame it!' Ah says, 'Niver no moore bowt flees for me,' says Ah; an' fro thot day—it wor in 1866—Ah teed ma own flees, an' caught more fish an' saved ma brass. Yo see thur's two sooarts o' flees med—one sooart to rise t'fish an' tother to rise t'fisherman.



Owd Till tailing his 8-lb. salmon in Luke Lum (Ribble). The fish was caught on a trout rod and horse-hair line.

salmon flees, when Ah geet whoam Ah looked at t'flees, an' Ah says, 'Dang it!' Ah says; Ah payed a shillin' each for yon, and Ah reckon Ah con tee as good uns masel. So after tea Ah sot me dahn an' med a flee—Torkey for wings, black wool body, wi' silver tinsel wound round it, and black hackle, wi' a touch o' red in't.

Well, nah then! Ah fixed it on for t'Jack-flee, an' a Blegburn bowt flee for t'tail-flee. Then Ah ups and offs to Hother Roughs. Fost Ah cast into t'fall aboon t'Bathin' Places. It worn't long afoore Ah

Thur's a deal o' good brass squannered on breet fancy flees and minners an' sich like trinkum-trankums. But to kill fish, gimme a plain rough flee—in Hother an' Ribble, how-it-be." (Howbeit).

In appraising the practical value of bought flies submitted for his inspection, th'owd lad was always very considerate of one's feelings.

"This looks a good fly, Till."

He takes it up, turns it over with expressionless face, and returns it with the comment. "Well,

nah then! Ah'll not say it mudn't kill fish wheer fish is very plentiful—but yo'll do nowt wi't hereabouts. How-it-be, yo con try it, and *then*——."

Questioned as to the possibilities of catching trout on night lines, Till had "summat to say" from personal experience.

"I th'owd days thur was lots o' fish in t'Hother and Ribble and t'watter-baillies didn't reckon to trouble so tur'ble mich how yo took 'em. When t'weather wor breet, like it is now, an' t'watter thin, an' no chanst o' catchin trout by day, Ah'd 'appen

'let's pike off an' set some neet lines an' fotch 'em tomorn, an' *then* ——.' Well, we sot them lines i' Black Wheel, an' next mamin', when we'd had wer baggin' (our breakfast), we coomed to fotch 'em. Ah felt abaht wi' ma crooked stick for t'line i' t'watter, wheer it wor ebb (shallow). 'Dang it! John,' Ah says, 'Ah corn't find it.' How-it-be, Ah warn't bahn to loise yon line. Sooa Ah ups wi' ma brees and in Ah geet. Bimeby Ah leets on t'line. 'Ma word!' Ah says, we'n gotten a *salmon* on.' Summat wor pullin and splashin like Th'owd



Owd Till making his first "Salmon Flee."

set a two-three neet-lines when nobry wor abaht. Mony a score o' good trout Ah've caught thot road, up to 2lb, 'appen, or 2lbs. an' a hayfe, but no mort; eels, too, Ah'd geet, or 'snigs,' as we co's 'em—big uns an' o' (all) soom on 'em.

T'biggest snig as iver Ah hoonked on a neet-line wor at t'top o' Black Wheel. It wor a Setterday neet, an' Ah says to John Eccles, 'John,' Ah says, 'what arta bahn to do to-neet?' 'Nowt,' he says. 'Reet,' Ah says,

Un gone mad. What wor it, think ye? Why a fower pound snig as thick as me arm; an' ma word! he took a bit o' neckin'—he wor thot wick an' strong. Well, thot day me an' John had snig chops to wer tea, an' proper thick uns on o'; we had *sooa*.

'Roggin' wor another road as we cotched fish i' them days. Fur roggin' yo need nobbut a bar o' hiron and a small mash-net, funnel-shaped, wi' two stangs (stakes) to howd it oppen at t'mouth. Yo' put t'net round a rock an' shifted t'rock wi' t'bar,

an' t'fish as wor hunder t'rock 'd run into t'net.

Wanst Ah took some College lads roggin'—atween Higher Brig and Chaigeley Manor Farm it wor—an' we cotched 54 lbs. o' fish in less than two hours—trouts, morts, and snigs. Aye, an' I tell yo no Friday went by i' them days beawt fresh fish frae t'river for t'Community.

Me an' ma mates we'd pike off wi' t'roggin'—nets of a Thursday, an' we niver landed whoam beawt 50 to 60lbs. weight o' fish—trouts and snigs maistly, an' 'appen a hodd mort or two.

slimmer up a fall at Hother Rough. Ah could see him friggin' i' t'sunlect, so Ah geet a pow (pole) an' fotched him a thump and necked 'im. Well, nah then ! he wor as thick as ma forearm aboon t'shackle (above the wrist), an' he weighed over two or three pounds, 'appen."

The present recorder of Owd Till's sayings remembers when a boy at Hodder accompanying him on " Good Days " rogging in the river. The owd lad's method of " necking " a snig was to put its head in his mouth and bite the spine asunder. The



Owd Till and John Eceles catching the record "Snig" on a "neet-line" in Black Wheel.

We worn't supposed to take yon i' t'roggin' nets, but we did do a time or two, Ah con tell yo'. Why, Jod blame it ! we worn't bahn to put back a fine mort if he runs hissel into t'net—how-it-be when t'watter-baillie worn't a wattachin o' us.

But yo' mun have a thin watter fur a roggin' do, and then Ah's gallantee we'll have t'fish. Ma word ! but there wor snigs i' them days, snigs as'd fill yor hand to grip—and lamperns (lampreys) an' o'. T'gradliest lampern iver Ah seed wor a-tryin' to

still " frigging " body of the snig was then tossed into a pillow-case with the rest. At that time no objection was raised by the Conservancy of the river to rogging for trout and eels, but it was always unlawful to take sea-trout in that fashion.

Questioned as to the more unmistakably lawless methods of killing fish, he admitted having shot morts " a time or two." He also shot one salmon.

" It wor this road," he said, describing the incidents referred to, " Ah'd tak ma stond on Lower

Hother Brig, when t'watter wor ebb, an' when Ah glimpsed t'morts runnin' through t'thin watter—they allus runs wheer its ebb—wi' thur backs out, Ah loised off at 'em, and piked 'em out below. It wor aboon Reed Deep wheer I shot t'salmon. He wor plungin' along near t'bank, an' Ah geet 'im i' t'neb wi' t'shot. Eighteen pounds 'e wor, or theerabouts. But t'watter-baillies geet to hear o't, so Ah give over."

The owd lad has a great opinion of salmon roe as a deadly bait for a trout; but he never used it himself—nor worms for that matter—being pre-

sot aboon him out o' seet under a plane tree.

'Ony luck,' I says to him, sudden like. Ma word! but he did jump. 'Just fair,' says 'e, when e'd gotten 'is breath. 'Worms?' Ah says. 'Aye,' says 'e. 'Nowt else?' I says. 'Naow,' says he.

Ah lifted one o' his rods. 'Salmon roen, seemingly,' Ah says. 'Reet lad,' says 'e. 'Ah'll gie thee a pot o't for thisel,' 'e says; an' 'e did do; but I didn't use it. His pannier wor ram full o' trouts, an' good 'uns an' o'. Aye; roen is a good bait.

Yo put one o' th' roen on each hook an' t'fish can hunt (smell) it.



"Gradely Snig Chops to wer Tea."

judiced in favour of the fly. Of spinning baits he used the spoon only—and that but rarely, and then only for trout. His appreciation of the value of salmon roe was founded on his observation of its use by others.

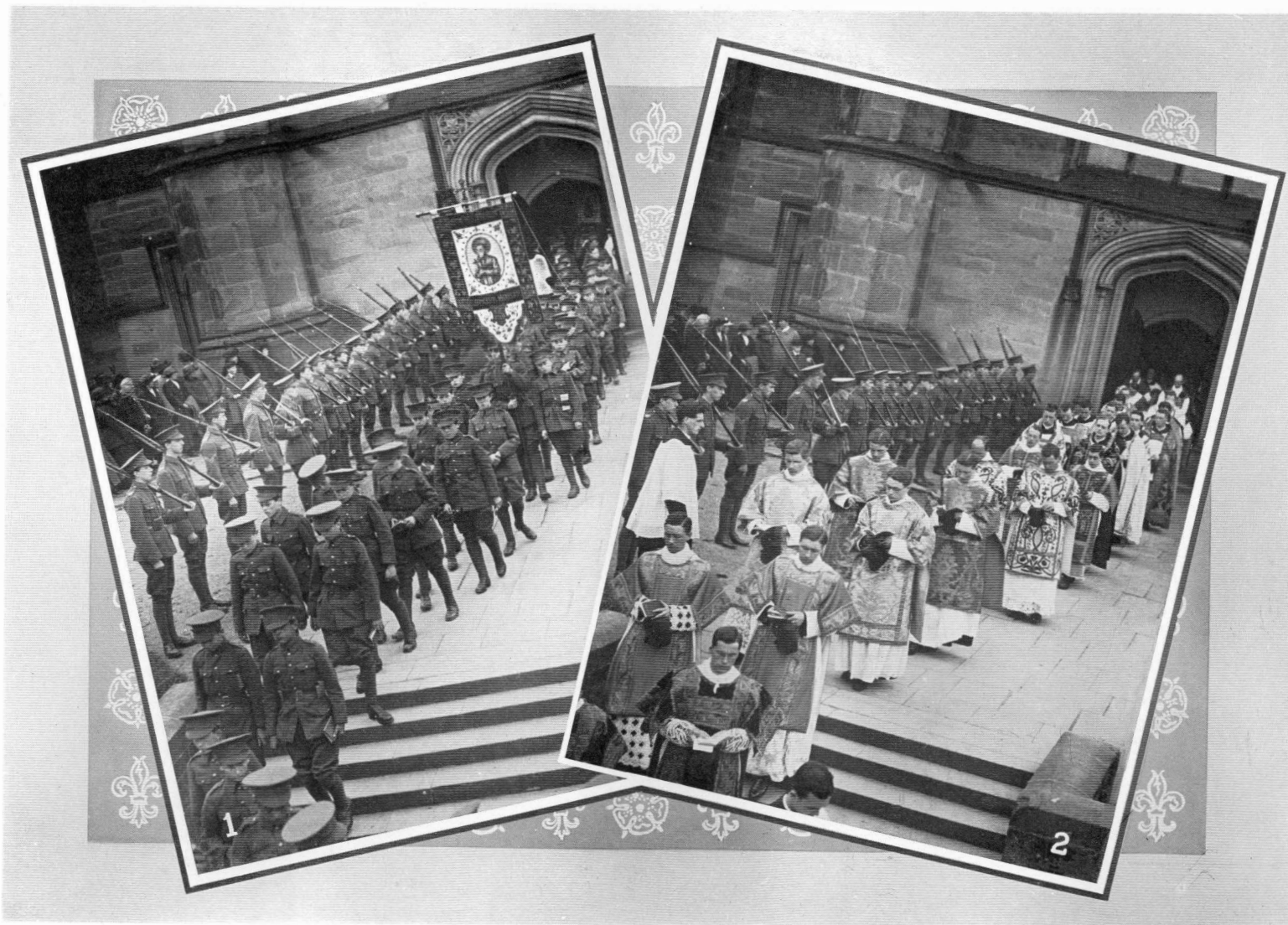
"Ah wanst seed a mon—an' owd fashioned angler he wor—fishin' at Beezeley Wheel. He had two rods out by t'butt o' yon hoak tree thet leans over t'pool. He wor fishin' a worm on one rod, an' salmon roen on t'other. When t'watter baillie 'd coom 'e 'd be worm fishin', tha knows. Ah wor

Well, Ah mun be gotten agate wi' ma duck feedin', an' gie t'pheasant chicks a do an' o'.

Aye, they're doin' iver so fair are yon dooklins. Look at yon ones lakin (playing) abaht theer aninst t'buckramiles and keawse (sword grass and cowparsley). Champion little bricks, Ah co's 'em.

Well, good 'een to yo, an' if yo fish Black Wheel tomorn at breek o' day, or to morn-at-neet (tomorrow night) at th'edge o' dusk wi' t'flees as Ah tow'd yo abaht, yo'll hunk a two-three gradley trouts, Ah's gallantee."





*Photos. by]*

THE CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION, JUNE 3RD, 1915.

*[Hultons, Manchester.*

*The Procession leaving the Church.*

(1) Stonyhurst O.T.C. leaving the Church.

(2) Clergy in Dalmatics and Copes leaving the Church.



## STYDD CHAPEL AND HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

### PART I. HISTORY.

It is scarcely remarkable that the little edifice known as Stydd Chapel should have been left unmolested by the crowds of antiquaries who have flocked to Ribchester during the past centuries. They have been attracted to its neighbourhood by the promise of valuable Roman remains and their labours have been amply rewarded; but Stydd seems to offer no such attractions and the Chapel is but the last lingering relic of what was once a large and rich establishment.

Much research on the part of historians has failed to yield a complete narrative of the history of the Hospital of the Knights of S. John of Jerusalem, which once stood on this spot, and on some points their conclusions are conflicting.

The assurance that any discovery concerning these great soldier monks, especially near at hand, would be of interest, and the hope that the spade of the excavator might throw some light on a rather obscure point of local history, prompted a party from St. Mary's Hall to start operations during the month of April, 1912, which were continued until May, 1913, with a respite during the rainy season.

A few facts collected from various documentary sources and a brief description of what remains standing on the site will give the motive which induced such labour.

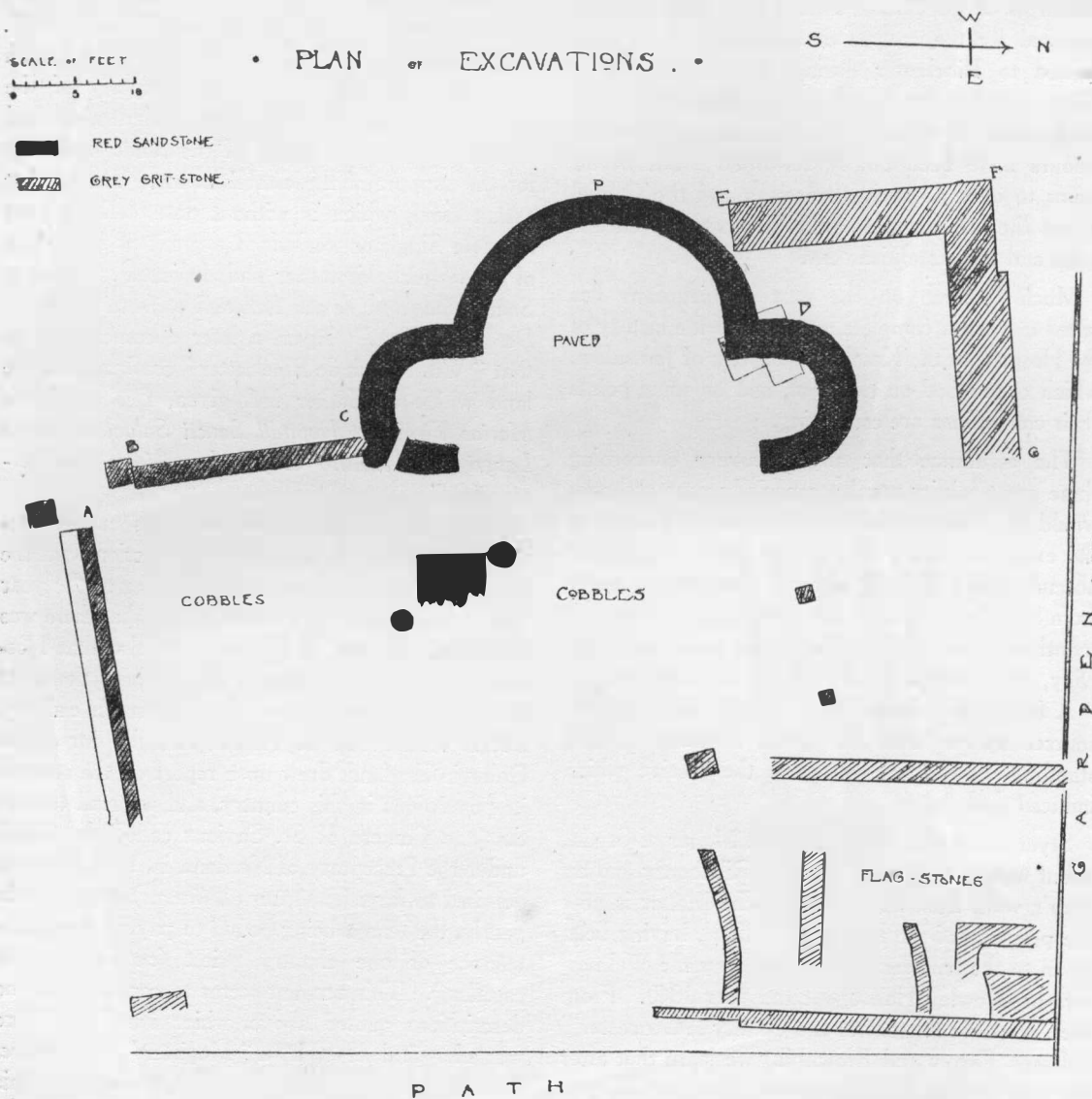
Stydd Chapel is situated in the Manor of Stydd, about half a mile to the north of Ribchester and an hour's walk from Stonyhurst. The Manor is now the property of the Bishop of Salford, having been given to the trustees of the diocese by the Walmsleys of Showley Hall about the year 1840. From the "Victoria History of the County of Lancaster" (Messrs. Farrer and Brownbill) we learn that after the suppression the Manor was given to Thomas Holt, of Gristlehurst. It may have been acquired later by Shireburne, of Bailey, founder of the Stydd Almshouses. In 1609, however, an independent

grant was made to George Whitmore and others, no doubt due to a regrant of Stydd to the Hospitallers by Queen Mary. In 1613 it was sold to Richard Shireburne, of Stonyhurst.

As the Shireburnes and Walmsleys are both Catholic families, it will be conjectured that the Chapel and Cemetery are not regarded as part of the Manor. Such indeed is the case. They have been attached to the Parish Church since 1559. Before the Reformation, however, the Chapel, with buildings adjoining it, was the property of the Knights Hospitallers of S. John of Jerusalem and the Manor was the source of the funds necessary for the support of the establishment. The earliest extant deed, which is without date, tells us that Alan de Singleton confirmed a grant of four acres of land which his father had dedicated. "*Deo et Sancto Salvatore de sub Langrigh et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus.*" Again a later document tells us that "Wil. Mutun de Ribelcester" confirmed all the land which his father had given, *Deo et Beatae Mariae Virgini et hospitali Sancti Salvatoris subius Langrig et Magistro et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus.*"

There are various other documents extant concerning grants of land made in connection with the Manor, the earliest dated one belonging to the year 1292. From many of these it is clear that there was not only a hospital of S. John, but also that Hospitallers were permanently established there at least till the early part of the fourteenth century. But in 1338 Philip de Thame, Grand Prior of the Order in England, drew up a report on the state of its possessions in this country, and we read therein that the Camera of St. Saviour called the Stidd, under the Preceptory of Newland in Yorkshire was demised to farm (*dimittitur ad firmam*) at ten marks yearly, the tenant being bound to pay for the maintenance of one chantry priest (*cantariam unius capellani*). This account seems to conflict with the descriptions quoted above, which state that there was a hospital served by a "Magister" and "*fratres Deo servientes.*" How are we to account for this discrepancy? The recent excavations seem to have supplied a satisfactory solution which we will reserve for the second part of this article.

STYDD CHAPEL AND HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.



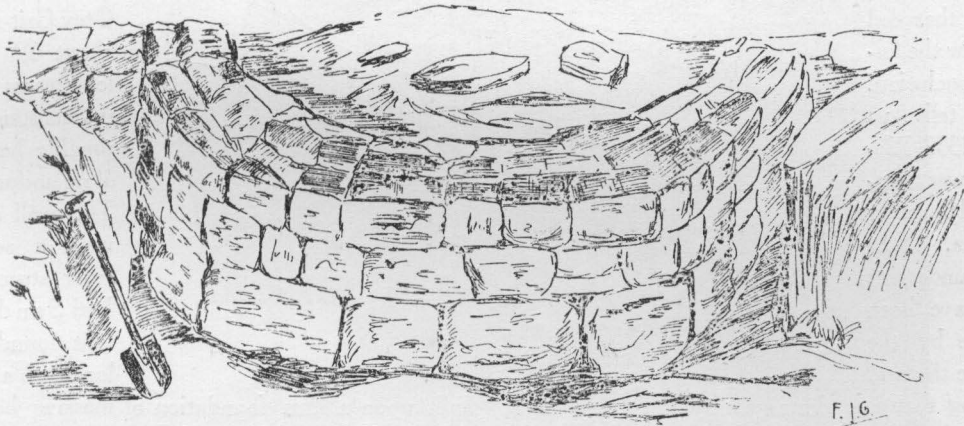
The hospitals of the Knights Hospitallers were usually situated near some main road. This one was close to the old Roman Road that runs North and South through Ribchester.

Architecturally the remaining fabric is of unique interest, though to the casual visitor it is unassuming in appearance. It is one of the earliest specimens of Anglo-Norman (free from dilapidation) to be met with in this country. On the North side the round-headed Norman doorway with the chevron, or saw-tooth ornament, is of a date scarcely later than 1100, on each side of which is a small Norman window of equal antiquity. The doorway is now

not later than 1200 A.D. The walled-up doorway to the West is probably of the same date as the South door. It is built high up in the wall and may have been connected by some kind of overhead passage with the buildings which formed the subject of our excavations.

Inside the Chapel there is a most interesting 15th Century font, which was probably a gift from Sir Thomas Pemberton, one of the Preceptors of Newland, as his arms are inscribed upon it. Further particulars may be found in Smith's "History of Ribchester," Whittaker's Whalley II., p. 464, and the recently published "Victoria History of the

OUTER WALL [AT P IN PLAN]



walled up, but less than fifty years ago it possessed a heavy nail-studded oaken door like the one which still graces the Southern entrance. On the South side again there is a small round-headed window which, as it is a modification of a smaller one, has puzzled antiquarians.

The two square-headed windows of three lights are of different dates—that near the door is early Tudor, the other with cusped lights, is later perpendicular. The doorway (now hideously plastered over with a generous coating of whitewash) has been vaguely designated "13th century." The square abaci, or volute capitals, however, seem to place it

County of Lancaster." A short article will also be found in June, 1912 of this Magazine.

## II.

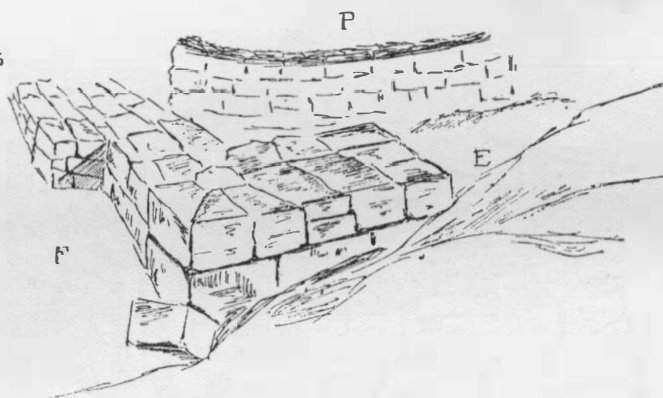
### THE EXCAVATIONS.

We now come to the second part of our subject, in which we propose simply to set down the results of our investigations, and allow the reader to draw his own conclusions for the most part.

The first period of our labours revealed nothing more than was expected. After having plotted out a rectangle, we drove a trench along the diagonal and soon "struck solid." This initial find was the

remnants of a wall built of the same grey grit-stone of which the Chapel is built. Meanwhile, those who had commenced work from the opposite end of our diagonal had made a similar find. In the course of our digging it was discovered that if the soil were carefully removed to a depth of about nine inches a level of regularly set cobble-stones was reached. Strange to say, these were embedded in a mixture of charred timber, soil and loose stones. Upon removing this we found in many places a substratum of red powder, which may have been powdered brick to form a level surface for the flag-stones, which still remained along the path to the right (cf. plan), or possibly the disintegrated tile floor of the original building.

It was this evidence of fire which we met with in every part of the building that led us to draw the following conclusion. History tells us that in 1332 Ribchester was harassed and burnt by the Scots. Now the foundations which have been laid bare by the spade are those of



LAST WALL UNCOVERED  
GREY GRIT-STONE  
[PLAN EFG]

a building that was destroyed by fire, as is clear from the layer of charred remains, and from the blackened foundations themselves. Grand Prior de Thame drew up his report in 1338, six years after the ravages of the Scots. It is very probable that after the destruction of the hospital buildings the community retired to Newland and the estate became a "camera." Such a solution is not extravagant, and is supported, furthermore, by the architectural modifications of the present Chapel. The East window is of late Geometrical tracery, which might well have been built after the conflagration. The buttresses correspond with that date, the incurved moulding of the ground course placing them in the decorated period. Thus it

would seem that there was a Hospital here till 1332.

The presence of the cobble-stones set upon a surface of this debris forces us to conclude that the site was put to some further use at a later date, and probably a new building was erected on the old foundations. The various finds made within the first week tended to confirm this opinion. Besides large quantities of Caroline pottery and 17th Century clay-pipes of every shape and form, an Elizabethan shilling of debased silver was picked up immediately above the cobbles. The most interesting piece of Caroline pottery was a drinking cup of black glazed earthenware encircled by the name "John Cotton" in white slip lettering. Unfortunately it was broken by the pick.

In a new trench along the Western side of the rectangle a wall of Grey Grit-stone of about 20 feet in length was opened up. Its stones were roughly hewn but of no uniform size. This wall abutted upon a semi-circular structure of Red Sandstone (not found in the local quarries)

built upon a firm foundation of massive boulders.

In the Spring of 1913 a fresh semi-circular line of wall was uncovered, after we had removed three large flag-stones which were laid over it. This last fact also helps to show that the red sandstone building was demolished, at least in part, before the erection of the more recent edifice. From the accompanying plan the reader will understand that there were certainly two distinct buildings, independent of one another; the earlier of red sandstone, the later of grey grit-stone. As regards the latter, we were unable to pursue our investigations as far as we would have desired by reason of the presence of a thick hedge and a private garden.



THE CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION, JUNE 3RD, 1915.  
*The Procession leaving the Church.*

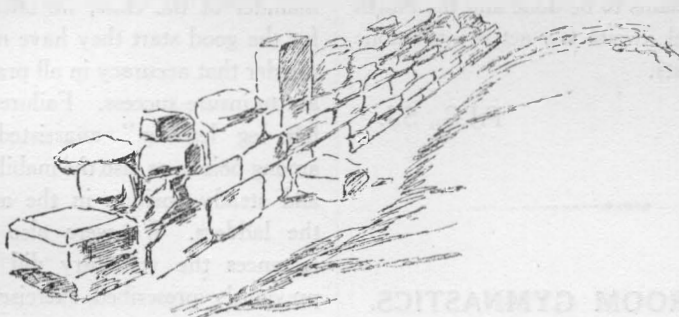


A glance at the plan will give the reader a more definite idea of the excavations when completed. Our first discoveries were made at the points A and B; and the wall, BC, led us to uncover all that was to be found to the West. Before coming to the original foundations at the point D, three flag-stones (2 ft. by 3 ft. each) had to be removed, and it was on this spot also that the Caroline drink-cup was found.

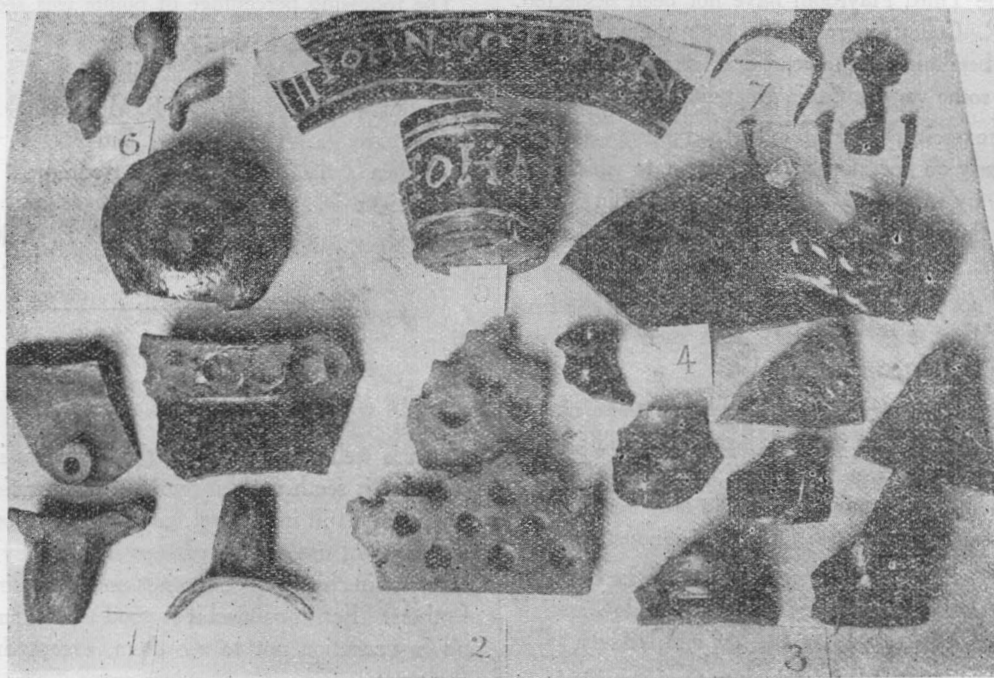
A rough classification of the few finds made in the course of the digging would be as follows:—The first stage, that is to say above the cobbles, gave us the Elizabethan shilling, the "John Cotton" cup (cf. photograph No. 5), numerous pieces of scrap iron, 17th century clay-pipes (No. 6), pottery, and other miscellaneous

fragments. After we had cleared away the (No. 3, 4) cobbles, more together with pottery of rougher make was revealed, a key (No. 7), a spur, the charred timber already mentioned, and various pieces of glass. Lastly, in 1913, when we reached the greatest depth, a vast quantity of broken pottery was unearthed, mostly of 12th and 13th century ware, with irregularly laid green glaze. They were for the most part fragments of ewers, several of which have their necks curiously ornamented with a series of thumb impressions (cf. No. 1 in photograph).

In the May of 1913 we decided to abandon the work. All that could be done in that particular part had been done, and we did not wish to cause



WALL AT B C



1. 12th and 13th Century—irregular green glaze.
2. Perforated Roman Brick.
3. Miscellaneous—black, coloured, leaden glaze.
4. Piece of large dish—Caroline period.
5. "John Cotton" Cup.
6. 17th Century pipes.
7. Spur, nails, key.

inconvenience to Mr. Lancelot Bolton, who had so kindly assisted us in every way and to whom we gladly offer our sincerest expressions of gratitude, as well as to Mr. John Turner, the managing trustee of the property.

The excavations have never been recommenced, though much still remains to be done and the North side of Stydd Chapel awaits the active attentions of future archaeologists.

F.J.G., S.J.

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### THIRD PLAYROOM GYMNASTICS.

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On July 9th the present writer had the pleasure of attending the Third Playroom Gymnastic Competition. Needless to say, the absence of Sergt. (now Company Sergt.-Major) Hill has been a serious loss to the gymnastics throughout the College, but at any rate the Third Playroom have not been neglected. Mr. R. Colley energetically took them in hand at the beginning of the year and has made excellent use of some very promising material.

The exercises consisted in two compulsory and one voluntary on bar, parallels and horse, to which was added by way of test in pulling and pushing some simple ladder work.

Eleven competitors presented themselves, and if all did not reach the qualifying standard of the first six, at least they all got through their work in a plucky and determined manner.

**C. ROCKLIFF** (*First Prize*). His neatness on all apparatus was very marked, but he has still a good deal to learn in form, notably on the horse. Correct hollow backs and pointed toes can only be acquired by copying good models and by assiduous practice.

**T. TIZZARD** (*Second Prize*). He, too, lacks form, but he showed very good promise in the slow motion exercises, particularly on the bar and ladders.

**W. JONES** (*Next in Merit*). On the horse his form was distinctly good, but he will need to give much

more attention to the aforementioned pushing and pulling exercises on parallels and ladders before he can become a really good gymnast.

E. Cosgrove, D. O'Shea, and F. Rodrigue, though some way behind the prize-winners, showed a most praiseworthy advance. To them, and to the remainder of the class, we offer our congratulations for the good start they have made, but also the reminder that accuracy in all practices is most important to insure success. Failure to do the "right and left leg leading" unassisted caused sad havoc among points, as also the inability to sustain a correct and steady position in the ascent and descent of the ladders. We were also sorry that in some instances the voluntary did not differ from the previously prescribed exercise.

The Class will offer their thanks to Fr. O'Connor, who kindly judged the competition, and it is surely unnecessary to remind them how much they are indebted to Mr. Colley's painstaking instruction, which made the exhibition not only possible but most pleasurable to witness.

The following percentage of points was secured :

C. Rockliff ..	85.5	W. Cole ..	47
T. Tizzard ..	83	J. Booth ..	45
W. Jones ..	70	B. McAuliffe ..	43
E. Cosgrove ..	65	J. Burgess ..	30
D. O'Shea ..	64.5	M. Rodrigue ..	25
F. Rodrigue ..	63		

E. J. K.

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### BOLDNESS.

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This is well to be weighed, that boldness is ever blind, for it seeth not dangers and inconveniences ; therefore it is ill in counsel, good in execution ; so that the right use of bold persons is that they never command in chief, but be seconds under the direction of others. For in counsel it is good to see dangers ; and in execution not to see them, except they be very great.

BACON, *Essay Of Boldness*,



Window  
in the S  
Sodality  
Chapel to  
commemorate  
the Restoration  
of the Society,  
Aug. 7th, 1814



## SUPPRESSION AND RESTORATION.

In a previous issue of the *Magazine* reference has been made to the new stained glass windows erected in the Sodality Chapel a few months ago after designs of Mr. Paul Woodroffe (O.S. 1887), of Campden. The two lower windows combine to exhibit an image of the *Pietà*, with Our Blessed Lady supporting the body of Christ, and St. John His feet. Underneath is a scroll bearing the inscription: "A.M.D.G. anno Societatis Jesu per orbem restitutæ centesimo B.M.V. Sodales h.m.p.c. viii., Dec. MCMXIV."

The upper windows contain on the left a picture of one of the Roman Watch at the Sepulchre, dazzled by the splendour of the Resurrection, and on the left the effigy of the risen Saviour. The colouring is very judiciously conceived, and an air of mysticism artfully conveyed.

Apropos of the Restoration of the Society, we could wish to have at our disposal materials for a study of the opinions expressed by the contemporary British press concerning that event. A specimen of the mentality of Englishmen in the decades immediately preceding it is furnished by an article recently communicated to us by a friend, and entitled "The Order of Jesuits," which appeared in a paper called *The Oracle*, of July 26th, 1792. It opens with the magniloquent period: "The projected return and toleration of this proscribed body of men into one of the most powerful Monarchies of Europe, recalls to them an attention long withdrawn, and requires in the present day a development of their character, imperfectly conceived by many, and too generally unconsidered at all." Calumny dies hard. Even at the present time we read in an up-to-date school handbook of English History, which enjoys a considerable circulation, a remark to the effect that "the best examples" of the so-called "benevolent despotism" of the eighteenth century "are seen in the suppression of the Jesuits and in Joseph II.'s revolutionary policy." What wonder, then, that a journalist, writing at the date referred to, should mingle a patronising tone of tolerance with a farrago of misrepresentation.

Here is a typical sentence: "Exempt from all secular duties, and bound only to the most submissive obedience under the Superior of the Order, they were loosened upon mankind like an additional plague, to sap the foundations of all government, and to usurp the rule of the consciences of men, by a ready indulgence towards their vices. Their profound sagacity led them to direct very extensive learning to the education of youth, and thus to give that bend to the sapling that they intended the future tree should perpetually keep. They seized the strong eminence of confession, and sought anxiously the popularity of fine preaching. Neither were the more perilous and distant toils of missionaries into Heathen Countries shunned by the courageous constancy of the Jesuits."

So much the author concedes, but then he applies the damper. Even the Apostolic labours of the Jesuits in Paraguay, so much admired even by a so far from clerically-minded writer as Mr. R. B. Cunninghame-Graham, are interpreted, as prompted by the ambition "of uniting mercantile opulence to the sacred character. . . Paraguay, the most fertile country in the world, they governed, therefore, as sovereigns, and established the Rule of their Order over four hundred thousand subjects." At home the Society is credited by the writer with the blackest of crimes. "Protestantism," he writes, "was destined to find in this Order a foe the most obnoxious and the most insidious. The subtlety of the Jesuits arranged the bloody sacrifice in the festivity of apparent friendship and armed the disciples of the Lord of Peace with the sword of cowardly dissembling assassination. The web was so artfully woven that security lulled every surmise of vigilance; and massacre, cool and deliberate, stalked abroad, to exterminate Heresy which Religion could not refute."

Then follows a piece of unexpected—not to say inconsistent—magnanimity. "A dreadful retaliation has, however, it may be, expiated the crimes of these fugitives, and if they can return into Society corrected by calamity and humanized by a spirit of just philosophy, they have it yet in their power—by their teaching and piety—to redeem their

Order from deserved odium, and not unusefully adorn the countries attached to the Papal See."

The same friend as sent us the above excerpt from *The Oracle* has accompanied it by an article in the *London Journal* of July 26th, 1845. This has as its frontispiece a wood-cut of this College at that time. The writer premises by observing: "We come now to a most important section of a most important subject—the Jesuitical institution of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire." He then proceeds to give a very readable account of the history and topography of the College. Taking his stand at the top of the Avenue, he says: "Turning away from this cemetery and entering upon the lawn, the view of Stonyhurst is very impressive. The grounds, woods and waters about its solitary stateliness belong strictly to the 'Old English Gentleman.' . . . The house is in the style of Paul of Padua, and is said by the Jesuit fathers to be the most perfect English specimen of that style. . . The cupolas of the towers were added by Sir Nicholas Sherburne, at a cost of £40! as is shown by the deed of contract still existing at Stonyhurst. . . About forty years ago, when the Jesuits came here, they found the place a wilderness, having been uninhabited for some years. The lands were wild and overgrown with rushes; now they present an aspect of great cheerfulness and good farming. About fifty cows are kept to supply the establishment with milk and butter. The place, indeed, is a perfect rural paradise."

So much for the park and buildings. The writer then turns to consider the inhabitants. "The fact," he says, "that the fathers have proselyted (*sic*) the greater part of the population of the neighbourhood is one which has naturally excited no little curiosity and interest. Their regular congregation then consisted of 1,600 people, exclusive of their own establishment, which was 250, making in all about 1,850 people. The popular alarm respecting the increase of Catholics in England has, therefore, necessarily been particularly strong in this neighbourhood, so much so, that the members of the Established Church have built this (their?) new Church in the nearest possible approach to the

estate of the College, in order to counteract the influence of the fathers."

Such were some of the impressions of an observant visitor in the forties of last century.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of the "*Stonyhurst Magazine*."

THE "GERARD" MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

DEAR SIR,

I have to report that we have closed the "Gerard" Memorial Scholarship Fund, and have handed over to the Trustees of the Stonyhurst Scholarship Funds the sum of seven hundred pounds, which is being invested in the War Loan, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., an investment which, I feel sure, will meet with the approval of the subscribers.

The Receipts and Expenditure of the Fund were as follows:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	d.
Subscriptions...	.....	701	10	4
Interest on Money whilst on Deposit	.....	31	19	3
		£733	9	7
<i>Expenditure.</i>		£	s.	d.
Memorial Brass	.....	10	10	0
Postage	.....	10	0	0
Printing	.....	10	0	6
Advertisements ( <i>Tablet</i> )	.....	2	14	0
Banker's Charges — Commission on	.....			
Cheques	.....	0	5	1
		33	9	7
Balance	.....	700	0	0
		£733	9	7

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD J. BLACKETT,

Hon. Sec. and Treas. to the Fund.

12/7/15.



THE CRICKET ELEVEN, 1915.

J. Kelly.	W. Allanson.	L. Unsworth.	T. Shiel.
M. Nolan.	E. Brown.	J. Healy.	R. Plissonneau.
C. Morrissy.	R. Sellier.	F. Caryll.	



CALABAR, W.C. AFRICA,

June 1st, 1915.

*To the Editor of the Stonyhurst Magazine.*

DEAR SIR,

It may interest "Alma Mater" and my contemporary O.S.'s to hear that, having enlisted for the duration of the war in *Kitchener's Army (Public Schools Force, Epsom)*, I was specially granted my discharge by the Army Council to accept the position of Assistant District Commissioner at Calabar, West Coast Africa, and that being adjacent to the campaign in the Kamerun, I hope to see active service out here, though my appointment is in ordinary times civil and political.

I am looking up the lists here to see if I can find another O.S. in the Service.

I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

MARTIN E. HOWARD,

O.S., 1898—1903.

P.S.—Fr. Joseph Browne will be specially interested to hear of my good fortune, I believe.

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## CRICKET.

S.C.C. v. M.C.C.

We have to thank Mr. C. E. de Trafford for enabling us, despite the obstacles of war, to have our annual M.C.C. match. How difficult his task must have been we can easily realize. As it was, one of the boys, A. Payne, was called upon to make the eleventh. The visitors won the toss, but put the home team in to bat. C. Morrissey and F. Caryll were first to go in. They had to reckon with two formidable bowlers, W. Mead and R. Relf; but what proved, especially in combination with two such bowlers, an even more fatal snare was the vigilant Huish, as wicket-keeper. Morrissey had scored but two when he was caught by Mead to his own bowling; Caryll followed him in the next over. Clearly the morale of the XI. would suffer, if wickets continued to fall at so rapid a rate. T.

Shiel and E. Brown, therefore, applied themselves to the task of careful defence. The latter indeed was the only batsman in the first innings to reach double figures. On Shiel's retirement, Plissonneau replaced him, but being dismissed by Mead, he was succeeded by J. Kelly. There was now promise of some lively play, with a batsman at either end known for a sure eye and a spirit of enterprise. Unfortunately their habitual cunning forsook them when their need was the greatest. Kelly had added but two to the total when he was baffled by Relf. J. Healy hit a reassuring four. Then Brown opened out to a well-pitched ball from Relf, only to find that he had placed it safely in Payne's hands. The last four batsmen failed to add any runs, W. Allanson being not out. Relf and Mead shared the bowling honours, each securing his five wickets, the former for 19, the latter for 17.

With a grand total of 40 to face them, the M.C.C. went in. The form shown by Mr. C. E. de Trafford and R. Relf soon made it evident that nothing but superb bowling and fielding could save the home team from an afternoon in the field. Fortunately Plissonneau rose to the occasion. He captured nine wickets for 46 runs, and was loudly applauded on his return to the Pavilion at the close of the innings. Huish's wicket was the only one Plissonneau conceded to Nolan. The bowlers made a discouraging start, Relf scoring no less than 12 off the first over. The College's 40 was passed with the loss of only one wicket. It was regrettable that de Trafford was missed no less than twice, the first time when he had only made six. Poole also lodged a catch in the slips off his first ball, but that, too, was dropped. The last wicket fell for a total of 86.

After tea the S.C.C. sent in its men for a second innings. The players seemed to take a sporting view of their chances, for so far from devoting themselves to playing out time, they proceeded to force the game. The result was that four wickets quickly fell for nine runs. To save a one inning's defeat it was imperative that an element of greater steadiness should be imparted to the play. This was supplied by J. Healy and C. Morrissey. The partnership was beginning to be distinctly hopeful when it came

to a premature close. Nolan resumed the enterprising style with a sixer off his first ball, but in attempting to emulate the performance was given l.b.w. Agostini and Unsworth just succeeded in playing out time. Mead's nine wickets, for 17 runs, thus surpassed Plissonneau's record by a substantial margin.

We were extremely sorry to hear that our M.C.C. friends who left us for a two days' match against Rossall, taking with them E. Brown, were unable to put in more than two hours' play in all on account of the heavy rains on the two days fixed.

## STONYHURST C.C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
F. Caryll, ct. Ward, b. Relf (R.) .. .. .	5	b. Mead (W.) ..	2
C. Morrissy, c. and b. Mead (W.) .. .. .	2	b. Mead (W.) ..	5
E. Brown, ct. Payne, b. Relf (R.) .. .. .	16	c. Relf, b. Mead (W.) .. ..	0
T. Shiel, b. Mead (W.) ..	6	b. Mead (W.) ..	0
R. Plissonneau, b. Mead (W.)	0	st. Huish, b. Mead (W.) ..	1
J. Kelly, b. Relf (R.) ..	2	ct. H. C. Edge, b. Mead (W.)	0
J. P. Healy, ct. Hulton, b. Relf (R.) .. .. .	5	ct. Relf, b. Mead (W.) .. ..	11
M. C. Nolan, ct. Relf, b. Mead (W.) .. .. .	0	l.b.w., b. Mead (W.) .. ..	6
H. Agostini, st. Huish, b. Mead (W.) .. .. .	0	not out .. ..	5
W. Allanson, not out ..	0	b. Mead (W.) ..	0
L. Unsworth, b. Relf (R.) ..	0	not out .. ..	0
Extras—Byes 4 .. ..	4	leg byes 2, wide 1	3
Total .. .. .	40	(9 wickets) ..	33
Mead (W.) ..	5 for 17	Mead (W.) ..	9 for 17
Relf (R.) ..	5 for 19	A. S. Edge ..	0 for 5
R. Relf ..	0 for 8.		

## M.C.C. 1st Innings.

C. E. de Trafford, b. Plissonneau .. ..	22
Relf (R.), c. Agostini, b. Plissonneau ..	13
H. C. Edge, c. and b. Plissonneau .. ..	12
A. S. Edge, b. Plissonneau .. .. .	13
Huish (F.), b. Nolan .. .. .	5
Rev. Poole, b. Plissonneau .. .. .	4
B. Payne, c. Healy, b. Plissonneau ..	2
A. Ward, b. Plissonneau .. .. .	0
Mead (W.), b. Plissonneau .. .. .	0
C. Hulton, c. and b. Plissonneau .. ..	10

R. Walker, not out .. .. .	1
Extras—leg-byes 3, wide 1 .. ..	4
Total .. .. .	86

R. Plissonneau .. .. .	9	for	44.
M. C. Nolan .. .. .	1	for	38.

## S.C.C. v. NORTHERN C.C.

June 24th.

The wicket was excellent, yet our opponents sent us in to bat first. They must have regretted their mistake before long. Caryll and Morrissy played well and put on 53 runs for the first wicket. The scoring had been slow, but with Brown in runs came fast. He played good cricket and punished loose balls severely till out to a good catch at 52. Morrissy soon followed, after making 36 by very patient cricket. Shiel was at his best, his cutting and off-driving being exceptionally good. Plissonneau also played well, and Nolan knocked up a useful 23. With 250 runs for eight wickets the innings was closed. Mistakes in the field contributed much to the score.

Time made victory impossible for the Northern, but they viewed the situation sportingly, and determined to make runs at all cost. The best efforts came from Tombs and Locke, who hit very hard. The side was out for 103.

Nolan maintained a good length and fully deserved his eight wickets. Morrissy kept wicket well, but the fielding was far from good—catches were dropped, picking up was faulty, several balls went to the boundary that should have been stopped.

## STONYHURST.

F. Caryll, l.b.w., b. Owen .. .. .	27
C. Morrissy, c. Stacey, b. Franton .. ..	36
E. Brown, c. Thompson, b. Young .. ..	52
T. Shield, b. Locke .. .. .	37
R. Plissonneau, c. Tombs, b. Locke ..	27
J. Kelly, b. Locke .. .. .	8
R. Sellier, b. Locke .. .. .	3
H. Agostini, l.b.w., b. Locke .. .. .	0
M. Nolan, not out .. .. .	23
T. Healy, not out .. .. .	9
W. Allanson .. .. .	
Extras .. .. .	28
Total for 8 wickets .. .. .	250

## NORTHERN C.C.

Capt. Evans, c. and b. Plissonneau ..	1
G. Tranton, c. Agostini, b. Nolan ..	4
Lieut. Leyson, c. Morrissy, b. Nolan ..	9
G. F. Tombs, c. Allanson, b. Plissonneau	36
W. E. Stacey, b. Nolan .. .. .	4
Lieut. Locke, c. Caryll, b. Nolan ..	19
F. G. Thompson, c. Caryll, b. Nolan ..	10
M. J. Verdon, c. Caryll, b. Nolan ..	4
H. W. Owen, b. Nolan .. .. .	10
S. E. Job, c. Caryll, b. Nolan ..	4
A. W. Young, not out .. .. .	1
Extras .. .. .	1

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Total .. .. . 103

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*Bowling Analysis.*

	R.	W.	O.	M.	B.	A.
Plissonneau ..	43	2	10	2	60	21.5
Nolan .. ..	47	8	12.4	..	76	5.9
Brown .. ..	12	..	3	..	18	..

## SEDBERGH v. STONYHURST.

The Sedbergh v. Stonyhurst cricket match for boys under 16, was played at Sedbergh on July 15, and was well contested, Stonyhurst winning by only nine runs, 119 to 110. With nine wickets down for 89, it looked as if Stonyhurst was in a hopeless condition, but by a plucky last wicket stand by Howitt (17) and Williams (not out 15) gave victory to Stonyhurst. The chief scorers were, for Sedbergh, Thirsk (44) and Binnie (18), for Stonyhurst, Frank Rockcliffe (35). A full account of the match is promised for our next issue.

## S. PHILOSOPHERS' C.C. v. HODDER C.C.

The cricket match between the Philosophers and Hodder took place on Sunday, June 27th. The visitors arrived, some in motors and others on foot. At Hodder excitement was the order of the day; in a moment the visitors were sized up, compared, and their probable score determined. Soon, however, the hum of voices ceased sufficiently for the captains to toss up; Mr. Echavarria decided to field.

The Umpires walked out in their black overalls and Mr. Williams prepared to give an exhibition of bowling against Fletcher, with Green to back him

up. The Welsh Champion (it should be observed here that his rainbow blazer caused great comment and—we cannot deny it—admiration) soon got his length after a no-ball; but five wides had come hurtling down the pitch before he got his breadth (and the Umpire to leg, whose life was in danger, got his breath). But every journey has its end, and so had that “over.” Mr. Bolton attained both length and breadth, and with a bit more pace the balls might have been fast enough for the batsman to be stumped. Mr. Daly, to whom Mr. Williams had yielded the ball, proved too much for Green. In endeavouring to pull the ball to leg he stepped back a trifle far and —! Soon Mr. Regil, the “base-ball bowler,” took the ball and proceeded to deliver “no-balls.” “Et Tu Brute!” Mr. Echavarria was heard to groan, as his overs also were more than six balls each; yet two catches were taken (it is best not to talk too much about the catches) off Mr. Regil's bowling. Then was Mr. Echavarria's turn against the diminutive Barrow and his bat, upon whom waited a “silly point” and a “Silly” (?!) wicket-keep. Once Mr. Urrutia, with lightning speed, whipped off the bails; “How's that?” he cried, turning to where the Umpire ought to be, but wasn't. Soon a voice from the congregation floated on the breeze, “Not out!” and from this post of comfort the same cry was repeated at irregular and uncalled for intervals for the rest of the game. At last all adjourned for drinks.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Urrutia, batting left-handed, opened the visitors' innings. Whether owing to the Pear Champagne (?) (“that wine was drugged!”) Mr. Williams mistook his pad for a bat, or whether Green thought it was the wickets, we cannot decide; but certain it is that Mr. Bolton helped Mr. Urrutia to finish that over. At last Mr. Echavarria and Mr. Urrutia changed places, and the arduous task of the visitors' captain began; but tea, the most welcome feature of the match, intervened. The visitors resumed, and their captain made a gallant 33 before fortune proved fickle. Mr. Ducornet, waving aside such niceties as the taking of a guard, stood facing Green. A charming tableau ensued, prolonged for several seconds, till someone recovered sufficiently to intimate to the batsman that perhaps



he would find it easier to use the *face* of the bat. After a striking (in more sense than one) partnership between Mr. Sidley and Mr. Duggan, the visitors' ninth wicket fell. A pin was heard to drop upon the grass as Mr. Verwilghen went out with eleven more runs to make to win. But those runs were never made; the maker struck, and the Philosophers—all out for 103—were handsomely beaten by 10 runs. The Vanquished bow to the Victors, and—"We thank them very much." G.W.

### IS THE O.T.C. AN OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS?

In the last edition of the *Magazine* a correspondent spoke at some length on the suggestion of the Inspecting Officer to the O.T.C. of Cadets who are intending to take commissions—a permanent regular commission excepted—of putting some time in the ranks as a preparatory training. The suggestion is, as all will grant, most admirable. Yet someone may quite legitimately ask whether the O.T.C., in general, is truly what its title describes, viz., an Officers' Training Corps? Is there no systematic training, such that cadets on completing their O.T.C. are so trained that the foundation for an efficient officer has been laid; or is the O.T.C. merely a piece of mechanism by means of which youth is enticed to do a certain amount of picturesque militarism, which is not co-ordinated with any national or imperial defence? Is it intended to be nothing more than "playing at soldiers"? In the case of national emergency such as the present, is it capable of providing useful officers?

Such questions are rightly asked. To answer them one needs to understand the object and intention the War Office had in founding the O.T.C.

The O.T.C. Regulations open with the following paragraph:—

"The primary object of the Officers' Training Corps is to provide students at schools and universities with a standardized measure of elementary military training, with a view to their eventually applying for commissions in the Special Reserve of Officers or the Territorial Force. It should, therefore, be understood that the aim of every university and school which provides a contingent for the Officers' Training Corps must be to provide as many officers for the Special Reserve of Officers and the Territorial Force as possible. The degree to which this result is attained will be the main consideration

in deciding whether the Officers' Training Corps as a whole, or any individual contingent which forms part of it, are respectively giving to the State an adequate return for the expenditure incurred in their administration and training."

Hence we learn that a standard of military training does exist; that this standard is set on the supposition that the cadets are potential officers; and that a school or university in forming a contingent does so with the aim of providing as many officers from its contingent as is possible.

#### I. MILITARY TRAINING—CERTIFICATES "A" & "B."

We have now to lay before the reader the "standardized measure of military training" which has been set. This is to be found in the syllabus for Examinations "A" and "B."

"The object of all training in the Officers' Training Corps is to bring the largest possible number of cadets up to the standard of proficiency indicated by the syllabus laid down for the examinations for Certificates 'A' and 'B.'"

The Certificate "A" Examination may be taken either at school or at a university; Certificate "B" at the university only. And as this article is being written in a school magazine, I shall confine myself in particular to Certificate "A."

Now the examination for this certificate is partly written and partly oral. The syllabus, as well as the successful standard to be attained may be found in the appendix to the O.T.C. Regulations. The subject matter varies with the branch of the service to which the cadet belongs. And the Infantry, with which we intend to deal, has two written papers, one of which is common to all branches, the other special to the Infantry. The standard required is that of the Commander of a section \* in infantry, though it is stated that he must also know what is required of a section by a Company Commander, and further he should have a general knowledge of the working of a battalion, some idea of what other arms are, what they do and how they do it.

The book recommended for the first paper is the F.S. Regulations, Part I., Chapters i. to vii. and ix.; for the second paper the Manual of Infantry Training. Those who are acquainted with the Field Service Regulations know how concisely this book is written. Every sentence is a work of much thought and experience and means far more than its surface value. For a boy to know the general principles of this work of the General Staff requires much study. But a mere

\* OLD DRILL.—The new formation was adopted by the O.T.C. last October. The Examination for Certificate "A" has ceased during the war.

knowledge does not suffice. The questions involve the solution of tactical problems on a map, being a series of incidents "which have occurred, or are likely to occur in war." "The system followed is to take a large force, to consider its action as a whole, and then to work down step by step until the sphere of action supposed to be that of the candidate is reached. A wide choice of possible situations is thus presented, and from these one is chosen. This is considered from various points of view, the factors which would affect the candidate are gone into and the questions are framed accordingly."

So much for the written examination. The oral examination is divided into three parts: (a) Drill; (b) the tactical handling of a section of 25 men; (c) certain chapters in Musketry Regulations. The first division includes Company Drill, the second is a practical expression of his tactical studies, while the third shows whether the cadet is acquainted with the rifle as a weapon, and if he knows how to use it.

Needless to say, the subject matter is large and perhaps one may remark that the standard is sure to be low, or that the boys can cram for it. To both of these statements a negative reply can be given. The standard is by no means low. Witness the results.† That cramming is impossible those who have studied for it, or who have had the experience of teaching for it, will bear witness to the contrary. In fact, a glance at the papers themselves will also prove this. But what is further evidence on this point is the fact that no two military situations are ever alike, and no formulæ will ever solve them. The words of the Manual of Infantry Training (1914) are unmistakable: "In no two military operations is the situation exactly similar. . . . It is impossible, therefore, as well as undesirable, to lay down a fixed and unvarying system of battle formations. General principles and broad rules alone are applicable to the tactical handling of troops in war."

## II. POTENTIAL OFFICERS.

Having now seen what is "the standardized measure of military training" for the Junior (*i.e.*, school), O.T.C., let us pass to the further question whether the cadet who has passed through a corps where this standard is reached, can be considered as sufficiently trained to receive a commission. The writer knows full well that the Junior O.T.C. is not to be considered the final training in the O.T.C., as designed by the War Office. That training is so graduated that a cadet on proceeding

to a university is further trained to the complete standard of the O.T.C., *viz.*, Certificate "B"; which standard "is that which would be required of a second lieutenant joining a special reserve, or reserve unit, of his own branch of the service on the outbreak of war and liable to pass from it to a regular unit in the field." But, as everyone knows, not all boys on leaving school enter a university. What we have to consider is whether those cadets who wish to enter immediately on their profession, or business, in life, are, with this military knowledge, sufficiently equipped to receive commissions.

Obviously, the answer admits of a distinction. Directly—No; indirectly—Yes. What do we mean by this? That in so far as the cadet is a young man inexperienced in life and in the practice of military things, he is most decidedly incapable of immediately leading men into action. But since the foundations for a military training are there, he can be trained to do so. And the facilities for this were provided by the War Office. It was their hope that when school days were over young men would take commissions in the Special Reserve and undergo their six months' training. By this means the Regular Army would thereby have a nucleus of officers upon whom it could rely to fill the gaps, necessitated by war. From this we conclude that the Junior O.T.C., if its regulations are completely carried out, was meant to be a training corps for officers with a certain fixed military standard of (though elementary in relation to the science of war) such that the standard having been reached, cadets might be commissioned in the Special Reserve and then, as officers, trained for six months.

## III. THE O.T.C. AND THE SCHOOLS.

It is hoped that the writer has now shewn what is, ideally, the meaning of the Officers' Training Corps—an initial course of instruction for the future officer. The Officers' Training Corps has not the object of bettering merely the physical side of boyhood—essential though that is—but of training the public school-boy to take, in after life, a no mean part in the defence of the nation. To the schools, as well as to the universities, the honour of accomplishing this was left; and their's is the duty of achieving that object—an object voluntarily undertaken but with obligations to be fulfilled. Difficulties in its fulfilment there are, and of these time is the chief. A certain minimum number of drills are compulsory as well as a specified course of musketry, together with an annual voluntary camp. But for reaching the standard of proficiency further work is necessary, increasing in proportion to the numbers in the contingent. To increase the facilities for teaching the cadets, it was hoped that the universities would accept Certificate "A" as one of the subjects for their certificates. London University has put

† Report on Examinations for Certificate "A" and "B" March 1914 (the last Examination); May 1910, 36 per cent.; Nov. 1910, 35 per cent.; May 1911, 28 per cent.; Nov. 1911, 26 per cent.; March 1912, 28 per cent.; Nov. 1912, 26 per cent.; March 1913, 29 per cent.; Nov. 1913, 37 per cent.; March 1914, 45 per cent.

An average of these results would give a truer appreciation.

a military paper in its list of subjects for Matriculation ; but up to the present no such arrangements as above have been completed. Certificate "A" remains just an examination which is set by the War Office Staff, and for which a cadet voluntarily sits. Of course, school authorities have scheduled times for parades and lectures, but, *de facto*, only a small proportion of those who leave school possess Certificate "A." Even so there is a constant attempt to reach the standard. If more time could be given the results would be greater. Considering the difficulties of school life, with its attendant circumstances, one must conclude by acknowledging that the O.T.C. has not altogether failed to justify its ambitious title.

The eleven months of war through which we have passed has made clear to us the gigantic military machine against which we are fighting. It is up to the schools to make their Officer Training Corps nearer to its ideal. And this can be affected only by a greater self-sacrifice on the part of the members of the individual corps and by the patriotism of each school in devoting as much time as is consistent with the cadets' school education—for us, our motto : "Quant je puis."

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**RANK AT A GLANCE.**—(*Geo. Philip, 1/-*).—This excellent little book containing over 300 coloured badges of the services will be of the greatest use to all, whether they aspire to commissioned rank or not. It is well to recognise a regimental badge when you see it; it is still better not to confuse a Major's crown with a Sergeant Major's. All this, and a hundred other Naval and Military details may be learnt "at a glance," and all for one shilling. It will be an excellent source of supplementary knowledge for those who have been trained in the spirit of the above article.

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"WE DON'T WANT TO FIGHT: BUT BY JINGO IF  
WE DO!"

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For as they (the Utopians) make all the means and shifts that may be to keep themselves from the necessity of fighting, or that they may dispatch the battle by their hired souldiours; so when there is no remedy, but that they must needs fight themselves, then they do as courageously fall to it, as before, whiles they might, they did wisely avoid and refuse it.

SIR THOMAS MORE, *Utopia*.

## REVIEWS.

### "THE PRIEST AND SOCIAL ACTION."

By CHARLES PLATER, S.J., M.A.,

With an Introduction by the Bishop of Northampton

Longmans, Green & Co., 1914. Price 3/6.

No one is more competent to write a manual for the guidance of students of social science than the author of the work under review. It forms one of the excellent manuals of the Westminster Library, which, though intended primarily for priests, appeal to a much larger circle of readers. In the introduction the Bishop of Northampton tells us that "the object of this book is to convince English priests that under our actual circumstances social action is no longer mere a matter of taste. . . but has become an indispensable phase of our apostolate." If there are any of the English clergy that still need to be convinced of the urgent necessity of social work, that is, work which reaches the souls of his flock by means which of themselves aim at social betterment, such should be strongly urged to peruse carefully this small manual. The religious basis of all modern social work, so far as Catholics are concerned, is founded upon the great encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII., "*Rerum Novarum*," which treats of the condition of the working classes, and of the Christian relations of capital and labour. These fundamental principles are illustrated and expanded with many practical applications in the course of Father Plater's work. In fact so many are the practical applications, from bee-keeping to Raiffeisen Banks, from gardening to social study clubs, as set forth in the practice of social workers in France, Belgium, Germany, England, Ireland, the United States, and Canada, which are explained in chapters iv.-ix., that, to quote the words of the Rev. J. A. Ryan, D.D., one of the protagonists of social work in the United States: "Most of us are as yet overwhelmed by a sense of vagueness and helplessness with regard to the whole matter of social questions,

social work, social study, social activity, and social reform." But the hard-worked priest on the missions in England, in spite of the absorbing duties of his ministry, and the burden of the care of his schools, will find a subject for the exercise of any superfluous energy, among the many diverse forms of social activity, which are arrayed with such learning and wealth of illustration in the work under review. When we recall the mighty tree which has grown and developed from the seeds planted in Paris by the brilliant young professor Frederick Ozanam and his companions, the glorious work of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, we may all take courage, and endeavour to do at least something for the social betterment of our Catholic people. This book, after expounding principles, tells us how to set about it.

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### "A PRIMER OF PEACE AND WAR": THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL MORALITY.

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Edited for the Catholic Social Guild by CHARLES PLATER, S.J.

London: P. S. King and Son.

2/- net.

The "Primer" before us contains a clear, interesting and brief exposition of the teaching and practice of the Church at all times on the question of war and the means of waging it.

The first and third sections of the book are written by Fr. Plater himself. In the first section he deals with "International Morality in General." In this section he discusses the rights and duties which a state as a state possesses, the nature and differences of these rights and duties, and the consequent result of these differences when the violation of any of these rights or the non-fulfilment of these duties is at stake. This section affords, as it were, the skeleton of the whole Catholic teaching on War and Peace, and a firm grasp of the principles laid down in it will go far to solve the particular questions arising from time to time. In the third section of the book, Fr. Plater deals with "Efforts towards Peace," in which he tries to show what is good and what is weak in the numerous remedies proposed and attempted for preventing war. The "world-State" remedy, Aggressive Imperialism, Exclusive National States, Cosmopolitan, International Socialism are each weighed in the balance and found wanting;

and in the second part of the section Fr. Plater outlines some practical methods of at least lessening, if not altogether abolishing war. The gist of Fr. Plater's argument is that the evil rests, not on mere external conditions, but in the heart of man, and it is in curing this that the remedy rests.

Fr. Keating, S.J., deals in the second section of the book with "Morality and War," which is perhaps the most useful section of the book for the "man-in-the-street." Here he lays down the teaching of the Church on war, and the means of waging it, and on the terms of peace. He applies to modern conditions the principles which have been taught by the Church in all ages, and thus furnishes us with what we feel so much the want of—a set of definite principles by which we can judge individual cases from a Catholic standpoint. He also lays down the ground on which we reject the two extremes of "Militarism" and "Pacifism," and the modern obstacles to right thinking on this subject.

Fr. Moncel, S.J., treats in the first part of the last section with the Historical development of the Catholic doctrine on war, and Mr. F. F. Urquhart, M.A., in the second part outlines briefly the teaching of Grotius, a Dutch Protestant, in his "De jure Belli et Pacis," published in 1625, in whom, as Mr. Urquhart says, "the world, weary of confusion and futile bloodshed, seemed once more to find its conscience."

The book is concluded with four short appendices, dealing with various efforts made by the Pope and the Church to lessen war and minimize its cruelties. It will prove interesting and useful reading to everyone, and to those especially for whom it is intended—social students and study-clubs.

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### THE WESTMINSTER VERSION OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES.

THE NEW TESTAMENT VOLUME IV., PART III.—  
"The Apocalypse of St. John."

BY THE REVEREND FRANCIS GIGOT, S.T.D.

Longmans, Green & Co., 1915.

Price 1/-

We have before called attention to this excellent version of the Sacred Scriptures, which is under the general editorship of Father Lattey, S.J., and Father Joseph Keating, S.J. The present instalment, by the Professor of Sacred Scripture at Yonkers, New York, is in every way admirable, and after reading it, we may say that anyone who follows our example will have quite a new light thrown upon the understanding of

the vision of St. John at Patmos. This is due to the orderly arrangement of the prophetic vision in paragraphs with an explanatory synopsis of each paragraph in different type at the margin. The sacred text is also illustrated by a sufficiency of luminous notes, so that we may understand the purport of the vision as we read. In addition the text is prefaced by an Introduction which treats of the prophetic character of the work, the authorship and authenticity, and the date and place of origin. This is followed by a summary which analyses the book into a prologue, an epilogue, and seven septenaries, which admirably explains the structure of the work. There are Seven Letters, Seven Seals, Seven Trumpets, Seven Signs, Seven Vials, Seven Stages in the destruction of Babylon, and Seven Visions in the consummation. We do not know of any vision of the Sacred Text which is so admirably adapted for giving the boys and girls in our Colleges and Convent Schools a real intelligent interest in the reading of Sacred Scripture. Such an interest is wholly conducive to that love and reverence for the word of God which we all desire should flourish amongst us. We must not conclude without high commendation of the sonorous English of this new version and the excellence of the type. These are adjuncts which add to the ease and pleasure of the study of the sacred text.

### THANKSGIVING AFTER HOLY COMMUNION IN UNION WITH THE SACRED HEART.

Translated from the French of Rev. G. VILLEFRANCHE, S.J., by IRENE HERNEMAN.

Washbourne. 2/6.

This is not a mere manual of prayers, but rather a mine of fruitful and suggestive ideas to be developed by meditation and prayer. The distinctive note of the book is the honour and glory to be paid to God the Father and to the Holy Ghost by our union with the Sacred Heart in Holy Communion. "Our Lord does not come to us merely to receive our homage, but also to aid us to honour His Divine Father."

In the first book we have considerations on different methods of thanksgiving, illustrated by the sayings and practices of saints and spiritual writers.

In the following four books the method of the acts is explained more in detail. One very interesting and important theological point which is also explained and emphasised is the greater capacity for grace to be obtained by increase of fervour during the very thanksgiving itself. That is to say, if during the time our Lord

is within the soul, the communicant is producing more and more perfect dispositions, the effect of the Sacrament *ex opere operato* will not be in proportion to her dispositions at the first moment after receiving, but to those of a more perfect character produced during the time of thanksgiving.

The only drawback about the book is its rather high price. A shilling edition would go far to ensure for it the widespread circulation it undoubtedly deserves.

### DAILY REFLECTIONS FOR CHRISTIANS.

Two Vols. 10/6.

By REV. CH. COX, O.M.I. ADMINISTRATOR APOSTOLIC OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Washbourne.

Vol. I., January to June. Vol. II., July to December.

For every day in the year, this work offers to the faithful from two to three pages of matter suited for spiritual reading.

These reflections cover a vast ground of doctrine, treating of all the chief truths of Christianity, devotion to Our Lady, and the Saints, etc., all arranged with due regard to Liturgical seasons, while each set stands complete in itself. Anyone who had steadily used them for even a year would have laid a solid foundation of practical Christian instruction.

The work is eminently suited for use in colleges, convents and families where prayers are said in common.

### CONSCRIPTION.

They (the Utopians) choose souldiours out of every city, those which put forth themselves willingly. For they thrust no man forth into war against his will, because they believe, if any man be fearfull and fainthearted of nature he will not onely doe no manfull and hardy act himself, but also be occasion of cowardnesse to his fellows.

SIR THOMAS MORE, *Utopia*.