



Photo by]

[W. D. Holmes, Peshawar.

MAJOR ARTHUR LOUIS BICKFORD, C.I.E.,

56th Punjabis.

Born 1870.

O.S. 1883.

Died on March 8th of wounds received in Mesopotamia.

THE STONYHURST MAGAZINE

“Quant je puis”

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STONYHURST AND THE WAR.

War Honours.

Victoria Cross	CAPTAIN J. A. LIDDELL. LIEUT. M. J. DEASE.
Companion of the Bath ...	BRIG.-GENERAL F. E. JOHNSTON. COLONEL H. J. ROCHE.
Distinguished Service Order	LIEUT. R. LANGTON-JONES, R.N. LIEUT.-COL. W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT. MAJOR W. P. STEWART. MAJOR F. P. C. KEILY. CAPTAIN A. V. JARRETT. CAPTAIN D. G. J. RYAN. CAPTAIN R. C. J. CHICHESTER- CONSTABLE.

Military Cross CAPTAIN J. A. LIDDELL.
 CAPTAIN P. G. J. MOSTYN.
 CAPTAIN A. F. V. JARRETT.
 CAPT. G. F. CALLAGHAN.
 CAPT. H. W. D. MACCARTHY O'LEARY.
 CAPT. C. E. RYAN.
 CAPT. G. W. B. TARLETON
 LIEUT. W. O. RYAN.
 SEC.-LIEUT. H. CHRONNELL
 SEC.-LIEUT. B. C. TRAPPES-LOMAX.

Russian Honour CAPTAIN P. G. J. MOSTYN.
The Order of St. Anne, 4th Class,
 Inscribed: "For Valour in War"

Groix de Guerre CAPT. G. AYLMER.

Distinguished Conduct Medal SERGEANT A. W. POWELL.

Commended for Service in LIEUT. R. LANGTON-JONES, R.N.,
Action. D.S.O.
 SURGEON J. H. B. MARTIN.

Commended for Service ... LIEUT.-COMMANDER W. H. N. YONGE,
 R.N.

Recently Mentioned in Dispatches.

Euphrates Operations (*June 26th to July 25th, '15*).

MAJOR E. W. COSTELLO, V.C.
 LIEUT. H. P. RADLEY.

Operations in Mesopotamia (*Nov. 6th, '14, to April 14th, '15*).

CAPT. A. F. V. JARRETT.

Previously Mentioned in Dispatches.

- MAJOR-GENERAL E. S. BULFIN, C.B., C.V.O. (Nov. 20, '14; Jan. 14, '15; Nov. 30th, '15).
- BRIG.-GENERAL F. E. JOHNSTON, C.B. (Aug. 25th, '15).
- BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. A. KENNA, *V.C.*, D.S.O., A.D.C. (Dec. 11th, '15).
- COLONEL H. J. ROCHE, C.B. (Jan. 14th, '15).
- LIEUT-COLONEL W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O. (Nov. 20th, '14; Jan. 14th, '15).
- LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. TEMPEST (Nov. 30th, '15).
- MAJOR H. SIDNEY (Jan. 14th, '15).
- MAJOR E. L. CARUS (Sept. 22nd, '15).
- MAJOR W. P. STEWART, D.S.O. (May 31st, '15; Nov. 30th, '15).
- MAJOR R. C. MAYNE (Jan. 14th, '15).
- MAJOR F. B. J. STAPLETON-BRETHERTON (Nov. 30th, '15).
- MAJOR W. H. WHYTE (Dec. 11th, '15).
- CAPTAIN R. P. BUTLER (Jan. 14th, '15).
- CAPTAIN H. A. J. ROCHE (Jan. 14th, '15; May 31st, '15).
- CAPTAIN E. R. L. CORBALLIS (Jan. 14th, '15).
- CAPTAIN J. A. LIDDELL, *V.C.* (Jan. 14th, '15).
- CAPTAIN A. V. JARRETT, D.S.O. (May 31st, '15).
- CAPTAIN H. W. D. MacCARTHY-O'LEARY (May 31st, '15; Nov. 30th, '15).
- CAPTAIN P. G. J. MOSTYN (May 31st, '15).
- CAPTAIN D. G. J. RYAN, D.S.O. (Sept. 22nd, '15).
- CAPTAIN C. H. LIDDELL (Jan. 14th, '15; May 31st, '15).
- CAPTAIN R. G. S. COX (May 31st, '15).
- CAPTAIN A. E. O'MEARA
- CAPTAIN G. F. CALLAGHAN (Nov. 30th, '15).
- CAPTAIN R. C. J. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, D.S.O. (Nov. 30th, '15).
- CAPTAIN C. E. RYAN (Nov. 30th, '15).
- CAPTAIN V. F. W. STAPLETON-BRETHERTON (Nov. 30th, '15).
- CAPTAIN G. W. B. TARLETON (Nov. 30th, '15).
- LIEUTENANT M. J. DEASE, *V.C.* (Nov. 20th, '14).
- LIEUTENANT W. ST. J. COVENTRY (Jan. 14th, '15).
- LIEUTENANT B. E. FLOYD (May 31st, '15).
- LIEUTENANT A. E. CAPEL (May 31st, '15).
- LIEUTENANT C. D. W. ROOKE (Nov. 30th, '15).
- LIEUTENANT W. O. RYAN (Nov. 30th, '15).
- SEC.-LIEUTENANT H. CHRONNELL (Nov. 30th, '15).
- SEC.-LIEUTENANT B. C. TRAPPES-LOMAX (Dec. 11th, '15).
- CORPORAL R. B. HAWES (Jan. 14th, '15).

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.

- *AGOSTINI, H. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. *Loyal North Lancashire Regt.*
- ALLANSON, G. (1908).—*Inns of Court O.T.C.*
- ALLANSON, W. G. (1909).—*Inns of Court O.T.C.*
- ALLEN-HAYNES, W. E. (1891), Lieut.—A.S.C.
- *AMOROSO, M. (1904), Lieut.—95th Brigade, R.F.A.
- ANDERSON, F. O. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. E. Lancashire Regt.
- *ANDERSON, I. D. (1907), Midshipman.—R.N.R.
- 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.—3rd Batt. (attd. 1st) S. Staffordshire Regt.; **killed** (October 31st, '14).
- *AYLMER, G. (1890), Capt.—S. and T. Corps, I.A.; **Croix de Guerre** (Feb. 24th, '16).
- *BAMFORD, E. J. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—13th (Service) Batt. Rifle Brigade; **wounded** (Oct., '15).
- *BAMFORD, H. J. (1901), Capt.—46th Divisional Ammunition Column, R.F.A.
- BAMFORD, J. (1894), the Rev.,—Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
- *BAMFORD, O. J. (1894), Capt.—6th Batt. North Staffordshire Regt.; **killed** (Oct. 13th, '15).
- BARKER, C. (1908).—46th Batt. Canadian Forces.
- *BARKER, F. B. (1903), Lieut.—10th Divisional Signal Company, R.E.
- *BARRON, E. A. W. (1887), 2nd Lieut.—12th Lancers.
- BARROW, J. C. W. (1904) 2nd Lieut.—Royal Fusiliers.
- *BARRY, G. (1896), Lieut.—A.V.C.
- *BARRY, V. (1900), the Rev. Fr. Alfred, O.S.F.—Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
- *BARTON, G. R. (1903).—31st (Alberta) Batt., 2nd Canadian E.F.
- *BELLAIRS, H. A. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—R.F.A.; **wounded** (Oct. 10th, '15).
- BELLAIRS, S. M. (1898), Capt.—Attd. Indian Army.
- BELLASIS, R. (1894).—South African Forces.
- *BELLASIS, W. J. (1894).—East African Mounted Infantry; **killed** (Nov. 3rd, '14).
- BELLEW, Sir H. C. G. (1877), Lieut.-Col.—4th Batt. Connaught Rangers.
- BELTON, A. (1870), Capt.—Royal Fusiliers.
- BELTON, E. J. (1877).—H.A.C.
- BELTON, P. (1879).—Public Schools Special Corps.
- BELTON, P. (1900)—Upper Burmah Volunteer Rifles.
- BERKELEY, E. D. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—9th Batt. King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.)
- *BERKELEY, F. G. J. (1895), Capt. and Adjt.—11th Batt. Hampshire Regt.
- *BERKELEY, J. J. F. (1896), Capt.—1st Batt. The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)
- BERKLEY, G. E. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—G.I.P. Volunteer Rifles.
- BETHELL, A. P. (1892), Lieut.—10th Batt. Gordon Highlanders.
- *BICKFORD, A. L., C.I.E. (1883), Major.—56th Punjab Rifles, F.F.; D.A.A.G. 1st (Peshawar) Division; **died of wounds** (March 8th, '16).
- BINNS, R. L. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—3rd (Reserve) Batt. Yorkshire Regiment.
- *BLAKE, A. J. (1897), Capt.—R.A.M.C., attd. S. Wales Borderers.
- BLAKE, H. M. J. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—Royal Munster Fusiliers.

- ***Blake, W. C.** (1899), Capt.—1st Batt. *Irish Guards*; **Killed** (Jan. 29th, '16).
- ***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 10th, '15).
- ***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*.
- Bodkin, V. G.** (1890).—78th *Overseas Batt. Canadian Contingent*.
- Bolton, E. A.** (1910), Prob. Flight Sub.-Lieut.—*R.N.A.S.*
- ***Boulton, C. H. E.** (1908), Lieut.—5th (Service) Batt. *Cameron Highlanders*.
- Bowen, H. G.** (1910), 2nd Lieut.—3rd 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*.
- Brown, E. B.** (1909).—*At Sandhurst*.
- ***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, '14; Jan. 14th, '15; Nov. 30th, '15); **wounded** (Nov. 4th, '14).
- ***Bullen, E.** (1885).—4th Batt. *Somerset L.I.*
- ***Burke, E. B.** (1903), Lieut.—1st Batt. *King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*
- ***Burke, H. J.** (1903), Lieut.—2nd Batt. (attd. 1st) *S. Staffordshire Regt.*; **killed** (Sept. 25th, '15).
- Burke, H. W. A.** (1867), Major.—*R.A.M.C.*
- ***Butler, P. R.** (1899), Capt.—1st Batt. *Royal Irish Regt.*; Brigade Major; **Mentioned in Dispatches**, (Jan. 14th, '15); **wounded** (Nov. 3rd, '14).
- Callaghan, E. C.** (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.C.*
- ***Callaghan, E. F.** (1894), Major.—7th *London Brigade R.F.A.*
- ***Callaghan, G. F.** (1894), Capt.—1st Batt. *Connaught Rangers*; Officer of Coy. *R.M.C.*; **wounded** (Nov. 3rd, '14; April 26th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15); **Military Cross** (Jan. 14th, '16.)
- ***Callaghan, J. C.** (1902), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. *Royal Munster Fusiliers and R.F.C.*
- ***Callaghan, S. C.** (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.C.*
- ***Cameron, E. K.** (1908), Capt.—7th (Service) Batt. *Cameron Highlrs.*; **wounded and prisoner** (Sept. 27th, '15).
- ***Cannon, P. W. J.** (1908), Lieut. and Adjt.—4th Batt. *Lincolnshire Regt.*
- ***Cannon, R.** (1908), Lieut.—8th (attd. 5th) Batt. *Wiltshire Regt.*; **wounded** (April 4th, '16).
- ***Capel, A. E.** (1897), Lieut.—*Intelligence Corps*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15).
- Carne, C. M. C.** (1855).—*Bombay Volunteers*.
- Carnegie, C. J.** (1909), 2nd Lieut.—9th (Service) Batt. *Norfolk Regt.*
- ***Carr, R. St. John** (1894), 2nd Lieut.—*R.H.A.*
- Carrington, J.** (1876), Major.—14th (Service) Batt. *York and Lancaster Regt.*
- Carrodus, V. R.** (1902).—*Queen's Westminster Rifles* (16th County of *London Regt.*)
- ***Carus, F. X.** (1892), Capt.—1st East *Lancashire Brigade R.F.A.*
- ***Carus, E. L.** (1887), Major, v.d.—4th Batt. *E. Lancashire Regt.*; **wounded** (June 16th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Sept. 22nd, '15).
- Caryll, F. A. J.** (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*S. Staffordshire Regt.*
- ***Casella, C. C.** (1902), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. *West Yorkshire Regt.*; **wounded** (May 31st, '15).
- Cashman, W. J.** (1908).—*At Woolwich*.
- ***Cassidy, B. M.** (1904), Lieut.—*A.S.C.*

- *CASSIDY, F. (1896), Capt.—4th Div. A.C., R.F.A.
 CASSIDY, O. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—6th (Service) Batt. Royal Irish Rifles.
 CHADWICK, E. (1889), 2nd Lieut.—R.E.
 CHESTER-WALSH, H. F. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—
 CHESTER-WALSH, J. H. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.
 CHEVERS, M. N. J. (1909).—At Sandhurst.
 CHICHESTER, C. R. (1877), Lieut.—R.A.M.C., Somersetshire Regt.
 CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, B. H. (1906), Lance-Corpl.—1st Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)
 *CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, C. H. J. (1904), Lieut.—1st Batt. Warwickshire Regt.; **prisoner** (Aug. 27th, '14).
 *CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, R. C. J. (1903), Capt. and Adjt.—2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade; **wounded** (July 16th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15); **Distinguished Service Order** (Jan. 14th, '16).
 CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, W. G. R. (1874), Lt.-Col.—5th Batt. Yorkshire Regt.
 *CHOPIN, A. J. de L. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—3rd County of London Yeomanry; **wounded** (April 26th, '15).
 *CHRONNELL, H. (1907), Lieut.—5th Batt. Loyal N. Lancashire Regt.; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15); **Military Cross** (Jan. 14th, '16).
 CHURCHILL, F. V. S. (1880), Capt.—Attd. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)
 *Clancey, T. J. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—2nd Batt. Border Regt.; **killed** (Oct. 28th, '14).
 *CLEMENTS-FINERTY, H. (1909), Lieut.—17th Lancers
 CLIFFORD, C. L. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—Lancashire Hussars.
 *Clifford, W. J. J. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—2nd Batt. Irish Guards; **Killed** (Sept. 27th, '15).
 COCHRANE, R. F. E. (1888), Major.—5th Batt. R. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 COCKSHUTT, J. (1896), Assistant Paymaster—R.N. Reserve.
 *COCKSHUTT, N. (1903), Lieut.—A.S.C.
 *COGGANS, J. L. (1901).—9th Batt. Highland L.I.
 COKER, H. W. (1895), Sergt.—Inns of Court O.T.C.
 COLEMAN, C. (1886)—Royal Fusiliers.
 *COLLEY, E. (1892), The Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class; 39th Field Ambulance, 13th Division, M.E.F.
 COLLEY, F. J. W. (1892), Capt.—S. Notts Hussars.
 *COLLEY, J. W. (1888), 2nd Lieut.—1st Welsh (Howitzer) Brigade, R.F.A.
 COLLEY, P. W. (1899).—Calcutta Light Horse.
 COLLEY, R. W. (1896), Lieut.—Unattached List T.F.
 *COLLEY, W. J. W. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. Bedfordshire Regt.
 COLLINGWOOD, B. J. (1882), Lieut.—A.O.D.
 COLLINGWOOD, E. J. (1882), Major.—2nd 4th East Yorks. Regt.
 CONSETT, M. W. (1879), Capt.—R.N.
 COOPER, G. C. (1913), 2nd Lieut.—Rifle Brigade.
 *CORBALLIS, E. R. L. (1904), Capt.—Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Flight Commander, R.F.C.; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15).
 *Corbally, T. W. (1890), Capt.—R.F.A.; **died of wounds** (May 6th, '15).
 *Cormac=Walshe, E. J. (1904), Lieut.—2nd Batt. Leinster Regt.; **died of wounds** (Nov. 5th, '14).
 CORMAC-WALSHE, H. I. (1905), Lieut.—R.F.A.
 *U.C. COSTELLO, E. W. (1893), Major.—22nd Punjabis, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (April 5th, '16).
 *COULSTON, H. C. (1902), Lieut.—1st Warwickshire Yeomanry.
 *COULSTON, J. H. C. (1897), Capt.—3rd Batt. King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.); **wounded and prisoner** (Oct. 20th, '14).
 *COURY, G. G. A. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. South Lancashire Regt.
 COURY, M. N. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).
 *COVENTRY, W. ST. J. (1907), Lieut.—1st Batt. Bedfordshire Regt.; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15), **wounded and missing** (Oct. 14th, '14).
 *COX, R. C. (1867), Colonel.—1st (Garrison) Batt. Royal Irish Regt.
 *COX, R. G. S. (1904), Capt.—2nd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15); **wounded** (July 24th, '15).

- *CRABTREE, J. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—5th Loyal North Lancashire Regt.
- Craven, A. (1902).—30th Batt. Canadian Contingent.
- *CRAWFORD, C. B. (1905), Lieut.—5th (Service) Batt. Oxford and Bucks. L.I.; **wounded** (June 5th, '15).
- CRAWFORD, R. (1874), Colonel.—Ordnance Officer, 1st Class; A.O.D.
- *Crean, T. (1894), Capt.—1st Batt. Northamptonshire Regt., attached to R.F.C.; **killed** (Oct. 26th, '14).
- CREAGH, H. (1894), 2nd Lieut.—York and Lancaster Regt.
- CREAGH, J. R. (1891), Major.—7th Batt. Manchester Regt.
- *Creagh, L. (1892), Capt.—1st Batt. Manchester Regt.; **killed** (Dec. 21st, '14).
- CREAGH, P. N. (1891), Lieut.—R.A.M.C.; 7th Manchester Regt.
- CREAGH, W. (1892), Lieut.—
- *Cuffey, M. O'C. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—2nd Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers; **killed** (May 20th, '15).
- *D'ABADIE, L. (1887).—Sportsman's Batt. (Royal Fusiliers).
- DALTON, T. J. (1889).—7th Batt. Royal Dublin 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, P. (1894), Lieut.—R.E., Canadian Forces; **Gassed** (Nov., '15).
- *Davis, W. A. J. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. East Surrey Regt.; **killed** (April 21st, '15).
- 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.
- DEALY, F. (1905).—Australian Forces.
- DEALY, S. (1905).—Australian Forces.
- *U.C. Dease, M. J. (1903), Lieut.—4th Batt. Royal Fusiliers; **Victoria Cross** (Nov. 16th, '14); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 20th, '14); **killed** (Aug. 23rd, '14).
- DE BURY, H. R. V. (1882), Capt.—Canadian Forces.
- DENSHAM, W. H. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—South Lancashire Regt.
- DE PENTHENY-O'KELLY, E. (1871), Major.—12th Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers.
- *De Pentheny-O'Kelly, H. A. (1882), Capt.—18th Hussars; **killed** (May 18th, '15).
- DESCOMBES, A. M. (1911).—R.F.A.
- DE TRAFFORD, A. C. (1879), Lieut.-Col.—R. Warwick Regt.
- *DE TRAFFORD, E. A. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. (attd. 1st) S. Staffordshire Regt.
- *De Trafford, H. J. (1888), Capt.—3rd Batt. (attd. 1st) S. Staffordshire Regt.; **Killed** (Sept. 25th, '15).
- *DE TRAFFORD, H. M. (1894).—Queen's Rifles (19th Batt. 2nd Canadian E.F.); Cadet School, G.H.Q., B.E.F., France.
- *DE TRAFFORD, O. (1895), Capt.—1st Batt. S. Staffordshire Regt.; **prisoner** (Oct. 28th, '14).
- DE TRAFFORD, R. A. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—Unattached List, T.F.
- *DE TRAFFORD, T. C. (1891), Capt.—2nd Batt. (attd. 4th) Royal Fusiliers; **wounded and missing** (Nov. 11th, '14).
- DE WILTON, G. (1909).—At Sandhurst.
- DE ZULUETA, P. (1893), 2nd Lieut.—R.A.M.C.
- DEVAS, B. W. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—10th Batt. Suffolk Regt.
- 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. Scottish Borderers.
- DIXIE, G. D. (1894), Capt.—5th Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers.
- *Dobson, A. J. O. (1903), Lieut.—8th Batt. Sherwood Foresters; **killed** (June 16th, '15).
- *DOBSON, J. S. (1901).—5th Batt. Cheshire Regt.

- *DOBSON, T. Y. (1895), Lieut.—*R.N.V.R.*; **wounded and prisoner** (Oct. 9th, '14).
- DOUGLAS-DICK, A. C., C.B. (1860), Col. Commanding 193rd Infantry Brigade.—64th (Highland) Division.
- DUNSTAN, A. (1915).—*Inns of Court O.T.C.*
- DUPLESSIS, G. L. J. (1901), Lieut.—7th Batt. Hampshire Regt.
- ELLIOT, F. S. (1903), Sergt.—Headquarters Staff, 40th Div. R.A.
- *ELLIS, C. H. (1883), Major.—*A.P.D.*
- ELPHICK, T. K. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—8th (Irish) Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)
- ESMONDE, J., M.P. (1873), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*; **died** (April 17th, '15).
- EYRE, H. V. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)
- *EYRE, J. B. (1907), Lieut.—3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards; **wounded**. (Dec. 24th, '14).
- EYSTON, G. E. T. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. Dorsetshire Regt.
- FANNING, W. (1906), 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, '15).
- FERGUSON, A. J. K. (1896), 2nd Lieut.—British West Indies Regt.
- *FERGUSON, S. H. J. (1903), Lieut.—21st Coy. A.O.D.
- FERGUSON, J. C. (1870), Lieut.—*R.E.*
- FRENCH, A. E. H. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—Royal Irish Regt.
- FIDDES, F. B. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.* (Welsh Division).
- FIDDES, J. A. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—10th (Service) Batt. Cheshire Regt.
- *FILOSE, A. A. (1908), Lieut.—39th Central India Horse; **wounded** (June 15th, '15).
- *FITZPATRICK, D. T. J. (1909), Lieut.—3rd Batt. (attd. 2nd), S. Staffordshire Regt.; **killed** (Oct. 27th, '14).
- *FITZMAURICE, W. (1891), The Rev., S.J.—Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class; 2nd Batt. R. Irish Regt., 4th Div. B.E.F.
- FITZSIMONS, C. N. (1894), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- *FINEGAN, B. M. (1904), Capt.—8th (Irish) Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.); **killed** (June 16th, '15).
- *FINNIGAN, J. (1896).—16th (Service) Batt. Manchester Regt.
- FITZGERALD, T. (1897).—19th Alberta Dragoons.
- FLINN, F. S. (1905).—6th Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)
- FLINN, H. W. (1901).—*R.A.M.C.*
- *FLINN, P. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—6th Batt. South Lancashire 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, '15).
- FOGARTY, W. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—South Irish Horse.
- *FORD, J. P. W. (1892), Capt.—26th (Heavy) Battery, R.G.A.; **wounded** (Oct. 28th, '14).
- FORDER, C. J. (1900).—1st Batt. London Regt.
- FORSHAW, C. S. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*W. Yorkshire Regt.*
- FOUCAR, E. C. V. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—12th (Service) Batt. London Regt.
- FOUCAR, R. (1906).—*R.A.M.C.*
- FOX, G. A. (1899), Assistant Paymaster, R.N.R.—H.M.S. Liverpool.
- FOX, H. E. (1892), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- FOX, R. (1901), Capt.—4th Batt. South Lancashire Regt.
- FOX, W. B. O. (1910).—At R.M.C., Wellington, India.
- FRENCH, H. V. T. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. Leinster Regt.
- GALLWEY, Sir T. J., K.C.M.G. (1867), Surgeon General.—*D.M.S., Aldershot.*
- GARMAN, E. E. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
- GARMAN, H. V. (1890), 2nd Lieut.—*Unattached List, T.F.*
- GARMAN, J. D. (1889).—*R.A.M.C.*
- GARMAN, L. (1892), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
- *GERHARTZ, H. E. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*

- ***Gethin, R. D. U.** (1907), 2nd Lieut.—2nd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers ; **killed** (Sept. 26th, '15).
- ***GIBBONS, C. B.** (1905), 2nd Lieut.—2nd Batt Royal Irish Regt. ; **wounded and missing** (August 27th, '14).
- ***GILBEY, J. N.** (1899), Capt. and Adjt.—2nd Batt Welsh Regt. ; **wounded** (Nov. 10th, '14).
- GLASSON, B.** (1899), Capt.—R.G.A.
- GORDON, C. A.** (1892), 2nd Lieut.—9th (Service) Batt. Royal Scots.
- GOSLING, G.** (1910).—At Sandhurst.
- GRAHAM-LLOYD, S. E.** (1912).—Inns of Court, O.T.C.
- GRECH, R. F.** (1901).—Canadian Forces.
- GREEN, D. F.** (1890), 2nd Lieut.—8th (Service) Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers.
- ***GRIFFIN, C. J.** (1904), 2nd Lieut.—2nd R. West Surrey Regt.
- GRIFFIN, R. M. J.** (1911).—H.A.C.
- ***GRIFFIN, T. F.** (1904), 2nd Lieut.—9th R. West Surrey Regt.
- ***GRIFFIN, T.** (1874), Capt.—R.A.M.C.
- ***GWYN, A. J. J.** (1910), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. Norfolk Regt., attd. 1st Batt. Royal Irish Rifles. ; **wounded** (Nov., '15).
- GWYN, R. A. J.**, (1910), 2nd Lieut.—2nd (attd. 7th) Batt. Lincolnshire Regt. ; **Died of Wounds** (March 3rd, '16).
- HALLINAN, C.** (1907), Flight Sub-Lieut.—R.N. Air Service.
- 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.—“ S.” Battery R.H.A. ; **wounded** (March 9th, '16).
- ***HARVEY, F.** (1895), Lieut.—R.A.M.C.
- ***HARVEY, H.** (1895), 2nd Lieut.—2nd 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, '15).
- HASTINGS, B. M.** (1892).—R.A.M.C.
- ***HASTINGS, L. M.** (1892), 2nd Lieut.—6th C. Res. Brigade, R.F.A.
- HASTINGS, N. H. B.** (1905), 2nd Lieut.—8th (Service) Batt. Gloucestershire Regt.
- HATCH, H.** (1894).—21st King's (Liverpool Regt.)
- ***HAWES, J. A.** (1909), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
- HAWES, B. R.**, C.B. (1867), Brev.-Colonel.—27th Batt. Manchester Regt.
- ***HAWES, R. B.** (1906).—Motor Cycle Despatch Rider, 3rd Army Headquarters, Signal Company ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15).
- ***HAY, J. T.** (1905), Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers ; **killed** (Sept. 27th, '15).
- ***HAY, U.** (1895).—7th Batt. British Columbia Regt. ; **Died a prisoner of war in Germany** (Sept. 7th, '15).
- ***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.)
- HEPPEL, B.** (1906).—Inns of Court O.T.C.
- HILLIER, M.** (1906).—At Sandhurst.
- HILLMAN, J.** (1902), Lieut.—7th (Reserve) Batt. Essex Regt.
- HODGSON, T. G.** (1887), Major.—18th (Service) Batt. Manchester Regt.
- HOLDEN, J.** (1894), 2nd Lieut.—W. Lancashire Engineers, T.F.
- ***HOLLAND, V.** (1898), 2nd Lieut.—Military Interpreter.
- ***HOLTOM, C. F.** (1904), 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. N. Staffordshire Regt. ; **wounded** (Sept. 25th, '15).
- HOPER-DIXON, P.** (1907).—2nd (C.O.L.) Batt. Royal Fusiliers.
- ***HOWARD, J. C.** (1899), Interpreter.—9th Cavalry Field Ambulance, 1st Division.
- ***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, C. (1908).—R.E.
- *HULL, E. (1902), Lieut.—2nd W. Lancashire Brigade R.F.A.
- *HULL, G. (1907), Lieut.—2nd W. Lancashire Brigade, R.F.A.
- HULL, J. V. (1901).—R.A.M.C.
- HULL, R. J. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—*Unattached List*, T.F.
- HULL, W. (1908).—*Inns of Court O.T.C.*
- HUNTER, F. J. W. (1894), 2nd Lieut.—
- INGRAM, M. R. (1886), Lieut.—
- *INGRAM, M. T. (1890), The Rev., S.J., *Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class*; 62nd Field Ambulance, B.E.F.
- INGRAM, W. L. (1889) Lieut.—A.O.D.
- *INNES, J. G. A. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—9th (Service) Batt. East Lancashire Regt.
- IRWIN, C. J. (1891), Lieut.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*.
- IRWIN, R. A. (1908).—*At Sandhurst*.
- *JARRETT, A. F. V. (1894), Capt.—*Attd.* 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (*Indian Exped. Force*), R.G.A.; **wounded** (March 20th, '15); **Military Cross** (Oct., '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (April 5th, '16).
- *Jarrett, A. V. (1889), Capt., D.S.O.—2nd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15); **Distinguished Service Order** (June 23rd, '15); **killed** (June 22nd, '15).
- *Jarrett, C. B. B. (1883), Major.—1st Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers; **killed** (April 25th).
- *JARRETT, H. C. D. (1886), Major.—19th Punjabis, *attd.* 57th Rifles, F.F.
- JERRARD, A. G. A. (1887), Major.—3rd Batt. Prince Albert's (Somerset L.I.)
- *JODRELL, F. J. (1904).—180th Battery R.F.A.; **wounded** (Sept. 30th, '15).
- JOHN, A. U. (1875), Capt.—*General Staff Officer, 3rd Lahore Division*.
- *JOHNSTON, F. E., C.B. (1887), Brigadier-General.—*New Zealand Brigade*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (August 26th, '15); **Companion of the Bath** (Nov., '15).
- *JUMP, H. (1900), Capt.—1st (Royal) Dragoons; **wounded and prisoner** (Sept. 15th, '14).
- *Kane, J. J. A. (1891), Capt.—2nd Batt. Devonshire Regt.; *Squadron Commander*, R.F.C.; **killed** (March 22nd, '15).
- *Kane, R. B. (1891), Sergt.—19th Batt. Royal Fusiliers (2nd Public Schools); **Killed** Jan. 2nd, '16).
- *KEATING, F. V. (1872), The Rev., S.J., *Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class*; 22nd Casualty Clearing Station, B.E.F.
- KEEGAN, C. (1899).—R.A.M.C., Surrey Regt.
- KEEGAN, D. (1910).—*At R.M.C., Wellington, India*.
- KEEGAN, H. L. (1899), Capt.—50th Batt. Canadian E.F.
- *KEILY, C. (1892), Lieut.—H.M.S. *Philomel*.
- *KEILY, F. P. C. (1884), Major.—125th Napier Rifles; **wounded** (Jan. 13th, Jan. 19th, Apl. 16th, '16).
- KELLY, J. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
- *KELLY, J. E. (1905).—8th Batt. R. Warwickshire Reg.
- *Kenna, P. A., D.S.O., A.D.C. (1879), Brigadier-General; **died of wounds** (Aug. 30th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Dec. 11th, '15).
- KENNEDY, C. M. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. Leinster Regt.
- KENNEDY, E. R. (1907), Lieut.—18th Infantry Indian Army.
- *KENNY, G. W. (1881), Major.—1st Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; **wounded** (May 3rd, '15).
- KENNY, P. W. (1899), Capt.—*Intelligence Department, War Office*.
- *KENNY, J. M. J. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C., *attd.* R.F.C.
- *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*, General Headquarters Staff, B.E.F., France.
- KING, W. W. (1891), Capt.—R.A.M.C.
- *KIRBY, E. B. (1891), Major.—12th Lancashire Battery, R.F.A., *attd.* 2nd Canadian Div.
- *KIRBY, L. H. (1890), Lieut.—H.M.S. *Calanike*.
- *KNIGHT, J. H. de M. H. (1893), Capt.—*Royal Marine L.I.*; **wounded** (April 27th, '15).

- LALOR, N. P. O'G. (1878), Lieut.-Col.—*Indian Medical Service*.
- *LANGDALE, C. A. J. S. (1887), Major.—*2nd Batt. West Riding Regt.*; **wounded** (Oct. 10th, '14).
- LANGDALE, E. F. J. S. (1896), 2nd Lieut.—*R.E.*
- LANGDALE, M. (1872), Dom Odo, o.s.b., *Chaplain to the Forces*; *The Camp, Cannock Chase, Staffs.*
- LANGDALE, P. (1873), Lieut.-Col.—*E. Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry*.
- LANGTON, G. P. (1897), Capt.—*R.G.A.*
- *LANGTON-JONES, R. (1898), Lieut.—*R.N.*; **Commended for service in action; Distinguished Service Order** (March 14th, '16).
- *LATHAM, O. W. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*; **wounded** (Sept. '15).
- *LAWRENCE, S. B. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*; **wounded** (Oct. 1st, '14).
- *Lavelle, J. D. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*12th Batt. Highland L.I.*; **killed** (Aug. 20th, '15).
- *Leake, E. L. W. (1909), Lieut.—*1st Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers*; **killed** (June 4th, '15).
- *LE BRASSEUR, J. H. (1904), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- LEE, J. C. (1907).—*Inns of Court O.T.C.*
- LEICESTER, P. A. (1899), Capt.—*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), Capt.—*15th Hussars*, **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15; May 31st, '15).
- *V.C. Liddell, J. A. (1900), Capt.—*3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, att'd. R.F.C.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches, Military Cross** (Jan. 14th, '15); **wounded** (July 31st, '15); **Victoria Cross** (Aug. 24th, '15); **Died of wounds** (Aug. 31st, '15).
- *LIDDELL, N. H. (1896), Lieut.—*56th Brigade R.F.A.*
- LLOYD, B. (1898), Lance.-Corpl.—*London Rifle Brigade*.
- *LOCHRANE, N. L. (1897), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- LUCIE-SMITH, E. W. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—*London Div. Ammunition Column, R.F.A.*
- *LUCIE-SMITH, J. A. (1898), Capt.—*7th (Service) Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers*.
- *Lumsden, C. B. (1896), Major.—*18th (4th Glasgow) Highland L.I.*; **Died on active service** (March 8th, '16).
- LUMSDEN, H. P. H. (1895), Lieut.—*Gordon Highlanders*.
- *Lynch, Th. J. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*1st Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers*; **killed** (May 16th, '15).
- *LYONS, J. D. (1887), Capt.—*Royal Horse Guards*.
- MACARDLE, J. R. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- MCARDLE, P. P. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*11th (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), Lieut.-Col.—*8th Batt. Manchester Regt.*
- *MACCARTHY O'LEARY, H. W. D. (1897), Capt. and Adjt.—*2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15, Nov. 30th, '15); **Military Cross** (Jan. 14th, '16).
- MACCARTHY O'LEARY, J. (1892), Capt.—*1st Batt. South Lancashire Regt.*
- *MACCARTHY O'LEARY, W. F. (1905), Lieut.—*1st Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded** (June 28th, '15).
- *MCCLYMONT, R. K. (1878), Major.—*Royal Anglesey R.E.*
- *MCCUSKER, C. H. (1897), Capt.—*3rd Highland Howitzer Brigade, R.F.A.*
- *MCCUSKER, J. A. (1899), Capt.—*R.A.M.C., Australian Force*.
- *MCCUSKER, H. J. (1903), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- MCCUSKER, P. J. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—*7th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers*.
- *McELLIGOTT, G. L. M. (1906), Lieut.—*2nd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded** (July 2nd, '15).
- McFEELY, J. J. A. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*Cyclist Batt. Kent Regt.*
- McGAHEY, M. J. (1912).—*(Public Schools) Batt. Royal Fusiliers*.

- *MCGINITY, F. G. (1896).—1st *King Edward's Horse*.
- *MCGUIRE, C. A. (1898), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- *MCGUIRE, E. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—11th (Service) Batt. *Highland L.I.*; **killed** (Sept. 25th, '15).
- *MCKAY, G. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—1st Batt. *Surrey Rifles*; **wounded**
- 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, '14).
- MACKESY, J. P. (1883), Major.—*R.E.*
- *MAGNIER, W. J. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. *Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded** (Aug. 9th, '15).
- *MAGUIRE, C. (1897), Lieut.—46th Div. *Signal Coy., R.E.*
- MAHONEY, N. E. B. (1914), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. *Somersetshire L.I.*
- 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.*; **wounded** (Oct., '15).
- *MANSFIELD, H. M. L. (1890), Major.—112th Batt. *R.F.A., att'd. R.F.C.*; **wounded** (April 20th, '15).
- MARR, L. J. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*Lancashire (Fortress) R.E.*
- 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. President*; **Commended for Service in Action** (Aug. 16th, '15).
- MARTIN, E. (1900), 3rd Officer.—*H.M. Transport Indian.*
- *MARTIN, H. (1898).—18th (Service) Batt. (1st Public Schools) *Royal Fusiliers.*
- MARTIN, K. (1906).—30th Batt. *Australian Oversea Forces.*
- MASSEY-LYNCH, T. S. (1905), Lieut.—10th Batt. *King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*
- MATHER, R. (1899), Lieut.—5th Batt. *King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*
- MATHER, W. B. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—3rd East *Lancashire Regt.*
- MAUDE, A. P. (1911), Lieut.—15th (Service) Batt. *Rifle Brigade.*
- MAUDE, R. H. E. (1902), Lieut.—3rd N. *Staffordshire Regt.*
- *MAXWELL-SCOTT, W. J., D.S.O. (1885), Lieut.-Col.—*Scottish Rifles*; *Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 20th, '15; Jan. 14th, '15), **Distinguished Service Order** (Jan. 14th, '15).
- *MAXWELL-SCOTT, H. F. J. (1902), Lieut.—48th *Highlanders, 15th Batt. C.E.F.*; **gassed** (April 24th, '15).
- *MAXWELL-STUART, E. J. (1902), Lieut.—175th *Coy. R.E.*
- MAXWELL-STUART, F. (1900).—*Warwickshire Yeomanry.*
- *MAXWELL-STUART, H. (1908).—*East African Forces.*
- *MAXWELL-STUART, J. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—3rd (att'd. 9th) Batt. *Duke of Wellington's (W. Riding Regt.)*; **wounded** (Oct., '15); **killed** (March 2nd, '16).
- *MAXWELL-STUART, W. J. P. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. *Royal Sussex Regt.*
- *MAYNE, R. C. (1900), Major, A.D.C.—A.S.C.; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15).
- MAYO, E. A. A. (1880), Capt.—*Unattached List T.F.*
- MEASURES, P. H. (1905), Lieut.—3rd East *Surrey Regt.*
- *MELDON, J. B. (1887), Major.—*R.A.M.C.*; **wounded**
- *MELDON, L. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.
- *MELDON, P. A. (1887), Major.—33rd *Brigade R.F.A.*; **wounded** (Jan., '16).



Photo by]

[Anty, Tynemouth.

2nd LIEUT. JOSEPH MAXWELL-STUART,

3rd Batt. Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Born 1896.

O.S. 1908.

Killed in action in France on March 2nd, 1916.

- *MELDON, W. W. (1888), Capt.—4th Batt. Durham L.I., attd. 1st Batt. Oxford and Bucks L.I.; **wounded** (Oct., '15).
- METCALFE, E. D. (1903), Lieut.—3rd Skinner's Horse, I.A.
- *MONTAGU, A. C. (1901), Lieut.—H.M.S. *Bulwark*; **killed** (Nov. 26th, '14).
- *MONTAGU, G. F. (1891), Lieut.—Commander.—H.M.S. *Shannon*.
- MONTAGU, W. P. (1895), Lieut.—Unattached List T.F.
- *MONTEITH, H. J. J. L. (1889), Major.—1st Lanarkshire Yeomanry; **killed** (Dec. 27, '15).
- MONTEITH, J. B. L. (1890), Capt.—1st Batt. Gordon Highlanders; D.A.Q.G.
- MONTEITH, J. F. (1903), Capt.—11th South Wales Borderers.
- 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, '15).
- MORIARTY, E. (1903).—13th (Service) Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
- *MOSTYN, P. G. J. (1904), Capt.—2nd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; **Military Cross** (March 10th '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15); **wounded** (Aug. 9th, '15; April 5th, '16); **Order of St. Anne** (Aug. 25th, '15).
- *MOYLAN, W. D. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—34th Sikhs, attd. 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- *MULHOLLAND, B. (1900).—9th Battery R.F.A., C.E.F.
- *MULHOLLAND, W. (1887).—Canadian Highlanders.
- *MULLEN, A. F. (1896).—King's African Rifles.
- *MULLEN, J. C. (1894).—East African Mounted Rifles.
- *MURPHY, O. (1910), Midshipman.—R.N.R.
- MURPHY, P. (1904).—Northumberland Hussars.
- 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. 10th, '15).
- NAUGHTON, L. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—27th (Service) Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers.
- *NELSON, C. H. (1910).—20th Batt. Australian Infy.
- *NELSON, H. H. (1898), Lieut.—1st Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
- *NELSON, J. H. (1893), Lieut.—12th Lancers.
- NELSON, W. H. (1893), Lieut.—R.F.A.
- NEWDIGATE, B. H. (1878), Lieut.—3/8th (Reserve) Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.
- *NEWDIGATE, S. F. (1890), Lieut.—H.M.S. *Avoca*.
- NICHOLSON, E. M. F. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—I.A.
- *NOBLE, J. B. (1878), Lieut.—Col.—R.M.L.I.
- NOLAN, M. H. W. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—R. Irish Regt.
- *NOLAN, R. P. D. (1900), Lieut.—3rd Batt. Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); **killed** (October 27th, '14).
- NUGENT, G. J. (1909).—Rocky Mountain Rangers, 3rd Canadian Contingent.
- *O'BRIEN, H. C. H. (1896), Capt.—2nd Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers.; **killed** (Dec. 22nd, '14).
- O'BRIEN, K. R. (1907), Capt.—17th Batt. London Regt.
- O'CONNOR-GLYNN, A. R. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.
- O'CONNOR, T. J. (1908), Lieut. and Adjt.—4th Batt. Highland L.I.
- *O'CONNOR-MALLINS, C. J. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—2nd Batt. Connaught Rangers; **killed** (Nov. 2nd, '14).
- ODDIE, W. P. (1911).—E. Surrey Regt.
- *O'DONOGHUE, G. C. P. R. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—1st Batt. Connaught Rangers.
- *O'DUFFY, R. E. (1905), Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. Munster Fusiliers; **killed** (Aug. 15th, '15).
- *O'FARRELL, W. R. (1899), Capt.—R.A.M.C.
- OGILVIE, C. S. W. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—R.F.A.
- *O'HEA, J. J. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—West Kent Yeomanry; **wounded** (May 24th, '15).
- O'KELLY, C. (1904).—Public Schools and University Corps; **died** (Oct. 1st, '15).

- *O'MALLEY, T. F. (1903), Capt.—2nd Batt. *Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded and prisoner** (Sept. 14th, '14).
- *O'MEARA, A. E. (1894), Capt.—(Manchester Regt.) *W. African Frontier Force*; **Mentioned in Dispatches.**
- O'NEIL, B. D. (1909), Corpl.—55th Battery, *Australian Garrison Artillery.*
- O'NEIL, F. (1891), 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. *Dublin Fusiliers.*
- *O'REILLY, F. P. (1898), Lieut. in command of *Torpedo Boat "II"*
- *PACE, J. J. (1902), Surgeon.—*R.N.*
- PARISOTTI, L. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—*The Yorkshire Regt.*
- *Parker, G. E. A. (1905), Lieut.—3rd Batt. (attd. 2nd) *S. Staffordshire Regt.*; **killed** (March 10th, '15).
- PARKER, F. J. T. (1892), The Rev., S.J., *Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.*
- PARKER, G. T. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—*Indian Cavalry Reserve, attd. 39th Central Indian Horse.*
- PARSONS E. R. (1902), Corporal.—4th (Public Schools') Batt. *Royal Fusiliers.*
- PARSONS, E. V. (1903), Corporal.—4th (Public Schools') Batt. *Royal Fusiliers.*
- *PARTRIDGE, F. E. (1891).—*Commonwealth Forces.*
- PAYNE, J. B. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—120th *Oxford Battery, R.G.A.*
- *PEARSE, S. A. Lt.-Col. (O.C. Stonyhurst O.T.C. since 1909).—9th (Service) Batt. *E. Lancashire Regt.*
- 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 Adjt.—20th (Public Schools) Batt. *Royal Fusiliers.*
- *PILKINGTON, J. B. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—8th Batt. *Northamptonshire Regt.*
- 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.—*E. Anglian Brigade, R.F.A.*
- PLISSONNEAU, R. (1911).—*At Woolwich.*
- PLOWDEN, F. C. (1897), Lieut.—*Shropshire Yeomanry.*
- PLOWDEN, V. A. B. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—*Warwickshire Yeomanry.*
- POLLEN, J. H. (1874), Commander.—*R.N.*
- *POWELL, A. W., (1901), Sergt.—8th (Service) Batt. *Queen's (Royal W. Surrey Regt.)*; **Distinguished Conduct Medal.**
- PRADA, L. E. (1908).—20th *Artist Rifles.*
- PRENDERGAST, J. A. (1899), Surgeon.—*R.N.*
- PRIMROSE, A. H. R. (1907), Lieut.—1st *Scots Guards.*
- *PURCELL, F. C. (1900), Lieut.—2nd Batt. *Irish Guards.*
- PURGOLD, L. J. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—3rd *County of London Yeomanry.*
- PYE, G. (1874), The Rev., S.J., *Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class*; *The King's Own, Wareham Camp, Dorset.*
- *QUIN, C. S. (1901).—10th Batt. *Royal Fusiliers.*
- *Quin, D. A. (1894).—*Scots Guards*; **killed** (Jan. 25th, '15).
- *Quin, J. E. (1902).—5th Batt. *Royal Highlanders of Canada*; **killed** (April 22nd, '15).
- *QUIN, J. U. (1891).—*Canadian Forces.*
- QUIN, L. G. (1901), Capt.—*A.S.C.*
- QUIN, S. I. (1891), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- *QUINLAN, J. F. P. B. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—114th (Heavy) *Battery, R.G.A. and R.F.C.*
- 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), Lieut.—5th Batt. *Yorkshire Regt.*
- *RADCLIFFE, R. C. J. (1882), Lieut.—*A.S.C.*

- *RADLEY, H. P. (1903), Lieut.—72nd Punjabis ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (April 5th, '16).
- *RATCLIFFE, F. E. (1880), The Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class ; 101st Field Ambulance, 33rd Div., B.E.F.
- *RATTON, J. H. (1893), Capt.—R.G.A. (W. African Frontier Force).
- RATTON, W. H. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—22nd Queen's, T.F.; **died** (July 9th, '15).
- RAYMOND-BARKER, C. (1875), The Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class ; South Barracks, Gibraltar.
- READER, N. (1896), Lieut.—R.A.M.C.
- READER, S. (1896), 2nd Lieut.—R.A.M.C.
- *RILEY, R. R. (1908), Lieut.—3rd Batt. (attd. 1st S. Staffordshire Regt.; **prisoner** (Oct. 27th, '14).
- ROBERTS, C. J. (1905).—5th Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)
- ROBERTSON, A. M. (1908), Sergt.—Inns of Court O.T.C.
- *ROCHE, Th. El. J. (1898), Capt.—Royal Munster Fusiliers ; Flight Commander, R.F.C.; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15); May 31st, '15; **killed** (Jan. 19th, '15).
- *ROCHE, H. J., C.B. (1876), Col.—6th Jat Light Infantry ; **Mentioned in Dispatches, Companion of the Bath** (Jan. 14th, '15).
- *ROCHE, J. D. (1896), Capt.—R.A.M.C.
- ROCHE-KELLY, B. (1894), Lieut.-Col.—R.G.A.
- ROCHE-KELLY, A. J. S. (1894), Capt.—59th Brigade R.F.A.
- ROCHE-KELLY, J. E. (1898), Lieut.—R.A.M.C.
- ROCHE-KELLY, W. (1898), Capt.—Naval Auxiliary Flying Corps.
- RONAN, J. G. (1902), Lieut.—5th Batt. Leinster Regiment.
- *RONAN, W. J. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—R.A.M.C.
- *ROOKE, C. D. W. (1911), Lieut.—1st Batt. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); **wounded** (Jan. 2nd, '15); **killed** (June 20th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15).
- *ROTTMAN, J. (1909).—28th Batt. London R. (Artists' Rifles).
- *RUSSELL, F. X. (1901), Capt.—1st Batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers ; **wounded** (April 27th, '15).
- RUSSELL, W. R. (1898), Capt.—Strathcona Horse (Royal Canadian Dragoons).
- *RYAN, C. E. (1900), Capt.—R.F.A.; attd. R.F.C.; **wounded** (Nov. 3rd, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15); **Military Cross** (Jan. 14th, '16).
- *RYAN, D. G. J., D.S.O. (1899), Capt.—6th Gurkha Rifles ; **Distinguished Service Order** (Aug. 25th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Sept. 22nd, '15).
- RYAN, E. T. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—Royal Irish Regt.
- *RYAN, E. O. (1899).—8th Batt. 90th Winnipeg Rifles ; **wounded** (March 12th, '15).
- RYAN, F. F. (1899).—Inns of Court O.T.C.
- *RYAN, K. V. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—4th (attd. 2nd) Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; **wounded** (July 9th, '15).
- *RYAN, R. C. F. (1900), Lieut.—H.M.S. Encounter.
- *RYAN, W. O. (1903), Lieut.—1st South Midland (Gloucestershire) Brigade R.F.A.; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15); **Military Cross** (Jan. 14th, '16).
- *SANCHEZ, J. A. (1908).—97th Canadian Siege Batt.
- *SANCHEZ, P. N. (1908).—14th Montreal Infantry ; **wounded** (April 5th, '15).
- SANDIFORD, W. (1893), The Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
- *SAUNDERS, J. A. (1902).—28th Batt. London R. (Artists' Rifles)
- *SAVORY, Jf. R. E. (1905), Capt.—1st Batt. King's (Shropshire L.I.); **died of wounds** (Dec. 5th, '15).
- SELLIER, A. (1898), Trooper.—2nd Life Guards.
- *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).
- *SIDGREAVES, A. (1886).
- *SIDNEY, H. G. (1890), Major.—Northumberland Yeomanry ; **Wounded** (Oct. 10th, '14); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15).

- *SIDNEY, P. (1890), Capt.—1st Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers.
- *SLATTERY, H. F. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—R.F.A.
SLATTERY, M. (1911), Naval Cadet.—Osborne.
- SMAIL, J. D. (1905), Capt.—2nd London Brigade R.F.A.
- *SMITH, B. J. (1898), Capt.—42nd W. Lanc. Div. Amm. Col., R.F.A.
SMITH, D. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—R.F.A.
- *SMITH-SLIGO, A. G. R. J. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—3rd Batt. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders ; **wounded and missing** (Aug. 27th, '14).
- *SOMERS, N. T. E. (1908).—14th Batt. 4th Infantry Brigade Commonwealth Forces ; **Missing** (August 8th, '15).
- *SPENCER, T. J. (1904), Flight Sub-Lieut.—R.N. Air Service ; **missing** (Feb. 16th, '15).
- STANANOUGH, J. (1888).—17th (Service) Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.).
- *STANDEN, H. J. (1904).—9th Batt. W. Riding Regt.
- *STANTON, J. (1897).—A.S.C.
- *STAPLETON, G. F. (1889), Lieut.—9th Batt. East Lancashire Regt.
- *STAPLETON-BRETHERTON, E. (1900), Capt. and Adjt.—Remount Service.
- *STAPLETON-BRETHERTON, F. B. J. (1892), Major (late Lancashire Hussars).—Staff Capt., 8th Cavalry Brigade ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15).
- *STAPLETON-BRETHERTON, V. F. (1908), Capt.—2nd Field Coy. W. Lancashire Div. Engineers ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15).
- STEVENS, T. G. (1878), Lieut.—R.A.M.C.
- STEWART, C. H. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
- *STEWART, W. P. (1896), Major.—1st Batt. Highland L.I. ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15 ; Nov. 30th, '15) ; **Distinguished Service Order** (Jan. 14th, '16).
- STORY, N. E. O. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—Yorkshire Regt.
- STRATTON, J. (1892), The Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
- STRICKLAND, R. W. (1886), Major.—15th Batt. Cheshire Regt.
- STUART, L. (1900), Flight Sub-Lieut.—R.N. Air Service.
- *SULLIVAN, M. B. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—1st (Garrison) Batt. Norfolk Regt.
- *SWENY, M. A. W. (1907), Assistant Clerk.—H.M.S. Swiftsure.
- *SWINDELLS, G. H. (1887), Lieut.-Col.—4th Batt Cheshire Regt ; **wounded** (Aug. 18th, '15).
- SWINDLEHURST, W. (1880), Major.—11th Glo'ster Regt.
- *SYNNOTT, P. (1897), Capt.—Royal Inniskilling Dragoons ; Staff Officer.
SYNNOTT, W. P. (1908).—At Woolwich.
- *SYNNOTT, W. T. (1887), Major.—R.F.A.
- TALBOT, R. W. (1901).—R.A.M.C., West Lancashire Field Ambulance.
- TANKERVILLE-CHAMBERLAYNE, P. R. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—11th Hussars ; and R.F.C.
- *TARLETON, G. W. B. (1911), Capt.—2nd Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; **wounded** (May 24th, '15) ; **Military Cross** (July 3rd, '15) ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15).
- *TAUNTON, C. H. P. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. S. Staffordshire Regt. ; **killed** (Aug. 9th, '15).
- *TAUNTON, B. T. G. (1904), Capt.—2nd Batt S. Staffordshire Regt.
- TAYLER, W. U. (1908).—At Sandhurst.
- TAYLOR, B. C. W. (1896).—Ceylon Volunteers.
- *TAYLOR, L. (1904).—6th Batt. King's (Liverpool Regiment.)
- TEMPEST, Æ. J. (1885), Sergt.—45th Batt. Canadian Expeditionary Force.
- *TEMPEST, H. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—R.N.A.S.
- TEMPEST, O. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.
- *TEMPEST, R. S. (1893), Lieut.-Col.—2nd Scots Guards ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15).
- *TEMPEST, W. J. (1900), Lieut.—6th (Service) Batt. King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.)
- *TEMPEST, W. N. (1900), Capt.—2nd (attd. 6th) Batt. King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.) ; **wounded** (July 21st, '15).
- 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*.
- THOMPSON, A. J. (1890), Major.—*A.V.C.*
- THOMPSON, J. T. C. (1885), Capt.—124th *Canadian Regt.*
- THORP, J. (1885).—*R.N. Volunteer Reserve*.
- THUNDER, M. P. (1887), 2nd Lieut.—16th *Hampshire Regt.*
- *THWAYTES, L. L. (1910), Lieut.—80th *Carnatic Infantry Indian Army*.
- TOBIN, G. (1907).—*Officer Cadet Batt.*
- TOBIN, H. J. (1907).—15th Batt. *London Regt. (Civil Service Rifles)*.
- TOLHURST, J. B. (1908), Capt.—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.*; **Mentioned in Despatches** (Dec. 11th, '15); **Military Cross** (Feb. 2nd, '16).
- TRAPPES-LOMAX, C. N. (1889), 2nd Lieut.—*Lancashire Hussars*.
- *TRAPPES-LOMAX, E. (1886) 2nd Lieut.—11th Batt. *King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.*
- TRAPPES-LOMAX, R. (1879), Major.—*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, '15).
- *TRIGONA, A. S. (1899), Capt.—2nd Batt. *Royal Dublin Fusiliers*.
- *TRISCOTT, C. (1899).—*Despatch Rider*.
- TROUP, F. C. A. (1898), Lieut.—85th *Coy. R.G.A.*
- *TUBE, 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.*
- *URQUHART, D. D. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—11th Batt. *Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)*.
- *VAN CUTSEM, E. C. L. (1883), Capt.—2nd Batt. *King's Royal Rifle Corps*; **wounded** (Feb. 8th, '15).
- *VAUGHAN, C. J. (1892), Major.—*R.E. (Monmouth)*.
- *VERDON, F. R. (1890), 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. *Manchester Regt.*
- VERITY, A. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. *King's (Liverpool 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.*, att'd. 2nd Batt. *Australian Imperial Force*; **wounded** (May 15th, '15)
- *WALMESLEY-COTHAM, J. (1892), Capt.—5th Batt. *Manchester Regt.*
- *WALMESLEY, H. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—37th *Dogras*.
- *WALMESLEY, O. N. (1907), Flight Lieut.—*R.N.A.S.*
- WALTON, E. (1891), The Rev., S.J., *Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class*; 16, Albert Road, Cosham, Hants.
- *WALTON, J. C. (1883), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
- Walton, P. (1892).—*Singapore Volunteer Artillery*; **killed** (Feb. 19th, '15).
- 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.*; **accidentally killed** (Feb. 19th, '15).
- WATERTON, J. E. (1913), 2nd Lieut.—5th Batt. *Bedfordshire Regt.*
- *WATT, P. B. (1886), Staff-Sergt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- *WATTS, R. J. (1889), Lieut.—*Worcestershire Yeomanry*.
- *WELD, E. J. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*; **died of wounds** (Sept. 27th, '15).
- WELD, F. J. (1881).—*Malay States Volunteer Rifles*.

- WELD, G. J. (1893), Lieut.—*Unattached List T.F.*
- *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.
- WELDON, L. F. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- *WHITE, E. E. (1892), Capt.—*1st Batt. Northamptonshire Regt.*; **killed** (Sept. 20th. '14).
- WHITE, J. J. (1874), Capt. (*late Shropshire L.I.*)
—*Remount Service.*
- *WHYTE, G. T. (1878), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- *WHYTE, J. F. (1874), Lieut.-Col.—*Indian Army.*
- *WHYTE, M. I. (1900), Lieut.—*129th Houtizer Brigade, R.F.A.*
- *WHYTE, T. A. (1887), Major.—*R.G.A.*
- *WHYTE, W. H. (1891), Major.—*6th (Service) Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers*; **wounded** (Aug. 18th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Dec. 11th, '15).
- WIGZELL, H. (1907).—*1st (Public Schools') Batt. Royal Fusiliers.*
- WILLIAMS, G. (1914).—*Inns of Court O.T.C.*
- WILLIAMS, G. A. S. (1885), Major.—*4th Batt. S. Staffordshire Regt.*
- *WILDSMITH, L. C. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*12th County of London Battalion (The Rangers)*; **killed** (March 2nd, '15).
- *WILSON, L. S. (1908).—*5th Batt. Royal Scots.*
- *WITHALL, B. P. P. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*15th (Service) Batt. Royal Fusiliers.*
- WITHALL, J. J. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—*6th Batt. Royal Fusiliers.*
- WITHNELL, G. L. (1897).—*H.A.C.*
- WOODROFFE, A. J. (1881), Lieut.-Colonel.—*No. 5 Bridging Train, R.E.*
- *WORSLEY N. (1898) Sergt.—*R.E.*; **wounded** (Sept. 25th, '14).
- WORTHINGTON, B. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*Yorkshire Dragoons Yeomanry.*
- *YONGE W. H. N. (1895) Lieut.-Commander.—*H.M.S. Zelandia*; **Commended for Service** (March 14th '16).
- YOURELL, J. R. (1897), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*

The following very inadequate list of O.S. serving in the Allied Armies is published in the hope of obtaining a fuller list:—

- ADDES, J. (1913).—*French Army.*
- *AUBREY, G. V. A. (1896), Capt.—*French Army.*
- *BONNEVIE, R. (1908).—*Aviation Militaire Belge.*
- *CARBONEL, A. J. (1902).—*French Army.*
- DE CROMBRUGGHE DE LOORINGHE, Baron A. (1915).
—*Belgian Army.*
- *DE MUN, Comte A. (1887).—*French Army.*
- *DESPRETZ, R. (1914).—*Belgian Army.*
- DU BOURG DE BOZAS, E. (1912).—*French Army.*
- DUCORNET, P. (1914).—*French Army.*
- FRANCK, J. F. (1911).—*2e Regt. d'Artillerie Lourde, French Army.*
- MELLERIO, B. (1905).—*French Army, 46th Inf. Regt.*
- *MON ROE, D. L. (1901), Capt.—*159 Regt., French Army.*
- *MULATIER, J. (1908).—*French Army.*
- *PASTRE, G. (1910).—*7th Dragoons, French Army.*
- RECIPON, G. (1913).—*French Army.*

SOME O.S. PROMOTIONS.

- Lieut. W. H. N. YONGE *R.N.* to be Lieut.-Commander (April 1st).
- Major R. S. TEMPEST to be Lieut.-Colonel (Feb. 18th)
- Capt. G. F. CALLAGHAN to be Officer of a Coy. of Gentleman Cadets, *R.M.C.* (March 6th).
- Lieut. K. R. O'BRIEN to be Captain (Aug)
- Lieut. B. J. TOLHURST to be Captain (Jan. 25th).
- Lieut. G. W. B. TARLETON to be Captain (Oct. 16th).
- 2nd Lieut. J. B. EYRE to be Lieut. (Jan. 30th).
- Lieut.-Col. H. J. ROCHE *C.B.* to be Colonel (Feb. 17th).
- Major D. F. MACCARTHY MORROGH to be Lieut.-Col.
- Lieut. F. B. BARKER to be Capt. (Feb. 14th to 21st).
- Capt. E. STAPLETON-BRETHERTON to be Adjutant (Feb. 23rd).

Stop Press Additions.

- *MOLYNEUX, G. (1884), Colonel.—*Durban L.I.*
- COEN, L. (1914).—*Belgian Army.*

Roll of Honour.

KILLED.

LIEUT. A. C. MONTAGU, R.N.	LIEUT. C. D. W. ROOKE.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. A. KENNA, <i>V.C.</i> , D.S.O.	LIEUT. G. ARCHER-SHEE.
MAJOR C. H. B. JARRETT.	LIEUT. K. E. O'DUFFY.
MAJOR H. J. J. L. MONTEITH.	LIEUT. E. L. W. LEAKE.
MAJOR A. L. BICKFORD C.I.E.	LIEUT. E. McGUIRE.
MAJOR C. B. LUMSDEN.	LIEUT. H. J. BURKE.
CAPT. T. CREAN.	LIEUT. F. T. HAY.
CAPT. E. E. WHITE.	2ND LIEUT. T. J. CLANCEY.
CAPT. L. CREAGH.	2ND LIEUT. C. J. O'CONOR-MALLINS.
CAPT. H. C. H. O'BRIEN.	2ND LIEUT. L. C. WILDSMITH.
CAPT. H. A. J. ROCHE.	2ND LIEUT. W. A. J. DAVIS.
CAPT. J. F. A. KANE.	2ND LIEUT. M. O'C. CUFFEY.
CAPT. L. W. CORBALLY.	2ND LIEUT. H. J. LYNCH.
CAPT. H. DE PENTHENY-O'KELLY.	2ND LIEUT. J. D. LAVELLE.
CAPT. H. M. FINEGAN.	2ND LIEUT. C. A. P. TAUNTON.
CAPT. A. V. JARRETT, D.S.O.	2ND LIEUT. E. J. WELD.
CAPT. J. A. LIDDELL, <i>V.C.</i>	2ND LIEUT. R. P. W. GETHIN.
CAPT. H. J. DE TRAFFORD.	2ND LIEUT. W. F. J. CLIFFORD.
CAPT. C. J. BAMFORD.	2ND LIEUT. J. MAXWELL-STUART.
CAPT. F. R. E. SAVORY.	2ND LIEUT. R. A. J. GWYN.
CAPT. V. C. BLAKE.	SERGT. R. H. KANE.
LIEUT. M. J. DEASE, <i>V.C.</i>	W. J. BELLASIS.
LIEUT. E. J. CORMAC-WALSHE.	P. WALTON.
LIEUT. R. P. D. NOLAN.	D. A. QUIN.
LIEUT. D. T. F. FITZPATRICK.	J. E. QUIN.
LIEUT. G. E. A. PARKER.	W. HAY.
LIEUT. A. F. O. DOBSON.	

MISSING.

FLIGHT SUB.-LIEUT. T. J. SPENCER.
CAPT. T. C. DE TRAFFORD (Wounded).
LIEUT. C. B. GIBBONS (Wounded).
LIEUT. W. ST. J. COVENTRY (Wounded).
2nd LIEUT. A. G. R. J. SMITH-SLIGO (Wounded).
N. T. E. SOMERS.

WOUNDED.

LIEUT. T. Y. DOBSON, R.N.V.R. (Prisoner of War).
MAJOR-GENERAL E. S. BULFIN, C.B. C.V.O.,
LIEUT.-COL. G. H. SWINDELLS.
MAJOR H. G. SIDNEY.
MAJOR G. W. KENNY.
MAJOR E. L. CARUS.
MAJOR H. M. L. MANSFIELD.
MAJOR C. A. J. S. LANGDALE.
MAJOR P. A. MELDON.
MAJOR F. P. C. KEILY.
MAJOR J. B. MELDON.
CAPT. R. P. BUTLER.
CAPT. E. L. MANSFIELD.
CAPT. J. P. W. FORD.
CAPT. H. JUMP (Prisoner of War)
CAPT. G. F. CALLAGHAN.
CAPT. E. C. L. VAN CUTSEM.
CAPT. J. N. GILBEY.
CAPT. A. F. V. JARRETT.
CAPT. J. H. C. COULSTON (Prisoner of War).
CAPT. T. F. O'MALLEY (Prisoner of War).
CAPT. J. H. DE M. H. KNIGHT.
CAPT. H. J. F. WALLIS.
CAPT. F. X. RUSSELL.
CAPT. W. N. TEMPEST.
CAPT. W. H. WHYTE.
CAPT. R. C. J. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE.
CAPT. P. G. J. MOSTYN.
CAPT. E. K. CAMERON (Prisoner of War).
CAPT. W. W. MELDON.
CAPT. C. E. RYAN.
CAPT. R. G. L. COX.
CAPT. P. F. HARRISON.
CAPT. G. W. B. TARLETON.
LIEUT. R. MACGRATH.
LIEUT. T. D. MURRAY.

LIEUT. T. B. TRAPPES-LOMAX.
LIEUT. V. A. P. HASKETT-SMITH.
LIEUT. H. J. F. MAXWELL-SCOTT (Gassed).
LIEUT. W. I. G. FARREN.
LIEUT. A. A. FILOSE.
LIEUT. G. L. M. McELLIGOTT.
LIEUT. W. F. MacCARTHY-O'LEARY
LIEUT. C. B. CRAWFORD.
LIEUT. P. DAVIS (Gassed).
LIEUT. R. CANNON.
2nd LIEUT. J. B. EYRE.
2nd LIEUT. S. B. LAWRENCE.
2nd LIEUT. B. J. MOORE.
2nd LIEUT. K. V. RYAN.
2nd LIEUT. A. J. DE L. CHOPIN
2nd LIEUT. C. C. CASELLA.
2nd LIEUT. G. McKAY.
2nd LIEUT. W. J. MAGNIER.
2nd LIEUT. E. J. BAMFORD.
2nd LIEUT. H. A. BELLAIRS.
2nd LIEUT. A. J. J. GWYN.
2nd LIEUT. O. W. LATHAM.
2nd LIEUT. C. F. HOLTOM.
2nd LIEUT. J. J. O'HEA.
SERGT. N. WORSLEY.
E. O. RYAN.
T. G. BLOOMFIELD.
F. J. JODRELL.
P. N. SANCHEZ.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

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

SUMMARY.

Serving in the Forces	..	..	..	..	690
Killed	..	..	..	..	53
Missing	..	..	..	..	6
Wounded	..	..	..	..	65
Prisoners of War	..	..	..	..	8
Honours	..	..	..	..	24
Mentions in Dispatches	..	..	..	..	50

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

Extracts from letters from Lieut. Herman Walmesley (1900), 37th Dogras, who has been with the Indian Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia since the beginning of their campaign. His earlier letters describe travelling in open boats up river, and then some hot marching over the sands :—

Xmas Day, 1915.

It is the strangest Christmas Day I have spent, living in camp in Mesopotamia. It is very cold indeed at night—much colder than I have ever felt since I left England, and then hot during the day. When one starts marching in the morning one is half frozen in spite of very thick clothes ; a couple of hours later the heat has become intense, and, of course, there is no opportunity of changing anything. To-day, for the first time in three weeks, I have changed my clothes. In our letters we are allowed to say nothing about troops or the places we occupy.

January 10th, 1916.

We have just finished four days' heavy fighting, and I have not been touched. Our men did very well indeed, and I do not think any British troops would have done better.*

*In an article in *The Times* for March 30th, on "The Dogra as a fighting man," by Edmund Candler, the writer refers to this very fight, and his account amply bears out the statements in this letter. The Dogra is a Rajput (from the hills of Kashmir), a military caste whose rules do not allow them to perform servile work, and consequently each Dogra, however poor, must keep a servant. The military profession is the only occupation open to a self-respecting Dogra. So eager are they to join the Army that only a proportion of the picked men of the clan can be admitted, and the rest pine for their turn on the long waiting list. The Dogra is a dandy, most particular over his dress and toilet, especially in the adjustment of the special fold on the front of his puggaree, or turban, which is peculiar to this clan. Even in action they may be seen rearranging this fold when it has gone awry in the heat of combat.—Ed.

We were thanked by the General this morning. This war is the most awful thing imaginable. The wounded after a battle are a terrible sight. I have

grown a beard now, and look more like an Indian officer.

January 18th, 1916.

We have been in action since January 1st, and have not had any clothes off since then. It is cold and has been raining nearly all this month, and we are all soaking wet and chilled to the bone.

February 21st, 1916.

I suppose you will have seen from the papers that we have had a lot more heavy fighting. There has been a lull in the operations lately, so we are resting.

I was very lucky and was not hit in any of the fierce engagements ; how I escaped I do not know.

The hot weather will be starting before long. I am not looking forward to it. It is much hotter here than anywhere I have been in India. This is a ghastly country—not a tree or a blade of grass.

February 24th, 1916.

I am going back to the trenches to-night, but have had a long rest and shall be pleased to be back there again. The winter is nearly over here now. There is still snow on the mountains, but that stays until April or May.

February 19th, 1916.

We were all disturbed to-day by messengers galloping in from all round to report three regiments of Turkish cavalry advancing rapidly on our front. Great excitement ! The aeroplanes reported quantities of them besides those south of Kut. When our troops rode out to meet them the "Turkish cavalry" suddenly spread wings and flew away into the marsh. They were storks !—3,000 of them. The "mirage" had made them look like mounted men.

Extracts from letters from a O.S. Catholic Chaplain:

FIELD AMBULANCE, B.E.F.,

FRANCE.

We had gone back from the fighting line some two weeks ago, and we were hoping for another

month of peace and rest. However, as there is no peace for the wicked, orders suddenly came that we were to pack and get on the march once more. Forthwith there was confusion and depression—more of the latter than the former—and the reason for this was that we had comfortable billets; and, as far as we could see, an open field was the best that the authorities could promise us. The great motto out here, however, is—if they won't look after you to look after yourself, and resist all intruders to the bitter end. So we sent on an advance guard to see what could be done in the way of billets. An Ambulance consists of some 250 officers, N.C.O.'s and men. In addition there will be anything from one to eighty invalids. There is a large Hospice here, and a move was made to secure this. "Impossible," was the answer on every side. At length, by cajolery, persuasion, and refusing to be ejected when we had persuaded them to let us have just a look round, a wing of the Hospice was secured for the patients and men, and they are well and comfortably housed as billets go in these parts. The Brigade marched out about *en masse*, in fact the Division is about 20,000 strong. It was an awful crawl. We had about 14 miles to do, and we started out at 10 a.m., and got in about 3-30 p.m. Between 7-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. there was nothing, solid or liquid, to refresh the inner man. The day was fairly wet and we were none too cheerful. We were cheered up half-way on our journey by the news that decent billets had been secured. We moved out on a Saturday, which, I need hardly say, was most inconvenient from my point of view. It was not easy to see at first how I was to trace my regiments, etc., with a view to devotions on the following morning. We were not sure, in fact, if we were not going to move on early next morning, and I need hardly point out that with messages pouring over the wires they are not too anxious to be loaded with notices about the hours of service on the following morning. I got them out, however. Fortunately the times for service seem to be almost all the same in the churches round about, so that made my task easier. I attended those I could, and sent the others to church in their own neighbourhood. If these latter attended in as large force as in my church everything was satis-

factory. Our village has about 500 inhabitants. The wonderful thing about France is the excellence of their churches. This church has some splendid oak panelling all round the aisle, oak confessionals and pulpit, all beautifully carved. I met Fr. Evans, S.J., the other day. He showed me his cathedral in a convent near by. He asked the Nuns to show us the damage done by a shell a few days before. It came right through the front window, then pierced the opposite wall, went across a staircase and dropped in the kitchen, making a hole in the floor. Fortunately it did not explode. A large church in this neighbourhood is absolutely in ruins, but, as has so often happened, the great crucifix on one of the walls outside remained undamaged. Near by the church is a military cemetery, and there I found the grave of Capt. H. de P. O'Kelly. He is buried near the two brothers Grenfell, one of whom gained the V.C. Capt. O'Kelly's grave has a clearly discernible and substantial cross, which should last for some time, if it escapes the shells.

Extracts from a letter from an O.S. Officer in Tibet.

February 4th, 1916.

To-day is the Tibetan New Year, which, as far as I am concerned, means a most amazing distribution of small change and an unending din from morning till night. Not even a most violent dust storm, which has been raging since mid-day, can discourage the Tibetans from singing and dancing. So I have given up any idea of work, and am placidly waiting for the time when I can burn the midnight oil in peace. I had a dapper little Japanese gentleman to lunch to-day—the Rev. B. Aoki—once of Kyoto, but for the last three years of Lhasa, where he has been studying the laws of Budha and the language of Tibet and many other things besides. He has a certificate from the Dalai Lama that he is full of wisdom, and I expect he is! Despite his long stay at Lhasa his European clothes were much superior to mine, and he had a starched shirt and collar, such as I have not seen for many moons. But then, I am not an orderly minded native of Japan.

Tibet has been having earthquakes further up, but G—— has escaped so far. A good thing, too,

for a quiver of the "big fish" would assuredly send this Post tumbling about my ears. Having written that I beg leave to explain that in the big lake there swims a big fish which supports the flat earth on its back. Earthquakes are the result of a most reasonable desire on the fish's part to ease the burden by shifting it ever so slightly. There are eight mountains and eight rivers, and in the centre the biggest mountain of all! Some day, when my hands and heart are warm and my brain has sloughed its mouldy wrapping, I will expand the theory to the foolish men of the West!

Extract from a letter from 2nd Lieut. ROBIN TUKE (1912):

8th Batt. The Buffs, B.E.F.,

March 12th, 1916.

I am sending you what I consider to be rather an interesting trophy, as it undoubtedly saved my life. It is a magazine of a Lewis machine gun, of which we have four in the battalion. I am the Lewis machine gun officer.

Here is an account of the incident: I had just placed the magazine on the gun and aimed the gun at the Bosche trenches, firing over the top of the parapet. Dusk was setting in at the time. I pulled the trigger, and immediately a large flash came out of the magazine and the gun stopped. I attempted to pull back the cocking handle (the handle on the side of the gun by means of which the gun is cocked ready to fire), but it would not come back, so I took off the magazine, thinking it was dented, and put on another. After firing several magazines at the Bosches I got down and went away. The next morning my sergeant, while overhauling the magazines, discovered the one that I took off as damaged with a large bullet hole in the side and one round detonated. Evidently just as I fired a Bosche had also fired at me, and hit the magazine. The detonated round made the flash. I enclose the round that was detonated and the one which was next to it.

At present we are in a very quiet part of the line (or so we consider it, although fellows who have been

further south consider it rather unpleasant). Before we came here we were in the worst part of the whole line and got shelled all day. This seems like heaven after it.

The other day I met Fr. Doyle, who is Chaplain to the *Leinster Regiment*, in a cellar of a ruined house not a hundred miles outside Ypres. He also came up here and had tea with us a few days ago.

I hope Stonyhurst is doing well. I often wish I was back there again.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Major ARTHUR LOUIS BICKFORD,
C.I.E.

56th Punjabis.

Born 1870.

O.S. 1883.

Died on March 8th of wounds received in action in Mesopotamia.

The Times for March 3rd contains the following notice of Major Bickford:

FALLEN OFFICERS.

"Major Arthur Louis Bickford, C.I.E., 56th Rifles, F.F., died on March 8th of wounds received in Mesopotamia. Born in October, 1870, he was the second son of Admiral A. K. Bickford, C.M.G., and the late Mrs. Bickford, of The Grange, Uckfield, and was educated at Stonyhurst. He received his first appointment in the *Royal West Surrey Regt.* in 1892 and in the following year joined the Indian Staff Corps. He was promoted captain in the Indian Army in 1901 and major in 1910. He served in the Tirah Expedition, 1897—8, and was awarded the medal with two clasps, and in 1906 commanded a detachment of the *Khyber Rifles*, who captured a raiding gang in the Kajuri Plain, North-West Frontier of India, for which he received the thanks of the Government of India. He was in command of the *Khyber Rifles* in the Bazaar Valley Expedition, 1908, and for his services, which were mentioned in dispatches, he was promoted major by brevet and awarded the medal with clasp. From

1910 to 1913 he was commandant of the *Khyber Rifles*, and in August, 1914, was appointed D.A.A.G., 1st (Peshawar) Division. He was created a C.I.E. in 1911."

"Louis" Bickford, as he was known at Stonyhurst, came to the College in 1883 with his elder brother Andrew. He was just the right sort of British schoolboy, merry, active, and as hard as nails. His good-natured and buoyant disposition made him many friends among his school mates, who were very sorry to lose him when he left us, before completing his college course, in order to take up special preparation for the Army entrance exam. The goal of his ambition was the Indian Army, in which he obtained a commission from the *West Surrey Regiment* in 1892. From that year till the outbreak of the present war he had led the strenuous life of a soldier on the N.W. Frontier of India.

How well this career suited him might be gathered from his appearance when he revisited Stonyhurst seven years ago. He surprised all his old friends who had not seen him since his school-days by his youthful active mein and superabundant vitality. The bracing air of the Afghan frontier and the physical and mental alertness bred of a life of continual border warfare against astute and treacherous frontier tribes had helped to make him what he was—a professional fighting man, who thoroughly knew and loved his business, and thrived on it withal. His descriptions of his share in numerous border raids and punitive expeditions, light-heartedly alluded to, as if they were so many sporting excursions, were characteristic of the fine spirit of our Indian frontiersmen. That he was considered a capable officer, well versed in all the moves of the game, is evidenced by the important commands held by him.

In 1898 he served through the Tirah campaign with his regiment, the 56th *Punjabis*. As major he commanded the *Khyber Rifles* at their headquarters at Jamrud—always a storm-centre when the border tribes are on the rove.

In the Bazaar Valley Expedition, 1908, he led this

same corps to victory with conspicuous success, and was mentioned in dispatches and promoted major. The *Khyber Rifles* are recruited from the toughest elements among the Afghan border thieves. Such men require a strong hand on the curb in peace and a bold leader in the field. A stern disciplinarian and a stark fighter, Bickford was a Sahib after their own heart, and his crew of half-tamed caterans worshipped him.

It was on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief" that a detachment of his Khyber men was selected in 1906 to deal with a particularly troublesome gang of Afridi marauders which had terrorised a portion of the N.W. frontier for some months and exhibited surprising resourcefulness, in eluding capture. The command of the detachment was entrusted to Major Bickford, and he was given a free hand in conducting his arrangements. With great skill and secrecy Bickford gathered his information and set a trap for the outlaws.

Ambushed when at rest in a jungle in the Kajuri Plain, the raiders were taken completely by surprise, and killed or captured to a man, after some very pretty hand to hand fighting, in which Bickford himself plied a bayonet and revolver and enjoyed himself hugely to the complete satisfaction of his admiring followers.

For this exploit he received the thanks of the Government of India.

On the occasion of his visit to Stonyhurst in 1909 the Editor of the *Stonyhurst Magazine* tried to extract from him a written description of the incident, but was put off with a promise that the account would be written later, when lapse of time should render such a description free from the imputation of boasting.

Meanwhile he sent to the Editor an interesting article describing a six weeks' sojourn in Kashmir in pursuit of big game, which appeared in the *Stonyhurst Magazine* for October, 1909, under the title "My First Snow Leopard."

In the Lascha Khel expedition Major Bickford was again in command of the *Khyber Rifles*, and was mentioned in dispatches.

In 1911 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire (C.I.E.)

When in 1914 his term of command of the *Khyber Rifles* was completed, he was immediately placed on the Divisional Staff of the Peshawar Division, receiving the important staff appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, a post which he held until the welcome orders came for him to proceed with his regiment to join the army of General Townshend in Mesopotamia. The heavy fighting and unparalleled hardships endured by this gallant army which has been contending for so long against superior Turkish forces is well known to all our readers. That Major Bickford's regiment, the 56th *Punjabis*, had a large share in all the fighting is only too clear from their heavy list of casualties.

The details of the action in which he was fatally wounded are not yet to hand. He fell shot through the lungs while leading a charge on the Turkish lines, and lingered on for some days; even his vigorous constitution succumbed to the effects of his wound, aggravated, probably, by unhealthy surroundings and the deficiency of medical supplies. His end came just at the very stage when the prospect of rapid promotion seemed to be opening out before him.

In him the Indian Army has lost a most promising officer, whose rise to high command was regarded as certain, and Stonyhurst has lost a very loyal alumnus, sincerely attached to his college and to the circle of old friends there, with whom he corresponded regularly.

His father, Admiral Bickford, and his brothers and sisters who survive him feel keenly the blow which has deprived them of an affectionate and devoted son and brother. We offer them our most sincere sympathy.

When communications have been re-established later with the beleaguered garrison of Kut we hope to receive fuller details of the services in his last campaign of this gallant officer who had won the sincere attachment of all who knew him.

An old friend writes of him: "There was a certain manly simplicity about his character which everyone liked.

His sense of duty was strong and clearly defined. For him, in the pithy formula of the Indian native soldier, 'a *hookum* (command) was a *hookum*,' whether the command came from his C.O. or his Church, and both were obeyed by him promptly, without talk or fuss.

'I was very keen on it, but the Padre said the Church would not allow it under those conditions, so, of course, I chucked it,' was his only allusion to a disappointment of a nature which sometimes sours men's lives. Though he felt it deeply, he made the sacrifice without any hesitation as a simple matter of religious duty."

We print below some extracts from his last letter to his father, Admiral Bickford, who has kindly placed it at our disposal.

CAMP, KUT,

February 25th, 1916.

I arrived in this place about a fortnight ago and have been in the trenches for the last week. Most nights we have been digging trenches towards the Turks' lines. The latter plug away a lot of ammunition but do very little damage considering. They have treated us to two violent bombardments since I have been here, but the damage caused is nil. I hope the luck will continue. Our guns "strafe" them a bit, and I believe have got into them effectually. Things are normal here at present. They say the Turks are glancing back-towards their rear. The Russian operations and the landing at Beyrut should make them anxious about their communications. We are visited daily by an enemy Taube from Kut. The day before yesterday the swine dropped a bomb in one of our camps, killing two or three camp followers.

I met Fr. Peal, a Jesuit, last week. He is chaplain to the *Connaught Rangers*, and has been with them in France—a very nice man. I went to Confession and Holy Communion then. There is a dispensation now that one is not bound to be fasting in order to receive Holy Communion."

Major CARLOS LUMSDEN,*18th Battalion (4th Glasgow) Highland Light Infantry.**Born, 1878.**O.S., 1896.**Died from exposure in the trenches in France on
March 8th, 1916.*

Carlos Lumsden came to Stonyhurst into Philosophy in 1896, after completing the school course at Beaumont.

During the two years he spent with us at Stonyhurst his energetic, vivacious temperament made him a leading spirit among the Philosophers, with whom he was very popular. Conversation never languished in his company, and he was always the life of any group he joined at recreation. His habitual gaiety was infectious, and he dearly loved a discussion.

The Philosophers' Debating Club owed much to his enthusiastic support, and he was easily the best debater in it.

His talents in this line stood him in good stead when he was called to the Bar some years later in 1902. He practised for some years with success on the Eastern Circuit, making his home at Norwich, where he was universally liked and respected. He held the office of City Sheriff of Norwich from 1905—1906.

In 1902 he married Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Edward Fitzgerald, of Castlemain, Victoria, and niece of Sir Gerald Fitzgerald.

On the outbreak of the South African War he enlisted as a private in *Roberts' Horse*, and served in this corps as a trooper until the conclusion of the war.

In this campaign he took part in much of the fighting, winning the medal, with clasps for Kimberley, Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, and Diamond Hill. His services, which were highly appreciated by his commanding officers, would have been rewarded with a commission but for a defect in his eyesight.

Of late years, after his retirement from practice at the Bar, he had devoted his considerable talents and literary abilities to historical studies, an outcome

of which was his book, *The Dawn of Modern England*, published in 1910, which received high praise from competent judges.

At the beginning of the present war, in August, 1914, at the age of 38, though married and the father of two children, he enlisted as a private—a fine example of patriotism. But a man of his abilities, war service, and social position could not long be left in the ranks, and he was gazetted to a commission in the *10th Norfolk Regiment* in the following October, being promoted Captain on December 10th, 1914. In September, 1915, he transferred to the *18th Batt. Highland Light Infantry*, and in January, 1916, he was promoted Major on the field.

The news of his death came as a great shock, as in his last letter, dated February 1st, he wrote in good spirits, and said he was well, but mentioned that probably he would not be able to write again for about ten days, as they were again "going at it." In a previous letter he wrote: "Here the shells are falling all round one; it is simply hell on earth; I had no idea of what it was. God only knows if I shall ever see home again; I doubt it very much; yet I have done my duty, and will do it to the end. I go to Confession and Communion very often. Send me a small strong Rosary."

Ten days after the date of his last letter came the wire from his Colonel to his parents. "Regret to inform you that your son, Major C. B. Lumsden, died on Tuesday, the 7th, of syncope, brought on by exposure and fatigue."

A similar wire from the War Office was received by his wife the same day. Both his wife and mother have just received letters from his Colonel in answer to wires asking for particulars. We print one of these below.

B.E.F., March 17th, 1916.

I received your wire while in the trenches, and since then have not had a moment to write till now. Your son's death was a great blow to me, as he was doing splendidly, and was a most popular and hard working officer. He came out of the trenches on Tuesday morning, the 7th, and moved into rest billets. He was cheerful, as usual, but very natur-



Photo by]

[Miell & Miell, Bath.

MAJOR CARLOS LUMSDEN,

18th Batt. (4th Glasgow) Highland Light Infantry.

Born 1878. O.S. 1896.

**Died of exposure and fatigue in the trenches in France on March 1st,
1916.**

ally a little tired and played out after 48 hours of trench duty. As soon as he had settled his company down in their billets he had a good lunch and then said he would lie down and rest till tea time. This was the last anyone saw of him alive. At 5-30, as he had not come down to tea, his second in command went to his room and found him on his bed dead. The doctors stated on examination that he died of syncope, due entirely to exposure and fatigue. His funeral took place on Friday, the 10th, and he was buried in the Cemetery near here. His death has been a great blow to me and a great loss to the Battalion and his Company. He was most popular and a very keen officer. I wish to convey to you, your husband and family, on behalf of the whole Battalion, our deepest sympathy in this great sorrow and loss.

How grieved his old friends at Norwich were at the news of his death is evidenced by the extract which we print below from the *Eastern Daily Press*, March 22nd, 1916 :

"A meeting of the Norwich City Council was held on Tuesday, in the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding. The Lord Mayor, at the opening of the Council drew attention to the death of Major Carlos Lumsden, which recently took place at the front, and observed that as that gentleman once held the responsible position of Sheriff of the City of Norwich, and was for a time a member of the Council, it was only fitting that a resolution of sympathy should be sent to the family. He moved accordingly.—Mr. Fred Henderson said that it was with a deep feeling of personal grief that he seconded the Lord Mayor's proposal. It was his good fortune that the acquaintance begun with Mr. Lumsden in connexion with his Shrievalty, and with the work of the Council had ripened up to the end into a close intimacy of friendship, which would always remain one of his treasured remembrances. They all knew Mr. Lumsden's zeal in his work, while he was in Norwich, how much in earnest he was, and how deeply his mind and spirit were engaged in everything he undertook. But there were qualities in Mr. Lumsden which Norwich had not fully appreciated. He had the qualities of genius, and perhaps, like most young men of genius, he had some of the exuberances of that temperament. But he (Mr. Henderson) should have confidently predicted fame and recognition for him had he lived. His historical work was of very great promise, and his book, 'The Dawn of Modern England,' won

for him the high appreciation of scholars who could speak with authority of such work. The Council would, perhaps, be interested to know that one of the last things Major Lumsden did before leaving on service for the front was to commit to his (Mr. Henderson's) charge the manuscript of a further work ; and he hoped to see it through publication as a trust from their dead friend. Death was always sad, even for those who could look back upon completed tasks ; but it was tragical when younger men of great gifts died with their possible work undone. He seconded the motion, which was carried by the members up-standing."

From the *Eastern Daily Press*, March 23rd, 1916 :

THE LATE CARLOS LUMSDEN.

To the Editor.

"DEAR SIR,—With reference to the lamented death of Mr. Lumsden, who served the office of Sheriff of this City in 1905, am I not right in thinking that he is the first on our long roll of Mayors and Sheriffs who has given his life in the battle-field for England ? Captain F. G. Chamberlain, who was his successor as Sheriff in 1907 luckily escaped in the Boer War. I think it would be only right if some memorial, such as a stained glass window in the Guildhall, should commemorate the interesting episode in local history.

Yours, etc.,

WALTER RYE."

Major Lumsden was the younger son of Mr. Hugh Gordon Lumsden, of Anchindoir and Clova, and Mrs. Lumsden, whose brother, Father Pedro Gordon, S.J., died while Rector of Stonyhurst.

His elder brother, Hugh Lumsden, was also at one time a Philosopher at Stonyhurst.

Major Lumsden leaves a wife and two children. He was always devotedly attached to his family, to whom his loss has been a cruel blow. We offer them our most sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Since writing the above we have received the sad news of the death, at Bath, on March 10th, of Major Lumsden's father, Mr. Hugh Gordon Lumsden, of Clova. He was deeply attached to his son, Carlos. Grief at his death had a large share in breaking down his delicate constitution and hasten-

ing his end. To his widow, Mrs. Lumsden, who has seen herself deprived within so short a space of both a son and a husband, we renew our tribute of profound sympathy.

Capt FRANCIS SAVORY (1905).

The following letter supplies some details of the last moments of Capt. Savory. In our notice of him in the February number of the *Stonyhurst Magazine* we were unable to provide any account from one who had been with him up to the end.

He died of his wounds on board the transport *Massilia*, to the Captain of which we are indebted for this letter.

Copy of his letter :

"Your letter of January 27th has been forwarded to me here in Canada. I was in command of the *Massilia* when your son, Capt. Savory, was brought on board at Suvla Bay, and was with him most of the time until his death. I regret extremely, as I did at the time, that we had no R.C. Chaplain on board, and that he therefore did not receive the last rites of your Church.

I had the funeral ceremony performed, however, by one of my R.C. officers, and even *you* could not have wished for a more solemn, impressive, and touching ceremony than the simple service at sea in the presence of the officers and sisters who, in the short time he was with us, had learned to love him. The boy was brought on board on December 3rd suffering from a compound fracture of the right femur. The heavy brass time-fuse of a Turkish shell had entered the thigh just above the knee, and, travelling up, had lodged near the hip joint. Gas gangrene had already set in, and the case was hopeless, but the missile was removed quickly and painlessly. He sank rapidly and passed away quietly a few hours later. At no time did he suffer any pain, as is frequently the case in gas gangrene, and was quite clear in his mind until almost the last. He was a dear boy, and our hearts bled for him and for his dear ones at home. He was brave, bright and cheery all the time, and I can assure you that

all that loving care and tender sympathy could do for him was done. He had special nurses and orderlies all the time, and although we had seven hundred cases on board at the time. You can see how distinctly he impressed his personality upon us, as these particulars I give you from memory and without notes of the case. May God bless you in your sorrow and comfort you as He only can.

2nd Lieut. JOSEPH MAXWELL-STUART.

3rd Battalion Duke of Wellington's (W. Riding Regt.)

Born 1896.

O.S. 1908.

Killed in action in the trenches near the Ypres Comines Canal on March 2nd, 1916.

Joseph Maxwell-Stuart, the sad news of whose death in action has reached us lately, was one of the youngest of our officers lost in the present war. He was in his twentieth year, and had been serving for some six months in France when the engagement occurred in which he met his death, on March 2nd. He was killed instantaneously by a shell fragment which struck him in the head while his corps, the *3rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment* were moving out of the trenches on being relieved, after a heavy bombardment near the Ypres Comines Canal.

A letter from the Adjutant of his regiment printed below supplies some further details of his end :

9th Batt. Duke of Wellington's,

B.E.F., FRANCE.

March 3rd, 1916.

It is with the greatest regret that I have to tell you of your son's death. We had been in action for a long time and had had a really heavy bombardment, under which we had lost a lot of men, but had been relieved, and were moving out behind the line when he was killed. The Commanding Officer wishes me to express his deep sympathy for you and to say that he valued his services very highly indeed and feels his loss very keenly. I can only say that he had shown himself to be a brave and gallant officer

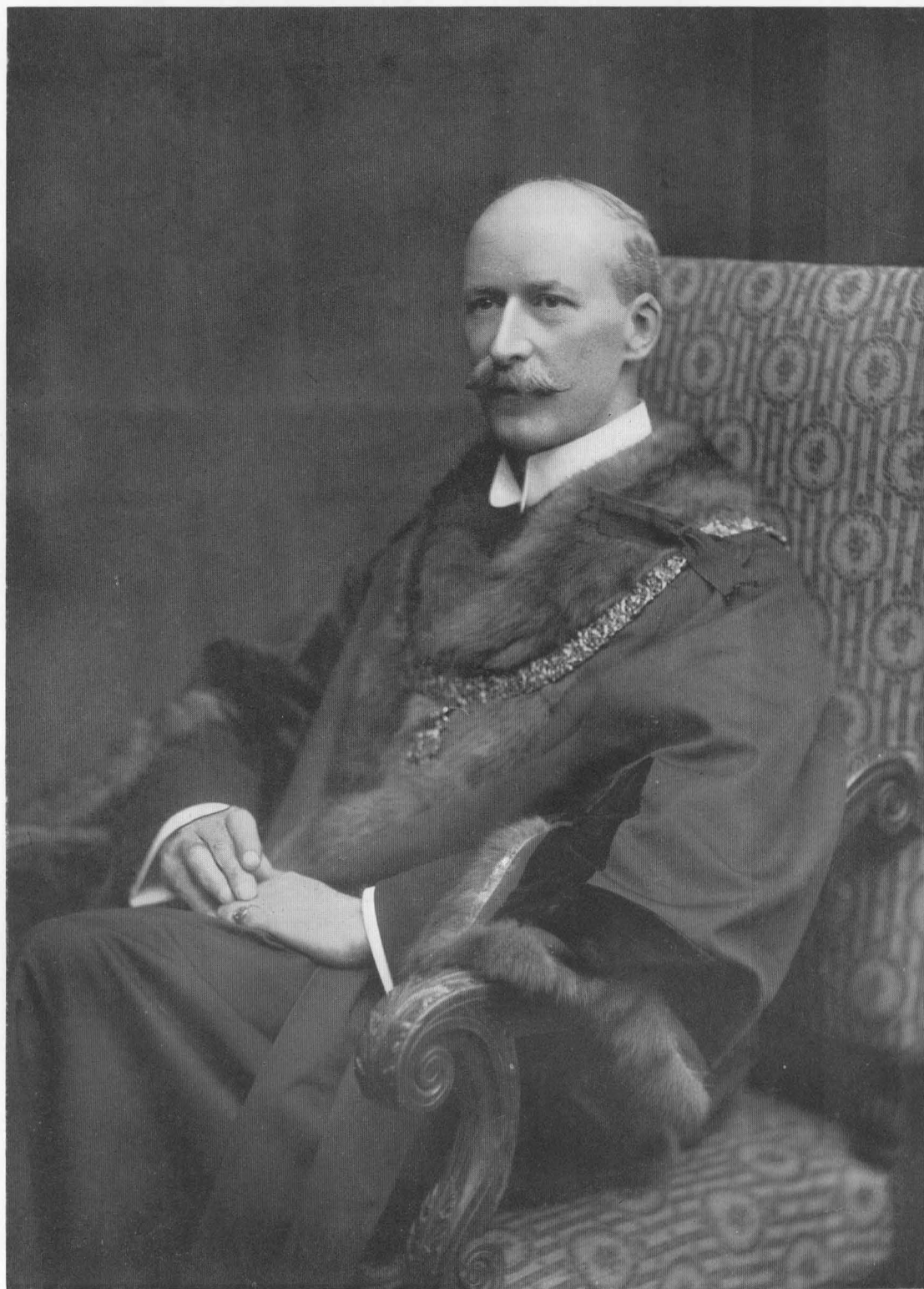


Photo. by Langfer Ltd.

MR. E. A. O'BRYEN (O.S. 1878)
(Mayor of Hampstead),
President of the Stonyhurst Association for 1916.

who has by his courage and cheerfulness endeared himself to every officer and man who served with him. His body has been brought down and will be given a proper burial, and I have arranged to have his grave marked with a little cross to keep his memory fresh in our minds. May I, as a brother officer and friend of his, express deep sympathy with you in your great loss.

From this letter and many other sources we learn that during his comparatively brief military career Lieut. Maxwell-Stuart had shown himself a capable and popular soldier who had won the respect and affection of his brother officers and men.

At school here, where he is very well remembered—having only left Stonyhurst in June, 1914—his amiable disposition had gained him the esteem of all. He entered Stonyhurst in 1908, joining the Class of Figures, and finishing his course in the Class of Rhetoric. He was in the service of the Midland Railway Company when the war broke out, and he joined the *3rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment* some months subsequently.

He was the son of Mr. Edmund Maxwell-Stuart, of Batworth Park, Arundel, and of the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Stuart. All his brothers are Stonyhurst boys. Four of them are serving in this war and two are still with us at Stonyhurst. To these and to his father and mother and the wide circle of relatives and friends who were so deservedly attached to him we offer our deep sympathy in their mourning for a gallant young soldier.

2nd Lieut. R. A. J. GWYN (1910).

3rd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.

The sad news of Roy Gwyn's death has just reached us as we are going to press. It took place on March 3rd. His death was due to wounds received in action somewhere in France.

He was struck in the back of the neck by a shell fragment, which penetrated so deeply as to injure the spinal column.

We have no time before publication for more than this brief announcement. A full notice will appear in our next issue, together with a portrait.

CURRENT EVENTS.

We draw the attention of our readers to a further increase which we have been reluctantly compelled to make in the annual subscription for the *Stonyhurst Magazine*. On account of a considerable rise in the price of paper, owing to a shortage of supply, due to war conditions, and also in view of the greater cost of production both for printing and engraving, it has been found necessary to raise the annual subscription for the Magazine from 4/6 to 5/6, until such time as normal conditions begin to reassert themselves.

Our subscribers will recognise, moreover, that since the war the Magazine has considerably increased in bulk. This is due to the extra printed matter and the greater number of illustrations it now contains—the latter a very expensive item. Both these sources of increased expenditure are the result of the wish, widely expressed by many, that we should produce a record worthy of the part played by Stonyhurst men in the Great War, and we feel sure that in carrying this out our readers will cordially support us.

We are glad to hear that Mr. E. A. O'Bryen has been kind enough to accept the post of President of the Stonyhurst Association for 1916. Considering the claims made upon his time by his private work, and still more by his public functions as Mayor of Hampstead, an office to which he has been re-elected this year, his acceptance of the Presidency of our Association is a very special mark of his attachment to his Alma Mater.

Mr. O'Bryen needs no introduction to our readers, who will have read in our December number how this popular and energetic Mayor has been adding to his civic activities the patriotic work of raising from his borough several batteries of heavy artillery for the new armies. Having completed the formation of the 183rd (*Hampstead*) *Howitzer Brigade, R.F.A.*, and handed it over to the War Office, he is at present engaged in raising two heavy batteries of the *Royal Garrison Artillery*. More power to him!

The Shrovetide festivities this year included, as usual, a concert on the Sunday evening, March 5th, and a play on Shrove Tuesday, March 7th. Both were particularly successful and well received. The concert receives a detailed appreciation under the heading of Music Notes, and the play, "The Speckled Band," adapted from a story by Conan Doyle, is dealt with in an illuminating article by special correspondent on another page. It is accompanied by a group portrait of the cast, the work of our veteran photographic artist, the Rev. W. McKeon S.J., to whom the *Stonyhurst Magazine* has been indebted for many years past for the greater portion of its illustrations of local events and scenery.

To this issue our naval correspondent, Maurice Prendergast (1901), contributes another of his remarkable series of articles on the Naval War—articles which have been received with such well deserved appreciation by our readers. To illustrate it he has provided a fine photograph of "British battle-cruisers at sea, 1916." The photograph was taken recently, and has, in all probability, been unpublished hitherto. Only those who are acquainted with the extreme difficulty of obtaining up-to-date photographs of our fleet at the present time, and having obtained them, of extracting from the Naval censors the requisite permission for publication, will realise what was owing to Mr. Prendergast for the trouble he has taken to secure this illustration. In offering him our thanks we must take the opportunity of congratulating him on the substantial public recognition which his distinguished talents as a naval writer have recently gained for him. We have already mentioned his appointment as Editor of *The Naval Pocket Book*.

Shortly before his death, his friend, the well-known naval writer Fred T. Jane, had asked Mr. Prendergast to accept the joint editorship with him of *Jane's Fighting Ships* and the *Naval Annual*. We understand that he has accepted the Editorship of some of these publications, including the *Naval League Annual*.

Such appointments speak for themselves as to the position now occupied by Mr. Prendergast in the very front rank of our naval writers. Good wine needs no bush, and our readers who have appreciated the intrinsic worth of his articles in the *Stonyhurst Magazine* will require no new incentive to peruse them. It will, nevertheless, be a gratification to all of us to see his services at last publicly rated at something like their worth.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION — HIGHER LINE.

The general standard attained in this competition which was held after Benediction on Sunday, April 2nd, in the Academy Room, was remarkably good, and L. Smith deserves every congratulation on carrying off the first prize. The piece recited by Smith was "Rizpah," and there was a finish and excellence about his work which, to our mind, was lacking in that of the other competitors. The smallest details seemed to have been looked to, and the harmony between gesture and voice was notable. Perhaps his performance lacked depth and was too entirely decorative. However, not everyone considers this a fault.

On the other hand, F. van der Taelen, who took the second place, provided us with a contrast in his production of "The Dandy Fifth" (Gossaway). His performance was more realistic than decorative. He was not always heard distinctly, and was a little unequal.

Seuffert, who came in third, gave us a careful rendering of "Round the Bivouac Fire" (Cowan). He had the misfortune to come first on the programme—a most unenviable position!

The other two competitors, A. Isola and Liston, recited "Danny Deever" (Kipling), and "The Leper" (Willis) respectively. They did well to maintain the general good level of the competition. Isola's piece was too short and Liston's enunciation was at times at fault.

Trying things these public competitions! for the competitors, that is!

LOWER LINE COMPETITION.

The only candidate for the Elocution Prize among the Lower Line competitors whose claims were worthy of serious consideration was Edgar Harrison. For a boy of his years his performance was astonishingly good. Gifted with a pleasant sympathetic voice of considerable power and range, he used this natural advantage to the full. His gestures were finished and graceful and his voice modulated with effect. His piece, Tennyson's "Revenge," was well worth listening to. The only weakness noticeable, and that rarely, was an occasional indistinctness of enunciation.

Among the other speakers the candidate who came next in order of merit could not be regarded as a serious claimant—if for no other reason than that the piece delivered by him was comic in character, and as such unsuitable for this competition owing to its limited range of dramatic possibilities. Such as it was, however, the piece was well done and exhibited no little power of humorous delineation. As a comic actor Harold Gurrin promises well.

The performance of the remaining candidates may be dismissed as a very ordinary display of the lesson-by-heart type. But they knew their lessons perfectly and gave them out with a lung power which was beyond all praise.

We are all delighted to see that our old friend Major S. A. Pearse, late C.O. of the Stonyhurst O.T.C., has been gazetted to rank of Lieut.-Colonel, the commission dating from January 16th. He is now in command of his regiment, the 9th (S.B.) East Lancashires, at Salonika.

EXCHANGES.

Xaverian (Liverpool), Xaverian (Calcutta), St. Xavier's College Magazine (Bombay), Ignatian Record, Georgetown College Journal, Ushaw Magazine, Bæda, Sphinx, St. Joseph's College Magazine (Trichinopoly), King Edward VI. Grammar School Magazine, Yellow Dragon, Glasgow Observer, Month, Ampleforth Journal, Rossallian, Beaumont Review, Mountaineer, Edmundian, Boston College Stylus, Fordham Monthly, Radleian, Elizabethan.

HODDER NOTES.

On February 2nd Fr. Sexton invited some priests from the Seminary to come to the Preparatory Concert. We had already had the entertainment when Fr. Cassidy was alive, but it was all much nicer this time. Some boys had the flags and sashes of the Allies, and everything looked very gay with plants and flowers and carpets all about the room. I think that most people liked "Cock Robin" the best; it is a new tune, which is very pretty, and the boys did the action really well. We always like Miss O'Kelly's concerts because she teaches the boys to sing so clearly. Very often you can't tell what people are singing about, and it spoils half the fun.

Paul Kassapian has been the only First Communicant this term. He made his First Communion on the Feast of Our Lady of Lourdes. After breakfast we had a raffle for a lot of games and things. Each boy got two tickets free, so it was very nice. In the evening Fr. King gave us a lecture on Lourdes. He had some beautiful coloured slides. Night prayers were at the statue, only Our Lady of Lourdes was there instead of the ordinary statue, and we all got a little drink of Lourdes water before going to bed. It was a lovely day. We never knew what was going to happen next.

On the Good Breakfast morning the man with the cart forgot to bring the things, so we had a good tea instead. It was much nicer, and we hope he will forget next term.

The other day we had a 10-up billiard tournament. Fr. King said that flukes counted, so one boy fluked a tenner. Parker won on the first board and Willie Gordon on the second.

Charles d'Orleans brought back a lovely gramophone. We had one before. Fr. Cassidy tried to sell it, but no one would buy it; the horn was made of tin and used to drop off. Charles' is the same kind that they use in the trenches and we have had some splendid concerts.

The other day the Government said that we were to cover up all our lights. It was great fun. We cut out shades for the Study Place and hung up little banners in the schoolrooms and playroom. Nobody knew how to cover up the big refectory windows until someone thought of the side screens from the stage ; these just fit and at supper the refectory looks like a garden with the trees planted upside down.

James told us the other day at baths that there was only enough petrol for two more days' gas. When we were wondering what would happen a man came along and made a big hole in the yard and found some gas. It is much better than the other kind for there are no mantles to break, but it sometimes smells.

On Shrove Tuesday morning we had a paper chase. O'Mara and Fletcher were the hares ; Mr. Belton went with them but no one was allowed to catch him. They laid some very good false tracks, but we found them all out. Richard brought all the cakes for the lemonade and made the refectory look very pretty. We didn't do much after dinner. In the evening we had grand fun. First there were fish ponds in the schoolroom. You had to fish with a rod for a parcel. Frankie got a cart, I got a new war game, and Barton got a fretwork set. We all got something. Then we had musical chairs, and musical hide and seek, bob-apple, potting at Potsdam, and Fr. Sexton did some wonderful thought-reading which he learnt in China. He says it is not a bit wicked.

As St. Joseph's came on a Sunday we had the feast next day. It was too cold to go for a drive, but we had tea at the Bayley Arms, and then went scouting in the Dean Valley, till a man came and drove us away. He thought we had broken his fences, but we hadn't really. He was very sorry afterwards.

One victory walk there was a sham fight between First and Second Elements on Composition Hill. Each side wore feathers and we had to try and capture them all. It got very exciting once round the flag when only one feather was left.

On Mid-Lent Sunday twenty-two boys were admitted into the Apostleship of Prayer. Fr. King told us that there has never been such a big number since the Apostleship was started at Hodder in 1888.

We never had a Boat-bearer at Hodder till Frankie came. Matron has made him a cassock and surplice, and though he is very little, he never makes a mistake.

Fr. Heathcote, S.J., sent us the other day twenty-five beautiful fossils from Moray Firth, where he is Naval Chaplain. We thank him very much for remembering us.

SODALITY NOTES.

The result of the last election of officers for the Sodality is as follows :—*Prefect* : F. van der Taelen ; *1st Assistant* : J. D'Abadie ; *2nd Assistant* : J. Pasqual ; *Councillors* : D. Macsherry, J. Castiello, J. Wellard, B. Kirkbride, P. Bell, R. Gurin, S. Slattery, R. Sellier, S. Didcock, A. Isola, H. Broadbent, J. Bell.

S. Slattery and R. Irwin have left us to enter the Royal Military College. We wish them all success in their military career.

We thank Fr. Martindale and Fr. Gruggen for very kindly addressing the Sodality on successive Sundays.

On the 25th March the following were admitted into the Sodality : J. Kennedy, B. Hannan, H. Westwood, T. Shiel, G. Imossi, F. Reynolds, and L. Macdonald.

JAMES H. PASQUAL.

PUMAS AND MAMMAS.

The Puma preys on Mammals (mammals) and sheep and donkeys. He gets them by the neck and dislocates them.

Essay on the Puma, by NATU MINIMUS.

OLD ALUMNI.

We offer our hearty congratulations to Lieut. Ronald Langton-Jones *R.N.* (1898) on the well-deserved decoration of the D.S.O. recently conferred upon him for his services in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The official grounds for the award are briefly stated as follows :—"Lieut. Ronald Langton-Jones *R.N.R.* was Assistant Beachmaster at Helles since May 30th 1915. *He has set a magnificent example throughout.*"

Lieut. Langton-Jones was actually the last man to leave the shore at the conclusion of the wonderfully successful evacuation of the Peninsula. During the evacuation it was on the naval Beachmasters that the most trying and responsible work devolved.

It will be remembered that Lieut. Langton-Jones was an officer on board the ill-fated battleship *Triumph* which concluded its adventurous career by being torpedoed off the Peninsula by a German submarine after a cruise from the China seas to the Dardanelles during which she took part in many a fight and bombardment. Lieut. Langton-Jones had promised to send for publication in the *Stonyhurst Magazine* his log of the voyage of the *Triumph* recording its services during the war. The log unfortunately went down with the ship but he has salvaged a book of snapshot photographs which he had intended as illustrations to be published with the log. These he has kindly undertaken to send us later, together, we hope, with some notes embodying his recollections of the incidents, the original diary of which is now reposing in Turkish waters coffered in the cracked shell of the sunken battleship.

Edmund Maxwell-Stuart (1902) who has figured on our war list until the present issue as a Lieut. in the 13th (*S.B.*) *East Yorkshire Regiment* writes to us (March 15th) from France to inform us that he has been at the front in that quarter for the past five months, having left his former regiment and joined the *Royal Engineers*.

He says: "I am in a tunnelling company of the *R.E. (175th Coy. R.E. 2nd Army, B.E.F., France)*

now, having left the *E. Yorkshire Regt* I am in this death-trap known as 'The Salient,' burrowing tunnels under Hun trenches, and in fact looking for trouble. I am overdue for leave, but all leave is stopped for the present. Five long shell-ridden months I've been here, and I feel ten years older than when I landed in France."

He asks for back numbers and future issues of the *Stonyhurst Magazine*, and what is more, sends a cheque for the same, the balance to be devoted to the aviary—a wholesome thought.

Douglas D. Urquhart (1905), 11th *S.B. The Cameronians*, writes to us from Salonika, under date February 23rd, also applying for copies of the *Magazine*: "Perhaps some of the Community will remember me; I was at Stonyhurst from 1905—1907. Fr. Luck, S.J., is our Divisional R.C. Chaplain. He was at Stonyhurst in charge of the Mission when I was there, and I see a lot of him. He showed me the latest copy of the *Stonyhurst Magazine*, and it gave me a shock to realise the number of my contemporaries who have been killed, and a thrill of pride to see the number who have won such glorious honours, worthy of the traditions of the best school in the world.

I was mobilised with the *Scottish Horse* as a trooper at the outbreak of war, and was with them during the six months' training till early last January, when I received my commission in this regiment. I was made Transport Officer, and came out to France in that capacity with the regiment early in September last. We did not stay there long, and after two or three goes of the trenches, near Amiens, we got our orders in November for Salonika. We have not seen much fighting up to now but if an attack does come there is bound to be some fun, as we have made our new positions naturally strong, practically impregnable. I am having a good time and take my jobs of looking after the 100 long-eared ones which an infantry battalion nowadays trails after it—16 waggons and 26 pack mules being our present war establishment."

Yet another applicant for the *Stonyhurst Magazine* is Lieut. Christian Boulton (1908), 5th (S.B.) *Cameron Highlanders*. His letter is dated from the trenches, France, March 6th :

" I have been here for ten months," he says, " and so far have not got a scratch, which is lucky considering that I was present at the battle of Loos and spent one and a half months in that most unhealthy spot, ' Hill 60,' where we lost two C.O.'s in a week, and many men killed, wounded, or sick, some of the heaviest casualties being due to the explosion of a mine. I had eight days' leave last October, and hope for another week soon. Out of the Loos show our regiment got a V.C., a D.S.O., four Military Crosses, a C.M.G., and three D.C.M.'s."

Capt. Jocelyn Ryan, D.S.O. (1899), 6th *Gurkha Rifles*, after a strenuous period of fighting, returned to India on March 2nd. Address, c/o Grindlay and Co., Bombay.

Lieut. Herbert Maxwell-Scott (1902), 48th *Canadian Highlanders*, spent a week's leave in March at Stonyhurst. During his visit the Editor extracted from him the brief account of his experiences on the torpedoed *Hesperian*, which is published in this issue. Undismayed by his bad luck in that previous attempt to return to Canada, he sailed thither on March 29th in the s.s. *Scandinavian*, and is now engaged in training some of the new levies being raised by the Dominion Government.

We congratulate Claude Condell (1879) on his recent appointment as Chief Secretary to the Government of the Falkland Islands.

The appointment of Martin Joseph Camacho (1881) to be a Puisne Judge of the Leeward Islands is announced in the subjoined extract from a West Indies weekly, *The Catholic News* for February 19th. We wish him every success.

" In consequence of the death of Mr. Justice Wilbraham, First Puisne Judge of the Leeward Islands, the Honourable Martin Joseph Camacho, Crown Attorney, is to act as Second Puisne Judge of the Leeward Islands, and to reside in Dominica. Mr. Theodore Cools Lartigue, the Registrar, will act as Crown Attorney. According to the *Catholic Who's Who*, which is to be found in the *Catholic Directory* just published by this office, Mr. Camacho is a native of Antigua. Educated at Stonyhurst, he was called to the Bar, Middle Temple, in 1890, and has occupied many Government positions of importance in both Antigua and Dominica."

We are glad to hear from Leo Weldon (1911), who has been for some time at the front, that he is well and busy. " We have," he writes, " a ' forward ' gun, and every time it opens its mouth Fritz attempts to swamp it, or else lose it by ploughing six or eight of the neighbouring fields with Pipsqueaks, 4.2's and 5.9's; anyway he contributed 150 the other day without scratching it or the detachment—the poor little gun had only fired seven shells too! So we shifted it a little bit and registered again on the trenches; this time we got off 24 before he started again, and then he went on at the old position and did no harm. We had a young air raid—two or three bombs in the next field—the other night, so you see we have very nearly a realistic imitation of ' domestic life in England ' about the 20th century."

We trust the ' forward ' gun will be for a long while as successful in drawing the enemy's fire so harmlessly. Such wastage of ammunition is all very good for us.

We are glad to hear from Geoffrey O'Donoghue (1912), gazetted First Lieut. recently. He is now with other officers of his regiment at Poona.

We congratulate R. Foucar (1906) on being in camp with " B " Section of " X " Coy. of the R.A.M.C. near Salisbury. Uncomfortable as his position, as regards mud and other inconveniences,

appears to be, he must be glad to have triumphed over the obstacle set hitherto by his eyesight in the way of military service. We wish him even better luck, and that soon he will obtain the commission of which his short sight has so often seriously disappointed him.

It seems strange to know that the British Red Cross is working in Italy. Yet such is the case, and Reginald Griffin (1911), is now stationed at Timan, just over the Austrian frontier, some 80 kilometres north, a little east of Udine. The climatic conditions there have been appalling, and until latterly "the snow was in some places five metres deep, and for two nights the temperature was—258 C., i.e., —128 Fahrenheit; during these two nights the water we kept in our room was frozen absolutely solid. We are about 1,000 metres above sea level, which accounts for it. However, for the last four or five days we have had absolutely perfect summer weather, which was immediately taken advantage of by the Austrians, who started shelling on Friday last by dropping two shells outside the village, one of which came about 50 ft. from my car, but did no damage. Saturday was absolutely quiet, but Sunday was perfectly awful, though I must confess that the shrapnel looked very pretty bursting in the air in the dazzling sunshine. . . We had something like 300 shells over. Yesterday was moderately quiet, though we got a shrapnel bullet through the body of our car, but it did no further damage."

Some time ago the villagers of Timan were prevented from leaving the place in the hopes that this might keep the Austrians from maltreating the village too severely. We congratulate R. Griffin on the useful and self-sacrificing work in which he is engaged.

In our last issue, when commenting on some recent O.S. recipients of the Military Cross, we stated that Lieut. H. Chronnell (1907) had been but a short time at the front when he won this distinction. We have since learnt that he had been in the trenches for twelve months.

We print below the answer to an inquiry sent to the War Office with the object of ascertaining the precise nature of the services which won him the decoration.

This answer will explain why it is that we are unable in some cases to obtain information giving the precise grounds for such awards.

WAR OFFICE,

4th April, 1916.

M.S. 3. (504).

M.S. 3.

Memorandum.

As enquiries are constantly being made asking for the specific reason for which individuals have been mentioned in despatches or awarded honours, it is desirable that it should be understood that in all cases wherein mentions in despatches or rewards are published in the *London Gazette*, without any specified particulars, it is to be assumed that these mentions or awards are for general good service and not for any particular acts of gallantry.

War Office,

London, S.W.

The *Irish Times* for April 10th announces the election of Mr. Nicholas J. Synnott (1868) to be Deputy-Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Rector acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—

Skins of four snakes—about 10 feet long—from the Chaco, Argentina; and the skin of a Japanese sea-dog;

presented by E. J. Carroll, Esq.

Two Indian idols; door-panels from the private palace of Nana Sahib, Delhi;

presented by H. J. Harrington, Esq.

A collection of insects from Guatemala;

presented by Stuart Prentice, Esq.

An air-dart; *presented by M. Victor Moncel through Rev. H. Irwin, S.J.*

Various foreign coins;

presented by Rev. S. Pace, S.J.

DE REBUS PHILOSOPHORUM.

The chief event since the last appearance of these Notes has been our performance on March 18th, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Whalley, of a farce entitled "A Sudden Arrival." By all accounts we achieved our object of amusing the wounded soldiers, who were present to the number of eight hundred or so. The farce, which is of the old-fashioned "knock-about" type, was preceded by a short concert, in which Mr. J. Gudgeon most kindly lent us his valuable assistance, both as performer and accompanist. We have to thank the Military Authorities for their very hospitable reception of us; and Mr. Watkinson, of Preston, for placing his professional services as maker-up at our disposal. The following was the programme:—

"A SUDDEN ARRIVAL,"

BY FREDERIC HAY.

Cornelius Cocker (an eccentric naturalist)			Mr. S. D'ARCY
Marmaduke Twist (his Nephew)			Mr. E. CONROY
Crammer	Friends of Marmaduke Twist	{	Mr. A. DE REGIL
Bang			Mr. D. BURNS
Mooner			Mr. A. DUGGAN
First Porter	.. ..		Mr. A. CARRASCO
Second Porter	.. ..		Mr. S. PRENTICE

Preceded by:

1. Violoncello Solo "Melody in F." .. Rubinstein
Mr. S. D'ARCY.
2. Song .. "Kentucky Home" .. Ragtime
Mr. A. DE REGIL.
3. Flute Solo "Il Trovatore" (Selections) .. Verdi
Mr. A. SOUTHERN.
4. Song .. "Up from Somerset" .. Sanderson
Mr. D. BURNS.
5. Pianoforte Solo "Fantaisie Militaire" Gudgeon
Mr. J. GUDGEON.

On March 22nd we had the second smoking concert of the term. There were piano, cornet, and violoncello solos of the excellence to which experience has now accustomed us, by Mr. Gudgeon, M. Petit, Fr. O'Connor, and Mr. D'Arcy; and songs, with their due *encores*, by Fr. Cortie, Mr. Southern, Mr. Regil and Mr. Burns.

With the coming of fine weather there has been a recrudescence of the interest in golf which had for

some time past been rather languishing, owing, no doubt, to the practical difficulty which we have this year experienced in keeping the Links in good condition.

Fishing on the Ponds began on April 1st. Perhaps it may be as well to reprint the rules under which it is permitted:

1. Fly only, and only one fly, may be used.
2. Not more than three fish may be taken from each Pond on any one day by the same angler.
3. Fish under ten inches in length must be returned to the Pond.

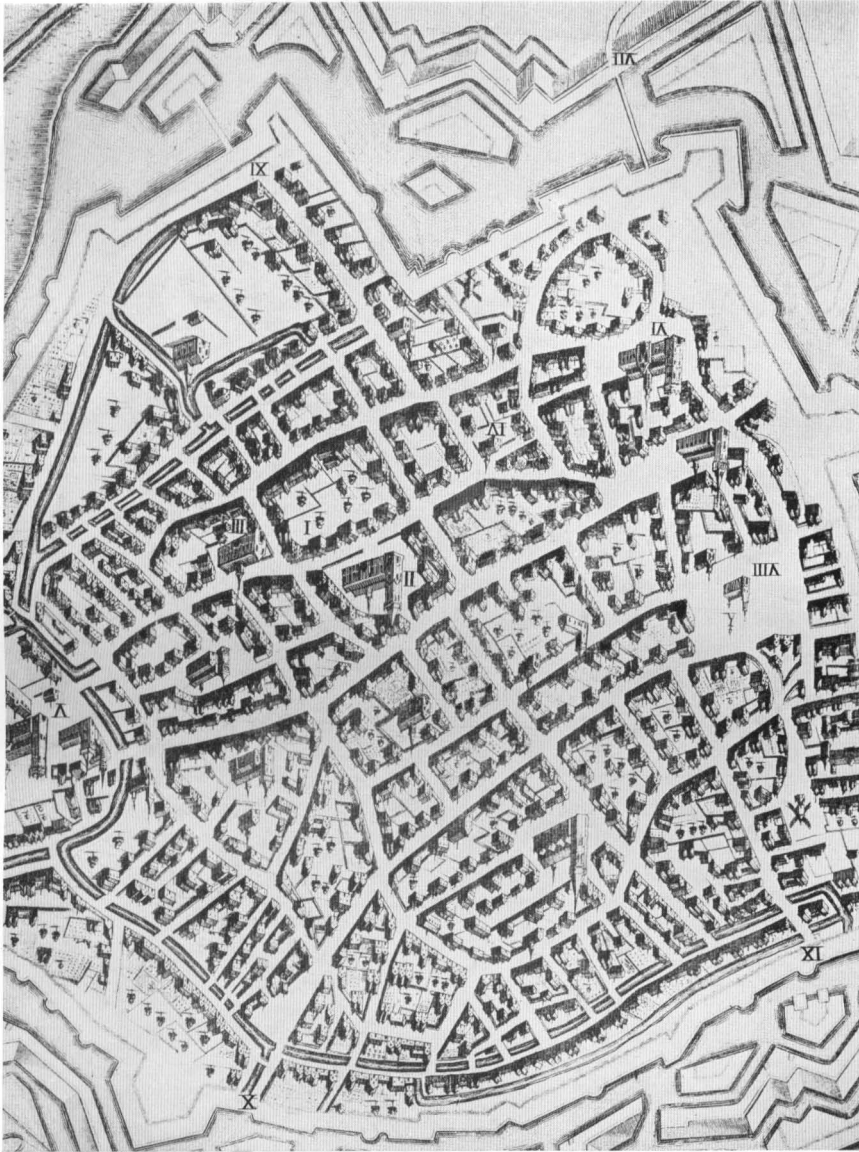
The following news of T. Spencer, Flight Sub-Lieut., R.N. (Senior Phil. 1913—14), who has been missing since February, 1915, is from a letter from G. Cooper (1913—14) now in the 6th Batt. Rifle Brigade:

"Last night I was talking to an officer of the R.N.A.S. who had just returned from Dunkirk. He knew Tommy well, had flown with him, and was in the raid in which he was lost. He said that Tommy was a splendid pilot who did not know what fear was." Then follows an account of the accident: "The releasing-gear for the bomb failed to work, with the result that it got caught in the propeller and Tommy was forced to descend. On his way down he was shot by an anti-aircraft gun."

It is to be hoped, however, that definite as this information seems to be, it may still be no more than a surmise, particularly as there has been no reference to any such story in the official notices which have reached Tommy Spencer's family. One recognises the qualities of coolness and resource which were characteristic of him in the following incident related by the same officer:

"On one occasion he was flying with Tommy when a wire at the end of one of the wings broke, and they had to descend on a very choppy sea. He (Cooper's informant) suggested that they should wait for help, but Tommy wouldn't hear of it, and insisted on mending it himself. He climbed out along the wing, mended the wire, came back, and they went up again."

AN OLD MAP OF ST. OMER.



AN OLD MAP OF ST. OMER'S.

Thanks to the industry and loyalty of one of our O.S. chaplains at the front, Fr. Michael King, S.J., we have received a most interesting map of the town and fortifications of St. Omer's, together with a series of carefully worked out topographical notes dealing with those sites which to Stonyhurst men have more than ordinary historical interest.

THE CITY,

which, from 1592 to 1762 was the home of the English College beyond the Seas, takes its name from Saint Omer, Bishop of Thérouane. This worthy Churchman died towards the close of the eighth century, and his body lies buried in the principal church of the town.

In 1127, William Clinton, Count of Flanders, gave the City its first charter. It successively came into the possession of the Dukes of Burgundy and Artois, the Archduke of Austria, and Spain, under whom it stood a celebrated siege in 1638. Fifty years later the victory of Cassel once more placed the town in French hands. It would appear that from an early period fortifications existed, but in 1680 the famous Vauban system of defence was inaugurated, parts of which exist to this day.

It is remarkable that the town has never spread beyond its walls, so that it remains a singularly compact little place with the principal streets very much in the positions they occupied five hundred years ago. Many sixteenth century houses may still be seen, clearly indicating by their architecture their Flemish and Spanish origin.

The Flemish language is still spoken along the wharves and waterways, and many Flemish names appear on shops and signboards.

The place now numbers about 20,000 inhabitants, and bears the character of being one of the most Christian towns in Northern France.

We may now discuss a number of sites to which reference is made on the map in Roman numerals.*

* These numerals did not appear on the original sheet.

I. THE JESUIT COLLEGE.

which was the forerunner of Stonyhurst, is situated in the Rue Saint-Bertin, a great thoroughfare connecting the ancient Collegiate Church and Cathedral of Notre Dame with the once famous Benedictine Abbey of St. Bertin.

Fr. Persons first selected a site in what was then known as the Rue du Brule (now the Rue D'Arras), a street leading to a gate on the south of the town. It was here that he first opened school. He subsequently moved to the Rue de Dunkerque, and finally to a large plot of ground on which stood the house of the Count of Fressin. This last migration was not carried out till much tedious opposition on the part of the municipality had been overcome by the Father.

The principal directors of the new establishment were Fr. William Flack, its first Rector and a fellow-novice of St. Aloysius, and Fr. Fowcart.

A printing press was installed in 1597, valuable alike to an English College abroad, and to the struggling and persecuted English Missions at home. In 1608 the school numbered a hundred English boarders, a figure which was doubled in the course of Fr. William Baldwin's rectorate (1622—1632).

Naturally we should be interested to know what lasting impression the presence of two hundred English boys made upon the burghers of St. Omer's in a century and a half of occupation. We are not disappointed. (1) Tradition bears witness to a singular independence on the part of the English boys and their attachment to their own way of doing things, very similar, be it noted, to the mood of the young English soldiers who now crowd the streets; (2) again, their devotion to Our Lady seems to have impressed the townsfolk deeply; crowds used to gather in the street to hear the boys sing their evening litany of Loreto—that Litany which is so characteristic of our College prayers and Saturday Benediction, and dates from those early days; (3) lastly, memory records a high standard of excellence in the boys' acting and elocution at the public exhibitions given from time to time. We know, by the way, that a theatre was erected in the gardens in 1612.

In 1684 the College was totally destroyed by fire ; it was rebuilt and burnt again in 1725. The existing structure is now used as a French Military Hospital.

In 1760 Louis XV. accorded to the establishment the title of " Royal College," but two years later the dark days began with the migration to Bruges and Liège, and indeed it was long years after the settlement at Stonyhurst that the gloom of impending disaster was lifted from Fr. Person's great foundation.

II. CHURCH OF ST. DENIS.

This church, dating from the 13th century, was frequently attended by the boys on solemn festivals. In 1705 the spire which surmounted the tower crashed down into the body of the church. The beautiful old tower still remains, but the rest of the building was hopelessly damaged. It was rebuilt in the very worst style of the 18th century. To one of the pillars near the west end is attached a plaque of the Last Supper, by the famous sculptor Della Robbia.

III. This plot of ground now occupied by the flourishing school of St. Bertin is the site of the old abode of the Cordeliers in the 15th century, and of the Recollects of the 17th century. The street which separates the block from the old Jesuit College still retains the name of Notre Dame de la Patience, which it has held since 1660. In that year, on the Feast of our Lady's Nativity, the religious erected at the angle of their convent with the street a statue of our Lady under this title.

IV. THE OLD CHAPEL OF THE WALLOON JESUITS.

The building was finished in 1629. The Flemish Jesuits had a college on this site from 1567 to 1764. On their departure the school was conducted by secular priests, members of the congregation of Christian Doctrine. It is now used as a Lycée.

V. THE ABBEY OF ST. BERTIN.

The glorious old tower still remains, but the body of the church was destroyed at the Great Revolution, and only the ruins now remain. Of the Abbey there is hardly a trace. From the arrival of the Benedictines, in 1143, dates the reclamation of the marshland, which lies to the south-east of the town, and

the inception of the splendid system of canals and waterways which has opened out the whole of the Low Countries, and to which they owe their prosperity. So complete is the system now that goods can be conveyed from St. Omer's by barge to Petrograd, or the Mediterranean ! The Abbots of St. Bertin were often present at the College Academies and Fêtes, a very friendly spirit evidently existing between the two communities.

VI. THE BASILICA OF NOTRE DAME.

is the principal church of the town. It is now styled the Collegiate Church of St. Omer, but formerly it was the Cathedral. The bodies of St. Omer and St. Erkenbode are buried here.

VII. PORTE SAINTE CROIX.

This gate, not far from the College, was the point of attack in the great assault of 1595. The French were then the assailants, and the inhabitants, holding the town for Spain, repulsed the attack.

VIII. NOTRE DAME DES MIRACLES.

This chapel stood in the Grand Place from the 13th century till the French Revolution. It contained a miraculous statue of Our Lady, which was the object of great devotion for miles around, and was the centre of the magnificent St. Omer's Processions in the month of July, in which the boys from the College must have taken their share. The statue still exists and occupies the south transept of the Basilica.

IX. THE PORTE DE CALAIS.

This gate was opened in 1634, when the Boulogne gate was closed. Boys arriving from England would have used it. Near the gate was a large cross, with the inscription " Soli Deo Gloria."

X. THE WATER GATE.

In the early days this gate apparently was only used by the public from the marshlands or the neighbouring villages, who brought their garden produce to the market of St. Omer's. But when the system of waterways and canals was perfected it became one of the principal gates of the town. An

arch spans the entrance, surmounted by a little mannikin named "Mathurin," who strikes the hours on a bell. The original arch fell into decay, and the present structure (a replica) dates only from 1896.

XI. THE GATE OF ARRAS.

It was through this gate that the boys went on their way to Blandeques (Blandyke), the country house about two and a half miles distant, where the monthly holiday was spent. In later days, when the new canal was opened, this journey may have been made by barge, in a roundabout route through Arques. Certain it is that for many years after the boys had left St. Omer's a statue of Our Lady existed in an old tree near the landing place at Arques, with an inscription stating that it was erected by the Syntaxians, and dedicated to "Notre Dame du Bon Voyage."

BIRCH V. FERULA.

As for the Ferula, I wish that it might be utterly banished from all Schooles. A good sharp birchen rod, and free from knots (for willow wands are insufferable and fitter for Bedlam than a schoole), as it will break no bones and endanger no limbs, will be sufficient to correct those in the lower forms; and for the higher scholars a good swish about their shoulders would (in Quintilian's judgement) seem fitter than a rod elsewhere.

But *nobilis equus umbra virgae regitur.*

Ingenuous and towardly scholars will not need so much as the shadow of a rod.

HOOLE. *Art of Teaching Schoole.*

ONE FAULT, ONE FERULA.

It is a wise device for the Master to keep a bill with the names of each scholar, and opposite each name a space wherein he will record with a prick every default. So many pricks to any boy's name may be said to deserve so many jerks (ferulas); as idleness one, wandring forth one, fighting three, swearing four, or the like.

HOOLE. *Art of Teaching Schoole.*

VARIA.

THE LIBRARY.

A special note of gratitude should be directed to Dr. J. J. Walsh, M.D., PH.D., LL.D., etc., etc., for the two magnificent volumes which he has presented to Stonyhurst Library through Fr. Martindale. Dr. Walsh's literary output has been very great, and renders incalculable service to the joint causes of religion and science. His *Makers of Modern Medicine*, *Makers of Electricity*, *Makers of Astronomy*, etc., are independently valuable; his *Popes and Science*, *Catholic Churchmen in Science*, *Old-Time Makers of Medicine*, have a double use in days when it is still not old-fashioned to be found declaring that the Church is the foe of science and of progress.

The two books he has offered us are *The Thirteenth, Greatest of Centuries* (the enlarged fourth edition, 1912), and *The Century of Columbus*, 1914. Of these the former takes a gallant share in that modern movement which is engaged in rewriting the history which our ancestors too often mis-interpreted for propagandist purposes. Dr. Walsh's brilliant, erudite, and popular description of the education, inventions, architecture and other departments of arts and crafts, technical schools, libraries, epic and lyric, music, hymnology, prose, embryonic drama, charity and social philanthropy, law and justice, exploration and commerce, and finally personalities, monarchs, poets, scholars, saints, and women, of the thirteenth century, is almost bound to unseal the eyes of all readers on to far-opening vistas where hitherto they had perceived no better than a blank wall.

The dazzling epoch of Columbus, 1450—1550, is another cycle of human activity in which renaissance (it may be argued), almost, reincarnation, is substituted for sheer creation; but we wish, here, less to criticise these books than to thank their author, and to assure any who may feel timid of approaching works seemingly none too "light," as literature, that their very numerous illustrations make the sheer reading a new pleasure, while the books themselves are in a genuinely popular style.

NATURAL HISTORY.

By "NATU MINIMUS."

Being actual extracts from the English Essays of a Lower Line Class (copyright in spelling reserved).

III. THE OSTRICH.

The Ostridge is a two-legged animal. He is the biggest of all the animals that form the World's Aviary—that is to say, it is the largest bird in Natural History. It has a long neck which it can stretch. It is also the strongest of all birds, and belongs to a class of birds called *Cursores*, or "sprinters."

He is not so stately as the swan, or dove.

CLASSIFICATION OF OSTRICHES.

The ostridge comes under the classification of semi-domesticated animals. There are two sorts of ostridge, the South African Ostridge and the South American Ostridge, or "Rire" (Rhea).

The South African ostridge has two toes on each foot, which are unique, and on his toes he has toe-nails.

The Rire has claws on his toes and has three toes.

With the nails on their toes they can scratch themselves and other things.

DIMENSIONS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN OSTRICH.

The height of a South African ostridge has an average of eleven feet, and he weighs from 200 to 300 lbs.

The dimensions of the male ostridge are much bigger than the female.

HABITS.

The ostridge associates with Zeebrers and Antelops, but practically never with any other kind of animal.

FOOD.

Their food consists of nothing in particular. They eat lead, steel, sand, stones, bones, snakes, lizzards, insects, and grass.

They think the iron, stones, sand, etc., help to grind the food as it comes down inside their pocket (*sic.*). He has no teeth. His digestion is very funny. In fact it is proverbial—like a little boy's.

SPEED OF THE OSTRICH.

He is a very fast bird, and can run at a furious rate. He can go quicker than a man on horseback. When he runs he spreads out his back wings to keep his statability, and sails along in a most graceful fashion. It would be very hard to get near him but for his absurd habit of running in a circuit. When he wants to hide he puts his head in the sand and thinks nobody can see his great fat body because he can't see it himself.

When running from pursuers they throw their leg up behind.

His leg is very strong. He can break a man's body with a kick.

NESTING HABITS.

They dig their nest three feet deep in the sand and lay some eggs in the nest, some round it, and some all over the place.

The only use for the eggs outside the nest is that when the young ones feel hungry they can just crack an egg and eat it.

The chick is very active; directly he is hatched he can "pike off."

Their incubators consist of a number of twenty-three eggs, but they sometimes lay more. These eggs are of good size and can be eaten as an exquisite means of alimentering huntsmen and such like sportsmen.

In places where the solar temperature is elevated they bury their eggs in the sand, and so doing they are hatched in forty-five days by the heat of the sun.

In colder places they are compelled to sit, and the cock sits longer than the hen. He goes on duty at 9 p.m. and sits till 10 a.m. He has to be careful of prowling jackals. Each cock bird has two to seven wives.

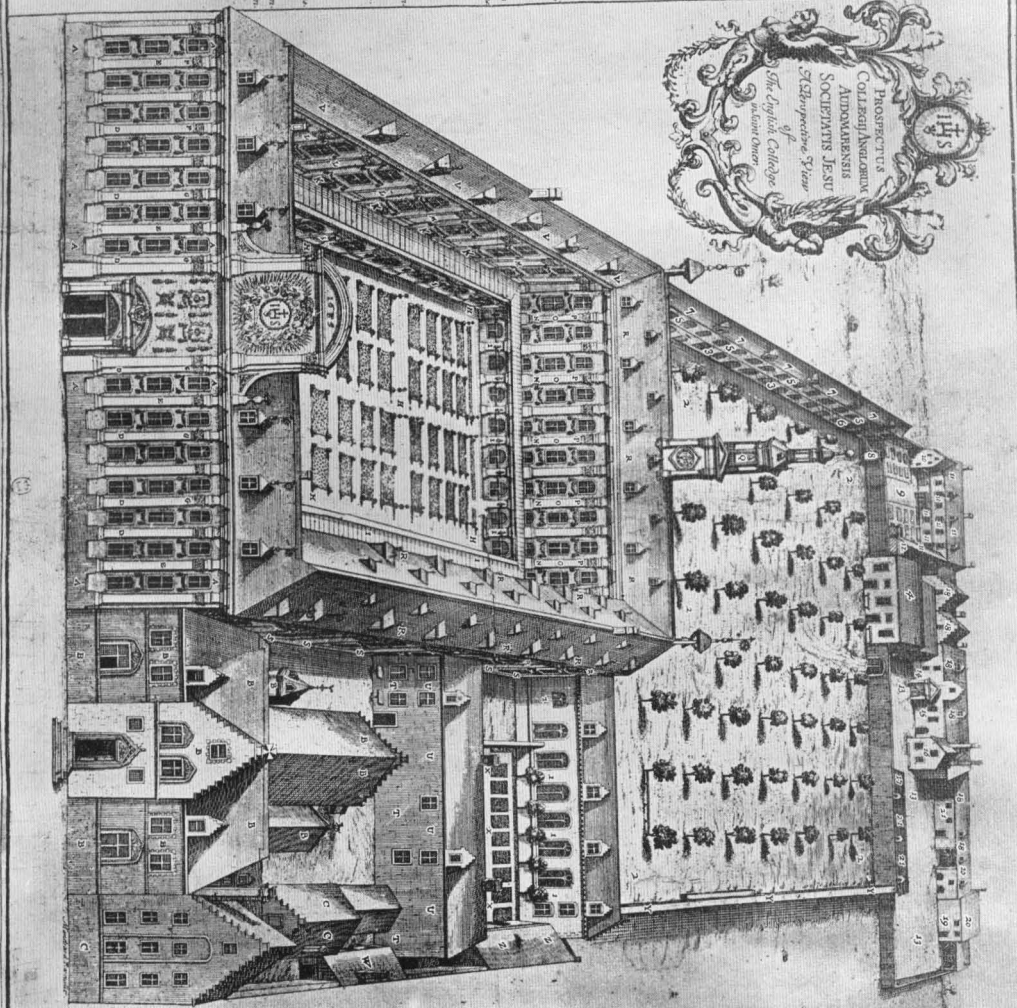
With the South American ostridge, or "Rire," it is different. In this species it is the cock who lays the eggs.

The young ostridges are generally silent, whereas the old cock ostridges are always making a noise. The hen never crows.

HUNTING THE OSTRICH.

In Sahara he is hunted on camels, and in other places on horseback.

- A. Collegii Strata.
- B. Gymnasium.
- C. Officina Geographica.
- D. Concursus Mathematicus respectu adhibere.
- E. Casuarinae Strata.
- F. Gymnasium Socraticum.
- G. Bibliotheca major.
- H. Gymnasium Socraticum.
- I. Gymnasium Socraticum.
- K. Concursus Socraticus respectu adhibere.
- L. Concursus Socraticus respectu adhibere.
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22. Concursus Socraticus respectu adhibere.



- A. The Street of the College.
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AN OLD PLAN OF ST. OMER'S COLLEGE.

Another way ostridges are killed is by throwing at him the lasso, or the "bolas."

The bolas are three lead balls on three strings, fastened in the middle; these swing round his legs and tie them up.

To throw the bolas requires great skill. They can only be used skilfully if handled from birth.

The Bushmen kill ostridges by shooting them with a poisoned arrow dressed in an ostridge's skin. When you hunt them you must see that the wind is from the ostridge towards you. If it is blowing from you to the ostridges they will smell you at once and "pike off."

MUSIC NOTES.

On February 29th a solemn Requiem Mass was sung for O.S. killed in the war; the music was according to the Vatican edition, harmonised by Fr. Driscoll, S.J.

On March 5th the Shrovetide Concert was held. Owing to circumstances which were unavoidable the Tenors and Bases could not perform item No. 6, but Fr. Cortie, always to the fore in emergencies, very kindly filled the gap and was heartily encored.

Castiello, accompanied by a small choir, sang his song with great feeling. The words were written for him to the tune of one of the Harrow School songs.

Mr. Sheridan, as usual, delighted everyone, and was heartily encored.

We were pleased to welcome to our concert stage Mr. Burns, a Philosopher, who gave us two splendid songs, one as an encore.

The valse played by Mr. Sheridan's pupils was a credit to their professor.

Fr. Sandiford once more delighted us with his comic song and recitation.

The last item created a great deal of interest. The Pot-Pourri is a medley of 74 different popular tunes, old and new, and a prize was offered to the person who sent in the most pieces correct. Albert Isola and Co., emerged victorious.

The orchestra did credit to the Opening Movement of Beethoven's Symphony, and in the last item strove laudably to get above the din of chattering boys.

The programme is appended:—

"GOD SAVE THE KING."			
Symphony I.	Opening Movement ..	Beethoven	
THE ORCHESTRA.			
Song	.. "Pass, Friend, All's Well" ..	Buck	
J. CASTIELLO.			
Violin Solo ..	.. "Scherzo" ..	Wieniawski	
Mr. J. P. SHERIDAN.			
Song	.. "Up from Somerset" ..	Sanderson	
Mr. D. BURNS.			
String Quartet	.. "Valse" ..	Dancela	
Mr. SHERIDAN'S PUPILS.			
An Opera in a Nutshell ..	..	Genée	
THE TENORS AND BASSES.			
A Tragedy in Five Acts ..	..	Spurr-Lardelli	
FATHER SANDIFORD.			
Pot-Pourri ..	"Melodious Memories" ..	Finck	
THE ORCHESTRA.			

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

PASS, FRIEND! ALL'S WELL.

Can you remember when first you came,
A new boy, scared and shy?
Nobody bothered to ask your name;
Everyone passed you by.
But your brothers' names on desk and wall
Proved you the centuries' heir;
And Stonyhurst welcomed you one and all,
And called to you: "Who goes there?"
"Friend!"

"Pass, friend; all's well!"

Now in a hundred camps and trenches,
And graves in a distant land,
She calls you from playing fields and benches
By your brothers' side to stand.
Names unknown to you, names you know,
Names that yourselves you bear:
Dease, Lynch, Gethin, Rooke, George and Joe,
Their challenge is: "Who goes there?"
"Friend!"

"Pass, friend; all's well!"

We from beneath our cold grey sky,
From river, and field, and fell,
Loyally make our proud reply,
And promise all shall be well!
Till we shall draw our dying breath
The burden you bore we'll bear;
You from the other side of death
May greet us with: "Who goes there?"
"Friend!"

"Pass friend; all's well."

During the Higher Line Play, on March 7th, the Orchestra played, "Le Prophète," the Prelude of Rachmaninoff, the "Teddy Bear's Picnic," and "The Skater's Dance."

On March 20th, the Feast of St. Joseph, there was a High Mass at seven o'clock. The Trebles and Altos only were in the choir stalls, singing the "Missa de Angelis" against the congregation. The Responses of the Mass were sung by the congregation. The offertory piece was "Te Joseph Celebrent," by Zulueta.

The Choir Supper was held on the 21st, and being, as usual, excellent, all did full justice to it.

High Mass was sung on the 25th, the Feast of the Annunciation, at seven o'clock, the same arrangement as on the 20th, but the Trebles and Altos seemed weak, and their singing needed a more solid foundation. The offertory piece was "O Sanctissima."

On April 3rd there was the monthly Requiem for the O.S. killed in the war.

F. v. D. T.

MUNITIONS.

Engines for war they devise and invent wondrous wittily, which, when they be made, they keepe very secret. But in making them they have chiefe respect that they be both easie to be carried and handsome to be moved and turned about.

Utopia. SIR THOMAS MORE.

WAR INDEMNITIES.

When the battaile is finished and ended they put their friends to no cost of all the charges that they were at, but lay it upon their neckes that be conquered. Them they burden with the whole charge of their expenses, which they demand partly in money to be kept for like use of battaile and partly in lands of great renewes.

Utopia. SIR THOMAS MORE.

O.T.C. NOTES.

The weather gods have considerably interfered with our programme of work for the second term. We might, however, have fared worse, for it was only on two occasions that we were compelled to abandon our "half-days." Trench-work has been practically an impossibility on account of the rain and snow. In fact, some of the trenches became miniature tributaries of Manresa brook, and presented to our imagination the realities of a winter in Flanders. But after having adapted our work to the unaccountable impulses of Nature, we were rewarded on the first Field Day of the term with a glorious day. This N.C.O. Field Day—called such because the commander of the opposing forces are the N.C.O.'s of the Corps, the officers acting as umpires—resulted in the so-named German Force failing to carry out the task assigned, viz.: the destruction of the Crowshaw Reservoir—the sort of task popular opinion would credit the Germans with attempting. Faults, of course, were made on both sides, but there was shown a grasp of the "situation" such as deserves high commendation. The keeping in hand, as reserves, even to the end, of some force, no matter how small, merits the attention of all.

On March 17th we competed for the "Country Life Cup." What havoc nerves produce! Here was a team promising great things, which it failed to accomplish. Let us hope that we shall undertake a successful offensive next spring.

Further facilities for shooting have been made possible in that the Ambulacrum is now fitted with electric light. The electrical arrangement was not originally meant directly for the Corps. They were, of course, to benefit by its existence. The installation was brought about so that on certain evenings instruction might be given to some of the Derby recruits of the immediate neighbourhood. Such instruction was indeed the wish of the W.O., as expressed in their letter. The scriptural parable of the King and the unwilling guests needs no comment. We are now out on the "highways and the byeways."

Eight cadets have left us this term to take commissions under the new W.O. Scheme. Perhaps some of our readers may wish to learn the recent instructions on this subject. In the first place the method of obtaining a permanent commission in the Regular Army is unchanged, viz., by entrance into Woolwich or Sandhurst. The age for the former is 17 years, that for the latter 17½ years. On the other hand, if

one intends to obtain a Temporary Regular Commission, or wishes to join the Special Reserve of Officers, or to become an officer in the T.F., a new procedure has been established. They only who are serving in the ranks, or are members of an O.T.C.—if we omit all reference to prospective candidates from abroad—are eligible: cadets of the O.T.C. must, however, have obtained the age of 18½ years. Having passed through the O.T.C., and his appointment having been approved of by the G.O.C.-in-C. of the Command in which he is situated, the candidate is accordingly appointed to an Officer Cadet Battalion. In this battalion he will serve for three or four months, when, if the Commandant so recommends, he will be granted a commission. The newly commissioned officer will now continue his training in a battalion for a period of not less than three months, during which time he will be trained as a Platoon Commander. The rest of his career will depend on himself. Facilities for quick advancement are not wanting.

To give the necessary helps to those who are nearing the age for application, a special class has been formed. At these classes the officers of the Corps give instruction on the various subjects which will be of assistance to the cadets. We are glad to be able to say that this class is a large one.

Very little has ever been said in these notes of the Signallers. Last year they made great strides in proficiency, but the addition of a field telegraph to their signalling outfit has given a halo to the art of "flag-wagging."

We have, finally, a duty to fulfil—one of thanks to Major B. C. J. Cunningham, *Dublin Fusiliers*, for his interesting lecture to the Corps. The landing at Suvla Bay and the brilliant fight of the *Dublins* produce a lasting impression when told by one who took part therein—Dublin Hill and Chocolate Hill, which they won so nobly! And among their dead are some who were part of us but a while ago.

BACON ON SEA POWER.

To be Master of the Sea is an abridgement of Monarchy. . . . This much is certain, that Hee that commands the Sea is at great liberty and may take as much or as little of the Warre as he will. Whereas those that be strongest by land are many times neverthelesse in great straits.

BACON. *Of Kingdoms and Estates.*

THE SHROVETIDE PLAY.

"THE SPECKLED BAND."

We were delighted when the programme told us that the Shrovetide play was to be at once a new one, and yet well within the honoured melodramatic tradition which, at this season, we feel to be so justified. Loyal to our belief that it would be well worth anyone's while to get properly acted, once, say, in the year, some play, or scenes from some play, of literary merit and historic interest, yet at Shrovetide all we ask is to be amused, and, perhaps, pleasurably scared. We got lots of amusement and some terrific thrills out of the "Speckled Band"; but once or twice we caught ourselves wishing that such excellent training which had spent itself upon so much real talent could have a chance of revealing to us and to it what the drama really can contain. For the dramatic skeleton, so to say, of this adapted story was sorely dislocated, and even bones were missing, and others organically quite unnecessary. But let us neither cavil thus nor peck; for we got, on Tuesday evening, just what we wanted, and for many a night our dreams were of horrible, black-bearded assassins, with serpents alert to the haunting notes of a euphonium; for it will not be forgotten that Dr. Rylott, the villain of the piece, murders his step-daughter, and seeks next to slay his stepson by means of a snake, trained to steal down bedroom bell-ropes and back through ventilators at the sound of an Indian's piping. To Mr. Sherlock Holmes's lynx-like eye it is reserved to notice that the bell-rope works no bell, and that the ventilator cannot ventilate, and thus to detect and frustrate the hideous plot.

The opening act reveals Dr. Rylott's fastness at Stoke Moran, where the inquest on his step-daughter's death is taking place. Frankly, the scene dragged, being for the most part explanatory. All the same, it reached moments of delightful comedy, the jury being quite fascinatingly realistic. It has been argued that stage make-up reveals, automatically, the latent characteristics of the actors. We do not for a moment believe it. Else, who would venture to meet the bibulous Hamilton after dark, or the

sly Kirkbride and the ruffianly Wellard? Yet who, on the other hand, would fail to trust the supreme respectability of the foreman, Mitchell; to tolerate the amiable interferences of Pimm; or to make, gladly, friends with the burly, honest, and shrewd-eyed Methodist, Mr. Armitage, played vigorously by Liston? It was he who first raised the popular laugh, which remained loyal, subsequently, to his briefest sentence. Cuffey, as the Coroner's Officer, might have stepped straight from the front door of some cinema; and we will say once and for all that the "make-up" of these secondary characters was a triumph. Scope for serious acting was given here to the Coroner, whose anxious importance was irresistibly well played by Gradwell. In fact, this actor is so good in these nervous, sinuous parts—after all, the Nut's part in "Recruiting," the Soldier's "satellites," Euripides, and now this Coroner, have their marked similarities—that we want to see him, for the sake of his own versatility, practise at something more robust. In the "Speckled Band" he acted perfectly and without exaggeration. Alas! that in this play so many characters appeared just once, "eepisodically," and were seen no more. Gurrin, as the butler, was seen oftener; his assumption of doddering old age was excellent, and came near to the pathetic more than once. He was not very varied; but then, butlers are monumentally invariable long before old age; and if at times he tended to exasperate us, well, so do butlers; so that was quite all right and wholly to his credit.

For flashing-eyed, shoulder-shrugging, steel-hand-in-velvet-glove rascality, you must apply to the French tutor at Stoke Moran, Monsieur Germaine, played with real power and subtlety by Castiello. He smiled and smiled and smiled and was a villain to the very *nth*, and he reminded us of no one so much as of Sir H. B. Tree as the spidery Svengali, in those days, long passed away, when "Trilby" so aroused our still immature enthusiasms. We do not know whether in the original piece this was a man's part at all. Perhaps as a woman's it would have been still more dreadful. In fact, upon reflection, we see it must have been. The stepson to be murdered was, in the story, a sister of the dead girl's; so the

Tutor will have been, we doubt not, some Governess; and to have lived continually subjected to an eye so very far from glad might well have reduced a nervous maiden to collapse long before snakes were called to finish off the job. Unsworth played the part of the threatened youth; the sex of the original character inevitably was hinted even under its remodelled mask; the acting was quite excellent, but we kept wanting to shake this very cowed and despondent young man into something like initiative, or at least to self-defence. True, he did one bunk to London, . . . but—well, anyhow, we wished he'd had more grit. But the very gritlessness showed good acting. That was Frank Stonor's character clearly. Philip Bell played the egregious Watson more pleasingly than ever Sir A. C. Doyle had the right to claim. He never once said, "Holmes, you astound me"; he had resigned the practice which the original Watson found it so easy to leave at a moment's notice. In fact, Bell was quite unlike the *Strand Magazine* Watson and all the better for it.

To MacSherry, we are bound to say, the honours of the evening were due; so prolonged an exhibition of frightfulness we have rarely seen (he played, of course, the homicidal maniac, Dr. Rylott), and his periodical fits of depression and repentance raised the impersonation from being a monotonous display of savage temper into quite something of refined study of a complex temperament. There was a great deal of hard thought and careful interpretation to be seen in this very tiring part, which might so easily have become mere ranting and never did. It is a pity his make-up was not better. In amateur theatricals it is often believed that all justice has been fulfilled once an actor's face is painted. This is not so, especially when he wears an artificial beard. MacSherry's coal-black beard sprouted fiercely above an unpainted neck, with an effect we have seen nowhere else save, perhaps, on a Greek vase. But, the canons of Greek vase painting are not those of the modern stage, and his neck should have been blue.

Not till the second scene of the second act did poor Mr. Sherlock Holmes (F. van der Taelen) appear. He was put through all his paces; was twice dis-



THE SHROVETIDE PLAY (*March 7th, 1916.*)

B. Pimm.	B. Kirkbride.	D. Cuffey.	J. Wellard.	C. Hamilton.	
R. Sellier.	J. d'Abadie.	R. Gurrin.	L. Gradwell.	J. Kennedy.	G. Mitchell.
J. Castiello.	A. Isola.	D. Macsherry.	F. van der Taelen.	S. Unsworth.	P. Bell. E. Liston.

guised (most skilfully), did several neat deductions, smoked villainous pipes, took morphia at—least, he would have done had not Billy, played with uncanny perfection by H. Feeny, smashed the bottle. For cherubic cheek, who could beat this Bill? *Maxillose puer*, we kept hearing people quoting (from Scillias Britannicus), *nimum ne crede labello*. But despite Mr. Holmes's, repeated objurgations, the cheeky child gave him quite as much lip as was good for him (for the child, I mean—but enough), and played well up to his part, when Sellier, d'Abadie, and Kennedy—an American horsey bounder, an unctuous blackmailer, and a genial murderer respectively—gave him fit opportunity. Van der Taelen showed real versatility in his triple part, workman, butler, and the mercurially moody Holmes.

After Act II. the play moved briskly at last. The murder was for that very night. Holmes, disguised as butler, had penetrated the fatal house, but was untimely evicted. He returned, however, by the window to Frank Stonor's mid-night room; Watson was with him; Rylott's intrigue was soon detected; nothing was needed but the advent of the snake. We waited, our hearts in our mouths. Poor snake! For, yes, this not least important of the actors earned, surely, our pity! A couple of so brief apparitions—once from a basket, out of which the weird music of the Indian snake-charmer (Isola, a realistic impersonation) extracted him, and even this appearance was cut short by a too quick curtain; and, again, from the sinister ventilator up there, practically invisible, even when you expected him. Then, steep doom. Still, the electric lights had flashed in and out; the snake had squirmed; that was something, before the slashing riding whip must slay him. Still, one did feel a trifle sorry for him. Perhaps, indeed, a sham snake, a good deal larger, silvery, and frankly worked on wires, might have impressed the gallery more and distressed the—well, stalls, a little less . . . ? But the climax, MacSherry's dying roar, rising to a shriek, was quite the most blood-curdling thing we have heard on any stage, not excepting the scream of the tortured Christian boy in that drama, long since forgotten by modern generations, "The Sign of the Cross." Tragedy is often

quick; the end of the play was both quick—too quick we felt, for we were so enjoying it—and certainly most tragic.

We consider it rare that *so high a general level of excellence* has been reached by our actors. Talent was richly present carefully brought out and thoroughly trained. Mr. MacShane, S.J., to whom, we understand, the production of "The Speckled Band" is due, must not be forgotten, while we offer our sincere congratulations to the actors. The scenery, too, was effective, and changed quickly, with little noise. Such occupants of the seats in the first row or two as were not, owing to age or infirmity, grown hard of hearing, were enabled to catch pleasing snatches of the orchestra's selections—it was clearly playing quite often and energetically—across the babel of talk from the top benches. We were grateful for these conversational pauses, especially during Rachmaninoff's beautiful Prelude. In fact, we wish we had been able to hear all of it. The Orchestra is so excellent that it becomes a matter of good taste to allow it to be heard.

Dramatis Personæ :

Mr. Sherlock Holmes (Great Detective)	F. P. VAN DER TAELEN	
Dr. Watson (his Friend)	P. BELL	
Billy (Page to Sherlock Holmes) ..	H. FEENY	
Dr. Grimesby Rylott (a retired Anglo-Indian Surgeon) ..	D. MACSHERRY	
Frank Stonor (his Stepson) ..	S. UNSWORTH	
Ali (an Indian, valet to Dr. Rylott) ..	A. ISOLA	
Rodgers (Butler to Dr. Rylott)	R. GURRIN	
Monsieur Germaine (French Tutor to Frank)	J. CASTIELLO	
Mr. Longbrace (a Coroner) ..	L. GRADWELL	
Coroner's Officer	D. CUFFEY	
Mr. Brewer (Forman of the Jury)	G. MITCHELL	
Mr. Armitage (a Juror)	E. LISTON	
Jurors	B. PIMM	
	J. WELLARD	
	C. HAMILTON	
	B. KIRKBRIDE	
Mr. Holt Loaming	Clients of Mr. Sherlock Holmes	R. SELLIER
Mr. Milverton		J. D'ABADIE
Mr. James B. Montague		J. KENNEDY

THE SEA WAR.

BY MAURICE PRENDERGAST (1901).

I.

THE "MOEWE" RAIDERS.

Naval developments during the first three months of the present year can best be dealt with by division into three separate chapters. The first two subjects demanding our attention will be connected with the German campaign for destroying our commercial shipping. Not only have the depredations of the U-boats increased in ferocity, but another form of corsair has appeared on the high seas in the shape of the Moewes. The third part of this article will be reserved for comment on the minor naval operations near Zeebrugge and the island of Sylt.

The most interesting turn in the enemy's *guerre de course* (or system of commerce-destruction) has been the sudden and somewhat dramatic production of the vessels known as the Moewe raiders. Without abandoning her submarine operations against our shipping, Germany has reverted to her original scheme of attack, carried on for the first eight months of the war by her Emdens and big armed liners. It has been urged that this reversion to an old policy is an admission on the enemy's part that his U-boat "blockade" has not attained its anticipated effect. Consequently, he was forced to take up a discarded weapon to eke out the results of his under-water warfare on our mercantile shipping. But this aspect of the matter must not be exaggerated. The growing toll of torpedoed steamers indicates the enemy's determination to make his submarine campaign a really formidable method of attack. After a perilous cruise of six or eight weeks, the *Moewe's* prizes merely amounted to an average fortnight's "bag" for the U-boats. The new disguised raiders, however, play an important part in upsetting our naval dispositions. Submarines can be dealt with by a special organisation of patrol craft and other "antidotes." But valuable light cruisers, or big armed liners, have to be diverted to the thankless task of chasing a maritime ghost like the *Moewe* in the vast spaces of the Atlantic. Mercantile communications are

threatened at points far beyond the reach of the U-boats. The added risks of sea-transport naturally affect rates for insurance and freightage. These elements, in themselves, justify the *Moewe* game, were it not for the fact that, once the disguised-raider ruse is employed, it loses most of its value as a surprise. Like a grim form of practical joke, a repetition becomes difficult after the first demonstration on a victim. As the Spanish proverb says, "a scalded cat hates cold water." After our painful enlightenment, we did not take the neutral disguise of the second raider, the *Greif*, with so confiding a trust as we did the first.

At the present moment, it is almost impossible to obtain sound data as regards the Moewes, their number, tonnage, guns and speed. What few details have been published of these ships, based on the opinion of eye-witnesses, are of a vague and contradictory nature. The calibre of their battery has been variously rated at 6.7, 5.9, and 4.1 inches. The oceanic tour of the famous *Moewe* was recorded in our Press last February and March, but there are very good grounds for believing that the full narrative of her adventures has still to be revealed. However, an abbreviated record of her cruise may be sketched out here.

Leaving a German naval base under the escort of submarines last December, the corsair succeeded in slipping through our naval patrols in the North Sea without much difficulty. Her escape was, of course, due to her very effective disguise as a mercantile vessel and the use of Norwegian colours. No one has yet determined whether this vessel is a warship specially built to resemble a commercial vessel, or if she is a mercantile steamer converted into a war auxiliary. After making her escape, the *Moewe* proceeded to the north-western African coast (a favourite haunt of the German commerce-raiders), and there, or in that oceanic area, she effected the capture of the *Appam* and other steamers. Only one of her victims, the *Clan McTavish*, made any resistance, and she was sunk after a most gallant but ineffectual fight. The *Moewe* had now revealed herself in her true rôle as commerce-destroyer. To obtain a clear start of any pursuit, the Elder Demp-

ster liner *Appam* was sent right across the Atlantic to the United States in charge of a prize crew. In the meantime, the raider proceeded to the north-eastern coast of South America, another locality frequented by nautical "highwaymen," both in this campaign and in the American Civil War. There the *Moewe* made another haul of prizes, culled from the mercantile trade plying between Brazil, the Argentine, &c., and Europe. She destroyed all her victims with the exception of one, the *Westburn*, used as a "receiving ship" for the crews of the sunken steamers. The *Westburn* was then sent back across the Atlantic to the very area whence the *Moewe* had come after her *Appam* coup. The next incident reported was quite dramatic and unexpected. The new raider had again run through our blockade and had returned to Germany, safe and sound, after her adventurous cruise. An impartial critic cannot deny the German officers and men a measure of respect for the skill and daring they evinced in their hazardous expedition.

The reputed return of the *Moewe* to Germany, if true, throws a very interesting side-light on the whole affair. It marks an admission on the part of the enemy that no oceanic corsair can survive ultimate destruction or interment, if she attempts to carry on her work for any length of time, as the *Emden* did. In a previous article, contributed to these pages, the three primary points in our successful counter-campaign against the first German scheme of commerce-destruction were indicated. These were :

- (a) The seizure or blockade of every German port outside the North Sea to which raiders could resort for coal and supplies—the system of "stopping the earths" :
- (b) The careful watch and examination of all neutral shipping for the purpose of cutting off secret supplies to the raiders :
- (c) Systematic search on organised lines and the patrolling of the trade-routes by light cruisers and armed liners.

The enemy recognised the efficiency of these counter-strokes with their inevitable and ultimate success. Consequently, the *Moewe* carried out a

"lightning cruise," aided by secrecy of movement, in order that her work might be completed long before any of these three "antidotes" could be put in full operation against her. Once she got out into the Atlantic, there was neither a single German harbour nor any large neutral port to which she could resort for supplies. If she did make use of any anchorage, it must have been some desolate and remote bay in a barren Atlantic island, or on the Brazilian coast. It is quite possible for the ship to have been equipped with so ample a bunker capacity that she could complete her cruise without recoaling. Internal evidence proves rather to the contrary. There are some grounds for believing her activities to have been brought to an abrupt termination through her attempts to obtain secret supplies, resulting in the revelation of her approximate position. On February 12th, a simultaneous effort was made by German steamers to break out of Brazilian ports. One vessel failed ; two others succeeded in getting clear away. When we remember that, in the first eight or nine months of the war, the German armed liners at large in the Atlantic chiefly drew their supplies from South American ports, the presence of the *Moewe* off the Brazilian coast was naturally inferred. She knew the hunt might suddenly swerve down on her, and, abandoning further raiding, she made for home.

The *Moewe* was certainly very heavily manned for a ship of her size. From this point a suggestive inference has been drawn, i.e., that she was intended to work on the "snowball" system. The idea is for some vessel to slip out, crammed with guns and men. Out of this floating arsenal prizes and other mercantile vessels would be armed and converted into corsairs. In the case of the *Moewe*, it was suggested that the German vessels interned in Portuguese and South American ports were the prospective armed satellites of the original raider. The idea of evolving a horde of commerce-destroyers from a single parent ship is ingenious, but lacks any degree of novelty, because it was extensively employed in the American Civil War. The great and restrictive obstacle to this scheme is the inevitable question of ensuring a reliable supply of coal, ammunition, and other stores

for the ships. It is precisely the lack of overseas coaling stations and naval bases which has forced the enemy to substitute spasmodic raids for a continuous policy of oceanic commerce-destruction. Furthermore, it is principally because the naval bases in Germany are impregnable that the U-boats still harry the seas, and will continue to do so, unless German "Base Power" is overthrown.

The *Alcantara-Greif* duel is too well known to merit repetition in these columns. Still, one failure will not deter the enemy from making further attempts to revive the glories of the *Moewe*. He has other vessels of a similar species "salted down" in readiness at Kiel and other naval ports, for which his ingenuity will devise new disguises and ruses. Many people sagely shook their heads over the *Moewe* escape and commented upon the enemy's "slimness." On this point I beg to differ, for it looks as if the Berlin Marine Office had really been purloining its thunder from our Admiralty. Turn back to the famous "*Baralong* Case," over which the enemy has shed crocodile's tears in abundance. Briefly, the facts—or rather the enemy's allegations—of this episode were as follows: On August 19th of last year, a German submarine attacked the mule-transport *Nicosian* off the southern Irish coast. While the U-boat was so engaged, the armed auxiliary *Baralong* steamed up, flying the American flag, and having the American identity-colours painted on large screens fixed to her sides. When the *Baralong* got within close range of the submarine, she suddenly substituted the British flag for the U.S. ensign, the side-screens were cast away and false hulwarks dropped, revealing a masked battery of quick-firers. In a few seconds the German submarine's conning-tower had been shot away and she sank.*

*The accusations of inhumanity levelled against the *Baralong's* crew do not come within the province of these notes. Suffice it to say that a similar, but much more terrible and authenticated episode was furnished in the American Civil War by the "Affair of the schooner *S. J. Waring*."

Here we have the "Jack in the box" hidden battery, the neutral disguise, and other expedients, successfully employed by the *Baralong* six months before the *Moewe* ever made her appearance on the high seas.

It might be as well to point out that the use of neutral flags by belligerents is not a dishonest trick. It is a legitimate *ruse de guerre* which can be traced back to the remotest days of naval fighting. A hostile vessel may use a non-combatant's flag for making undetected approach. If the other ship is caught unprepared, it is her own fault for not acting up to the *caveat emptor* principle. The German armed liner *Kap Trafalgar* was painted in all the conventional colours of a big British liner when she was caught and sunk by the British *Carmania*. The distinguishing line is this; a ship may approach under neutral colours but, before she opens fire on her opponent, she must display her true nationality.

II.

"THE NEW FRIGHTFULNESS."

The exploits of the *Moewe* and *Greif* have an important bearing on the subject of the "New Frightfulness," the declared intention of Germany to torpedo British armed liners at sight. Modern Berlin logic seems to claim the right of both having one's cake and eating it. German liners may acquire armaments, raid the high seas, attack and destroy British shipping to their heart's content, but when a British liner mounts two guns astern for the purpose of defending herself against the U-boats, she at once becomes a hideous outcast, to be placed outside the pale by proclamation from Berlin, and destroyed without mercy. Moral law sanctions the right of self-defence; every International Code of Naval Warfare formulated by the great Naval Powers in the past fifty years has always distinctly conceded the claim of merchant ships to defend themselves against capture or destruction. The German Marine Office has never explained how the commanders of U-boats are to distinguish between an armed liner and a mercantile vessel minus guns. Their powers of discrimination are exemplified by the sinking of neutral ships without warning. In such cases there



From a Copyright photo.

BRITISH BATTLE-CRUISERS AT SEA, 1915.

is no question whatever of the victim being equipped with a defensive battery. Berlin may condone these "unfortunate incidents" by referring to reputed secret "Admiralty Instructions," advising the captains of British mercantile vessels to use neutral colours. Here we are back again at the "having-your-cake-and-eating-it" German standpoint, since it was only through this use of neutral Norwegian colours that the *Moewe* made her exit and return through our North Sea patrols.

The motives underlying the "new" German submarine campaign are too numerous and involved for any extensive discussion at the present moment. I will not attempt to indicate the part played by Admiral von Tirpitz in the matter. According to present intelligence, "the Gaffer" of the German Fleet was dismissed for two reasons; firstly, for being too "frightful," and secondly, for not being "frightful" enough! But, as far as can be made out at the present moment, two motives underlie the new career of piracy. In the first place, the old "blockade" of February 18th, 1915, had run its course for nearly a full year. Publication of statistics for a full twelve months' U-boat campaigning would have demonstrated that performance had not fulfilled the promises of the German Admiralty. To gloss over the partial failure, the same old "blockade" was dressed up as the "anti-armed liner" campaign and presented to the German public as an entirely new production. Having amassed submarines and trained crews for three or four months, Herr von Snodgrass announced that he was going to begin at last, and proceeded to take his coat off for the second time with the greatest deliberation. Secondly, the Germans may be attempting to "bluff" and scare us out of the policy of equipping liners with guns, a form of retaliation which has proved somewhat painful to the U-boat on the prowl for defenceless prey. To quote an instance and incident of last December, a German submarine attempted to attack the liner *La Plata*, of the French Transports Maritimes. The intended victim possessed a useful armament of small quick-firers, manned by naval reservists. The ensuing combat between the liner and submarine lasted for just on 90 seconds

at 1,000 metres range, and terminated in a manner eminently satisfactory — to the liner.

At the moment of writing, the German submarines appear to be waging a war of extreme virulence on mercantile shipping, each day bringing its toll of torpedoed steamers. One question is whether Germany, having taken so much rope already, will take the dangerous remnant required for hanging herself over the sinking of neutral vessels. When one comes to examine results spread out over some interval of time, mercantile losses become rather less alarming; they fall somewhat short of the lists returned last summer, when the submarine warfare on commerce developed its maximum of intensity. On the other hand, the enemy is now keeping up a steady average "bag" of steamers, whereas last year his efforts were spasmodic through lack of submarines. For every U-boat at work on the high seas there must be three other boats in port, refitting and refuelling.* Previous to the beginning of the present year Germany did not possess the requisite number of submarines to maintain this standard. Mercantile losses fluctuated between high and low totals, indicating the periods when the few U-boats available were working at sea or lying up in port. Now there are sufficient under-water craft to relieve each other in rotation on duty, and so keep up our mercantile losses to a consistent figure.

It should be understood that the German submarines are not entirely responsible for the

* From evidence given by Rear-Admiral W. A. Grant, U.S.N. (commanding U.S. submarines), before Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, February, 1916. Rear-Admiral Grant said that German submarines of 750-900 tons can operate 1,350 miles from Heligoland. The out-and-home journey of 2,700 miles is done in 9 days, equivalent 6½ knots average speed. German U boats can make 17-18 knots on the surface, but their most economical speed for fuel-consumption is 12 knots. Twenty days comprise a cruise—nine days on passage out-and-home, and eleven days occupied in sinking shipping, unless ammunition and torpedoes are expended earlier. The crew of 38 men require 12 days' rest between cruises, and three submarines must be "in reserve," laid up in port, for repairs, fuel, &c., to get one U-boat continually working at sea.

present dearth of commercial tonnage. The vastness of Allied merchant shipping can be appreciated by the computation that, out of every 100 ships in existence before the war, only five had succumbed to the combined efforts of Emdens, Moewes, mines and submarines. The scarcity of shipping has largely been created by the withdrawal of steamers from commercial traffic to serve naval and military needs. Only those who have seen the big war ports in France, the bases of the Grand Fleet, Mudros, Salonika, Alexandria, &c., can realise the number of steamers diverted to supplying the needs of our fighting forces. These conditions are artificial and peculiar to the war. They will obtain for some months after the conclusion of hostilities until all the vessels are released from their present service. When that is done, the "conscripts" of the big mercantile ports and shipping lines, the humble "tramp," the collier and oil-tanker, will turn once again to the peaceful task of ferrying the world's commerce to and fro across the seas.

III.

ZEEBRUGGE AND SYLT.

Finally, there are some minor forays in the North Sea which merit some passing comment. The first series of these incidents centre round Zeebrugge, the diminutive port on the Belgian coast which the German Press is pleased to describe by the pompous title of "our Southern Naval Base." Zeebrugge, despite all the enemy's efforts, has never risen above the status of a minor pivot of naval operations. Its battered mole shelters no great Dreadnoughts or battle-cruisers; its anchorage is unfrequented by light cruisers or monitors. The port and its environs have merely become an aero-naval wasps' nest, populated by the smaller breed of torpedo craft, little vedette boats, submarines and armed trawlers.

Early in February, German destroyers or vedette boats, stationed at Zeebrugge, made the first of their night raids into the North Sea. The expedition was productive of only one minor incident, illustrative of the German Chancellor's boast that the "Ger-

mans respect the legitimate rights of neutrals." These Zeebrugge moonlight excursionists fell in with the Dutch motor tank-ship *Artemis*. She was boarded, examined, and her captain was then ordered to take his ship unaided through a big German mine-field. Naturally he refused, whereupon his vessel was promptly torpedoed, and the raiders bolted back to their warren, leaving the crew of the *Artemis* to shift for themselves. Only the special construction of the Dutch tank-ship saved her from becoming a total loss. After abandoning their vessel, the captain and crew returned on board and the *Artemis* was brought back to port badly damaged. There was never any question of the *Artemis* carrying contraband for she had nothing but water-ballast on board. One can only wonder at the absolute wantonness of the attack and the utter uselessness of destroying this neutral ship.

On the night of February 10th—11th, a second nocturnal trip was made from the Belgian port by German destroyers. This resulted in an encounter with some British mine-sweepers and the torpedoing of H.M.S. *Arabis*, a unit belonging to a new type of British war vessel, specially constructed for certain functions in the North Sea. On this occasion the enemy seem to have adopted the usual policy of casting out mines broadcast to cover their retreat. British light cruisers and torpedo craft had been ordered to proceed in a southerly direction at full speed with a view to supporting our threatened mine-sweepers and cutting off the German raiders from Zeebrugge. The famous light cruiser *Arethusa* had the misfortune to collide with one of the enemy's floating mines and sustained such injuries that her loss was officially anticipated. The growing activity of these German ships and the recurrence of aerial raids on the Kentish coast called for some severe form of retaliation. Zeebrugge was accordingly subjected to a combined aerial and naval bombardment of some magnitude. Allied air squadrons, numbering sixty-five bomb-dropping and battle-planes, paid a visit to Zeebrugge at dawn and launched about four tons of bombs on the port. The aerial attack is understood to have been guided along the coast to its objective by the searchlights of

British warships and the firing of large illuminating shells into Zeebrugge from the guns of our cruiser-monitors. An intermittent bombardment of the harbour, mole and coastal defences was kept up from the sea until about mid-day on the 11th. The chapter of events was concluded by a sally of German destroyers. These three vessels were met by four British destroyers and hunted back to Zeebrugge without much damage being done on either side.

The meagre official despatches recording the fighting round the island of Sylt, on March 26th—27th, were amplified by "eye-witness" accounts, furnished by Danish fishermen. Unfortunately, these witnesses contributed stories so mutually contradictory that little evidence of any value can be gleaned from their narratives. Like all men of their calling, they appear to suffer from "piscatorial megalomania" when retailing their experiences.* One objective of these operations was an attack by five British sea-planes on the Zeppelin sheds at Tondern in Schleswig-Holstein. Three of the attacking planes never returned from their flight. It is impossible to discern at present whether they were forced to earth by stress of weather or shot down by the enemy's anti-aero defences. It is equally difficult to say if a single bomb was ever dropped on the "Zepp-kennels" at Tondern. But, in compiling a list of authentic Zeppelin losses, Mr. C. G. Grey, the well-known writer on aeronautical topics, includes the destruction of one big dirigible airship at Tondern.

If one only scanned the official versions of the naval fighting near Sylt, one would merely glean the impression of some minor duels, comparable in importance to the insignificant episodes near Zeebrugge described above. Actually, the "Sylt Affair" was far more important than appears on the

surface, the fighting being the apex of a great southerly "sweep" in which battle-cruisers, light-cruisers, fast seaplane carriers, destroyers, and submarines participated. Only the minor orders in this hierarchy of Sea Power were engaged in active combat. But the enemy always had the option of crushing our light ships by producing "heavier metal." Consequently, we had to create a "reserve fund" of powerful units over the horizon on which we could draw in case of emergency, as we did at Heligoland Bight. Weather also seems to have exerted the same effect on the Sylt engagements as it did in the cases of the Bight action and the Gulf of Riga fights. But in the last two cases, it was fog which separated the actions into isolated duels between groups of combatant vessels or individual ships. At Sylt, the spasmodic nature of the fighting was due to a gale, accompanied by heavy snow and sleet squalls.

The first of these actions near Sylt evidently consisted in the sinking of the two German patrol vessels *Otto Rudolf* and *Braunschweig II.* by our destroyers. Both these sunken ships were assumed to be requisitioned trawlers, but one eye-witness noted their exceptional speed, as fishing craft, and evidence of a fairly heavy armament for vessels of their displacement. Later in the morning, two other patrol boats were heavily damaged by our destroyers and forced to seek shelter under the protection of the Sylt coastal batteries. The most exciting episode seems to have taken place at dusk, or in the night-time, when our light cruisers and destroyers almost literally ran across a division of German destroyers in a blinding snow storm. The light cruiser *Cleopatra* was steaming at 22—23 knots, when a long, black hull suddenly tore out of the blizzard and shot right across and under her bows. In the next moment there was a terrific crash, a loud outcry, the roar of escaping steam—then silence, except for the wild bellowing of the gale. No one on board the *Cleopatra* knew exactly what had happened; on the surface there only remained a thin film of oil fuel, ashes and some floating debris. It was feared at the moment that the *Cleopatra* had accidentally run down a British unit. Accordingly, the incident was totally omitted in the first public report issued

* I understand the Editor of this Magazine does some fishing himself. Although I do not impute this failing to him, I must veil my meaning by paraphrase, lest he champions the cause of his fellow "trade-unionists" and indulges in reprisals at my expense.

from the Admiralty. After the Germans had stated that one of their torpedo craft was missing, our naval authorities were duly enlightened as to the identity of the victim. Actually, of course, the problem would have been solved in the end by the simple process of "counting noses." If all the British destroyers reported themselves safe and sound, elimination would naturally prove the rammed vessel to have been German.

Reverting to the *Cleopatra* after the collision, the bows of this light cruiser were somewhat damaged and twisted; she was compelled to reduce speed at once, lest the inrush of water at high speed should burst in her forward bulkheads. It was impossible to signal the change of speed to her consorts through the snow and gale. Another British light cruiser suddenly loomed up from astern and charged down on the damaged *Cleopatra*. Only the smartest of smart handling averted complete disaster. Meanwhile, the British and German torpedo craft were at it "hammer and tongs," engaging each other at close range whenever they could get a sight in the driving "banks" of snow. In the wild sea, unerring gunnery could hardly be expected. The German gun-fire is reported to have been very good under the weather conditions. As for our own gunnery, one German destroyer was last seen ablaze from stem to stern, while another unit of the same class disappeared into the blizzard with severe injuries and a conflagration raging amidships.

Such then are the principal details that can be gleaned at the present moment of one of the most extraordinary minor sea fights in the course of the naval war. In itself the action is not unique; it has a close parallel in the history of the Russo-Japanese War. An engagement took place between Russian and Japanese torpedo craft in so bad a storm that both sides found it impossible to damage the other by gun-fire. The Japanese vessels closed in with the intention of boarding, but found it impossible in the sea running. Then there ensued the ludicrous spectacle of men, inflamed by the heat of battle, reduced to the humble expedient of "heaving" lumps of coal at one another!

TORPEDOED!

THE SINKING OF THE "HESPERIAN."

By LIEUT. HERBERT MAXWELL-SCOTT (1902).

It will be remembered that Lieut. Maxwell-Scott was gassed while with his regiment (the 48th *Canadian Highlanders*) in the trenches before Ypres, on May 20th, 1915. While on sick leave he sailed for Canada on September 3rd, 1915, in the *Hesperian*, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on the 4th. During a visit he paid to Stonyhurst in March he was kind enough to write for us the following brief account of his experiences on the torpedoed liner.

Last summer saw me hastening back across the Channel, handkerchief at mouth, trying to cough out from aching lungs the villainous fumes of German poison gas. After a few weeks rest in England and on the moors of bonnie Scotland, a sea trip, with a short visit to Canada was proposed as likely to accelerate my recovery. So, having narrowly escaped a second suffocation in the coils of red tape that a kindly Government was inspired to spin about me, the sick leave that I sought was at last granted, and September 3rd saw me leaving Liverpool aboard the steamer *Hesperian*, with my face turned westward.

There were a dozen Canadian officers among the passengers, all of them in the same boat as myself—in more senses than one—all of them making for home in Maple-land, in search of convalescence. For the first thirty-six hours we discussed the submarine peril as we passed through what was then considered the danger zone. The basis of the discussion was not what the Germans were likely to do—we had no illusions on that point, for we had all learned the habits of the beast out there in Flanders—but merely what sort of luck the Fates were likely to have bestowed on us and on the ship that carried us. And here let me remark that there was in the scales a factor decidedly adverse, for actually we had set sail upon a Friday—a Friday, mark you! Ask the first sailor you meet to explain to you the full significance of rashness such as that.



THE FOOTBALL ELEVEN, 1915-16.

P. Bell.	D. Lawson.	G. Gosling.	A. Isola.	D. Cuffey.	J. Bell.
E. Hooper.	R. Plissonneau.	M. Nolan.	U. Tayler.	S. Didcock.	

However by the evening of September 4th it was agreed by all that our worst forebodings might be safely put aside and that the hour was now at hand when we might lift up our voices in thanksgiving for a danger happily passed. We sat on deck in the twilight after dinner and views to the above effect were being contentedly passed round when on sudden there came a dreadful crash! One felt the ship shudder throughout her length, and from the vessel's side there rose up majestically a vast column of water to come tumbling heavily upon our heads. The all too familiar smell of gunpowder left us no uncertainty as to what had occurred. "By Jove," I shouted, "they've done it."

For a moment I felt stunned; then the realisation that this thing perhaps spelt death—death so near that every letter of the word seemed to stand out before me in huge capitals—brought me quickly to my feet. I had had a tolerably near acquaintance with My Lord of the Shades out in Flanders, but this new experience produced a sensation as unpleasant as it was novel. With a companion I hurriedly toured the deck in an endeavour to obtain an idea of the actual situation, but finding everything in confusion—a confusion that increased each moment as anxious passengers hurried out to learn what had occurred—I decided to make a bolt for my cabin to see what I might manage to save. The order had already been given for all to take to the boats, but I hurried down below and secured a couple of lifebelts and a warm coat, and was just engaged in making a mental calculation as to which of my humble treasures, under the circumstances, I might have the best chance of saving, when a sudden lurch to starboard at once decided me that any thinking I proposed at the moment to put in had better be done on deck.

Arrived on deck I found that all the boats on my side of the ship had already been launched. It was dark and I could not see far, but on the other side I perceived that there were at least two left. It is curious that throughout all this time, and even later, one's mental attitude towards the originators of the catastrophe was singularly impersonal—just the sort of mental attitude one felt on the battlefield.

There, if the enemy shells a convoy one appreciates the fact without any particular anger or personal feeling of any sort, but merely with that sort of vague regret at the inevitable, which as a boy one felt when it rained on a holiday. So now one's attitude was equally impersonal, and might be summed up thus—"a torpedo has hit the ship and she is sinking, so it is time to get a move on and get out of the way." It was only afterwards—afterwards when one heard that the first boat had turned a somersault and that women one had seen a few hours before, and children one had watched romping about on the decks, that these had met a bitter death there in the dark by the vessel's side—that the personal element entered into one's thoughts, and one recalled the man who bade this treacherous weapon go forth on its work of death, suddenly, without warning, in the darkness of night, and then, truly, one longed for a chance of getting even with that cowardly Sea-Hun.

There were by this time very few of us left on deck, and as the order to take to the boats continued to be shouted along, together with the small group of officers who still remained, I made for the nearest boat, already half full of women and children. When we were seated the boat was slowly lowered to the next deck, and there received its full complement from the different members of the crew. Then came the long drop to the water. The boat swayed dangerously as it was slowly lowered down the side, and there was at one moment a hideous lurch which nearly pitched us all head first into the dark waters thirty feet or more below. The shriek of the frightened women that the momentary tilt of the boat had called forth had scarcely died away when there arose another cry—this time from beneath us. It came from a boat which lay immediately under us, and down on top of which we were rapidly descending. Our united shouts stopped the sailors above just in time, since our boat was already so near that people standing up in the boat beneath could touch her keel. We landed on the water with a sounding smack and a splash, and having cut the ropes, pushed off at once from the vessel's side. Terribly crowded together—there were 47 of us—the boat, in consequence, was

riding very low in the water. We had hardly begun to pull away when there arose a momentary panic at the discovery that we were slowly filling. Someone had forgotten to put in the plug, which was only discovered after a frenzied search throughout the length of the boat. So with water—icy cold water—up to our knees, we pulled away from the broken ship. It was a weird sight out there on the dark waters to watch, as we swayed up and down in the waves, the *Hesperian* settling slowly down by the head, her rudders and screws already well out of the water.

The red flares with which each boat was provided shed a lurid light on the surrounding sea, showing the circle of boats, each with its contingent of pale, huddling men and women standing off from the sinking ship. For two hours we paddled round about the vessel as she slowly settled down. We were cold and wet, and the weird silence was only broken by the soft moaning of the women, or the frightened cries of the little children. Two little boys in my boat found a morbid satisfaction in chanting a monotonous sort of litany, the refrain of which was, "I'm going to be drowned; I'm going to be drowned." First one would start, and then the other would take it up, and throughout the long two hours scarce a minute passed but one of the other of their poor little shrill panic-stricken voices was to be heard chanting this lugubrious refrain.

After two hours the rescue ships that had picked up the *Hesperian's* wireless calls began to arrive on the scene. First there came a naval aeroplane ship, and then immediately afterwards two mine-sweepers. It was one of the latter that came to our rescue, and took us all aboard, wet, cold, and already exhausted by more than two hours of exposure.

Nothing could excel the kindness of our thoughtful rescuers, who soon rigged us out in warm dry clothing, and provided us with a most welcome abundance of hot drinks. At noon on the next day we were landed at Queenstown.

It was only then, when our feet were once more planted securely on solid Irish soil that we recovered sufficiently to be able to compare notes as to our

various experiences. It was at Queenstown that I met again a Canadian brother officer whom I had known on board and who had had a rather narrow escape. He was a "stretcher case"—badly wounded and quite helpless. He had been put in the first boat, only to be pitched headlong into the sea as the boat was lowered over the side. He was picked up and placed in the bottom of another boat, which incontinently sank under him owing to the plug having been lost—a fate which, as I have mentioned, nearly befel our own boat. But again he was picked up, and has since made a complete recovery.

Another curious case is worth mentioning. There was on board a Canadian soldier who had been blinded by shell shock. His nurses before he sailed had teasingly warned him to beware of torpedoes, and he had answered that he felt sure he would get his sight back if his ship were torpedoed. Curiously enough the thing actually happened as he said. He was on deck when the torpedo hit the ship and the shock threw him headlong into the water. As he rose to the surface he shouted out, "I see a ship," and he was able to swim to the nearest boat as soon as it was launched. Moreover, the cure was permanent, and he is now quite recovered. Nerve specialists, take note!

Such, Mr. Editor, is the story of my first and very brief voyage in the s.s. *Hesperian*. We heard later that the ship kept afloat for nearly thirty hours, and that consequently we need never have left her. But the course the captain ordered was undoubtedly the wisest.

The *Lusitania* and the *Arabic* had each received two torpedoes. Any reluctance on our part to get into the boats might have received at any moment a stimulus from the pirates in the shape of another torpedo in our ribs.

Perhaps the Germans would have us be grateful that they did not fire on us when we were in the boats. I suspect myself that they refrained because it was too dark.

The wonder was how they hit us in the first instance, as the night was dark and the ship was steaming with lights out.



STONYHURST UNION DEBATING SOCIETY.

III. DEBATE.

Sunday, Feb. 27th

"The English Public School 'House' System is better than the present Stonyhurst System"

The following members and visitors spoke :

For the Ministry :

Hon Prime Minister.

P. Bell (Brighton).

J. Hull (Hull)*

H. Westwood (Filey).

M. Garnaud.

Rev. C. C. Martindale, S.J.

J. Wellard (Southport).

For the Opposition :

L. Gradwell (Anfield).

Mr. Southern.

Rev. Mr. Gurrin, S.J.

F. Hannan (Dublin).

E. Liston (Warrington)

* Spoke for Admission.

The Hon. Prime Minister (R. Gurrin), held that the present system was the reason why Stonyhurst was behind other public schools in studies and games.

L. Gradwell (Anfield) opened with a humorous and ironical speech for the Opposition. The House System was conducive to bullying. Fagging, he declared, was unjust and led to lying, stealing and slacking. Here he threw in a parenthesis in which he maintained that a certain amount of lying was necessary in the ordinary affairs of life. He objected on sanitary grounds to the mingled odours of sausages, toast, scrambled eggs, and other delicacies dear to the school-boy palate, which were to be met with in studies under the House System.

P. Bell (Brighton) struck hard at prevalent abuses. Our decadence in athletics was due to the want of systematic training and competition of the House System. Mingled odours of school-boy delicacies were to be found here as well as in other public schools. He then rebuked the member for Anfield for making use of the debate to propound a novel ethical theory, a theory which might be named "Gradwellism."

J. Hull (Hull) made a noteworthy and fluent maiden speech and argued chiefly on the influence of the House System on games.

Mr. A. Southern threw new light on the House System. He showed that a boy was tarred with the brush of his

house. One house worked, another did not; one specialised in games, another in dress. The result was often the development of a hateful snobishness.

Mr. Garnaud prefaced his remarks for the Ministry by congratulating the House on the soothing atmosphere of the debate, in which he was allowed five minutes' free speech without the danger of interruption from about a dozen boys at once. He held that boy prefects were an advantage and led to discipline and good tone in the school. He condemned a system which had a large study-place as one of its features.

E. Liston (Warrington) stoutly upheld the Stonyhurst System. Fagging meant bullying, and a school must rid itself of bullying at all costs.

Rev. Mr. Gurrin, S.J., upheld the methods of his Alma Mater. The House must remember that Catholics had been put on a level with the rest of their fellow countrymen in comparatively recent times; consequently Stonyhurst has not had time to come right to the front.

Rev. Fr. Martindale, S.J., gave arguments for both sides. Each system had its advantages, and each system envied the essential features of the other. He advocated boy prefects, since responsibility was an excellent training for the character.

J. Wellard (Southport), closed for the Ministry. He showed that the Stonyhurst system of sports was far from methodical, and that the democratic atmosphere was due to the fact that the senior boys were not given sufficient authority.

On a division the motion was carried by two votes. A vote of thanks was tendered to Fr. Martindale, S.J., Rev. Mr. Gurrin, S.J., Mr. Garnaud, and Mr. Southern for their kind attendance and speeches.

J. Hull (Hull) was admitted into the Club.

IV. DEBATE.

Sunday, March 12th.

"That the class 'remove' system established at Stonyhurst has benefited this College."

The following visitors and members spoke :

For the Ministry :

The Hon. Prime Minister.

L. Smith (Lancaster).

E. Pyke (Harrogate).

S. Seuffert (Johannesburg).

F. Collins (Myrtleville).

D. Cuffey (Port Said).

D. O'Sullivan Beare (Kingst'n).

D. Ward (Hexham).

H. Feeny (Garston).

L. Gradwell (Anfield).

For the Opposition :

Hon. Leader Oppos'n.

J. Bell (Okehampton).

E. Liston (Warrington)

B. Hannan (Killaloe).

B. Jackson (Hurley-upon-Thames).

J. Kennedy (Howth).

Hon. President.

Rev. Mr. Flynn, S.J.

J. Hull (Hull).

J. Wellard (Southport).

*P. Gwyn (Bath).

P. Bell (Brighton).

* Spoke for Admission.

The Hon. Prime Minister (R. Gurrin), affirmed that the Remove System created a greater interest in work and increased application to study.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition (F. van der Taelen) applied the fable of the donkey and the carrot, the carrot being the lure of quick removes, the donkey being the victim of the "gross deceit" of quick removes into more numerous classes.

L. Smith (Lancaster) courageously persevered in a detailed analysis of improved examination results since the inception of the Remove System.

E. Pyke (Harrogate) denied that old system did more towards fostering class spirit, instancing the ludicrous results of former class leagues in which it is recorded that in a match between Grammar and Figures the score was 42—1.

J. Hull (Hull) who claimed Syntax as the only hard-working class in the College, supported the Opposition.

B. Jackson (Hurley-upon-Thames) gave the House a concise and touching resumé of his past career and present shortcomings.

S. Seuffert (Johannesburg) made a calm and masterly speech for the Ministry.

E. Liston (Warrington) with great emphasis and freedom of gesture dwelt upon the intellectual deterioration of Higher Line owing to the immature development of its members, a defect fostered by the rapid transit afforded by the Remove System. He appealed that the smaller members of Syntax should not go to "Stopping-up."

J. Bell (Okehampton) in his speech rose to a height of emotional oratory not hitherto attained by him. He spoke with intense feeling of the injurious effects of the Remove System. Older, stronger, and more experienced boys have to give place to the puny infant prodigy. In consequence the school loses its respect for the higher classes. The result of the system was the development of mental snobbery.

J. Kennedy (Howth) speaking from sad personal experience expatiated on the "Remove System" as indeed a "gross deceit."

D. Cuffey pleaded that the new system gave more encouragement to work and something definite to work for. The speaker had evidently benefited by the system to the extent of an intimate knowledge of Shakespeare, for his speech was illustrated throughout with many apt quotations.

The Rev. President gave a master's point of view and showed that under this system a master was confronted each term with a totally new set of faces and had to go through exactly the same work.

The Hon. Secretary said that owing to the many new subdivisions of classes the Lower Line was clogged by boys whose brains were not in proportion to their brawn; that the system had destroyed all healthy class spirit.

P. Gwyn (Bath) made one of the best speeches of the evening session. His line of argument was that theory

and practice did not always agree, in spite of those wonderful proportion sums about workmen and their work, so common in text-books.

P. Bell (Brighton) closed for the Opposition with a spirited and energetic speech. A school's chief purpose was to develop character and this was not done by the Remove System. It also made boys selfish and egoistic, destroyed corporate spirit and lowered public tone. This member has an excellent debating manner. He always argues directly on the question and refutes his opponents with great readiness and fluency. He thinks on his feet and is never at a loss for an answer.

L. Gradwell (Anfield) sustained his reputation as a humorist and with his witty sallies kept the House in throes of laughter. He went through the arguments of the Opposition in detail and held many of them up to scorn and ridicule. He then gave the House some paternal advice about the use of the words "honourable" and "honorary," reminding the members that the Club's "honorary" President was probably some long-defunct ecclesiastical dignitary.

The result of the voting was:

For the Motion	11
Against the Motion	14

The motion was therefore lost, and F. van der Taelen became Prime Minister and R. Gurrin Leader of the Opposition.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. Mr. Flynn, S.J., and the Rev. Mr. Gurrin, S.J., for judging at this debate, the first qualifying debate for the Prize Debate.

P. Gwyn (Bath) was admitted into the Club.

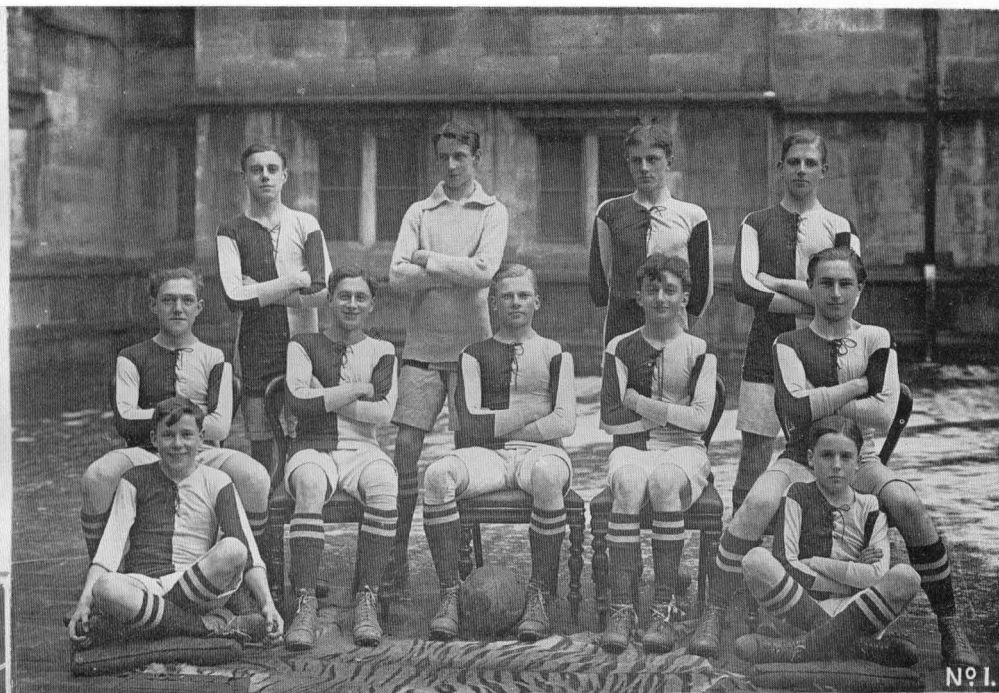
REVIEWS.

QUESTIONS OF MORAL THEOLOGY.

BY THE REV. T. SLATER, S.J.

Washbourne. 8/-

A book written by Fr. Slater is always welcome. The present work, which consists chiefly of articles written from time to time for various Catholic Magazines will be found useful and interesting not only to the Clergy but also to the laity, both Catholic and non-Catholic. The fact that Fr. Slater is well versed in English Civil Law gives an additional value to many of his contributions on Moral Theology, and in this book we have admirable articles on "Civil Law and Conscience," "The Theology of Stolen Goods," "Bankruptcy and Conscience," "Ownership and Railway Fares," &c. Those who are engaged or interested in social work will find the articles on "Modern Sociology" and "English Socialism" well worthy of careful study. Throughout the book Fr. Slater is careful to show clearly what is the doctrine of the Catholic Church, for, as he writes in his Preface, "we have all been forced to see as with our own eyes what even the highest human culture becomes when it is deprived of the salt of Christian teaching."



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