



FLAG-LIEUT. FRANK POWER O'REILLY, R.N.

Born 1887. O.S. 1898.

Killed in action in the *Invincible* at the battle of
Horn Reef, May 31st, 1916.

THE STONYHURST MAGAZINE

"Quant je puis"

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STONYHURST AND THE WAR.

Recent War Honours.

Companion of St. Michael and St. George:

LIEUT.-COLONEL D. F. MACCARTHY-MORROGH.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel:

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. TEMPEST.

Distinguished Service Order:

MAJOR P. A. MELDON.

Military Cross:

CAPTAIN G. AYLMER.

Distinguished Service Cross:

FLIGHT-COMMANDER J. J. PETRE, R.N.A.S

Previous War Honours.

Victoria Cross	CAPTAIN J. A. LIDDELL. LIEUTENANT M. J. DEASE.
Companion of the Bath ...	BRIG.-GENERAL F. E. JOHNSTON. COLONEL H. J. ROCHE.
Distinguished Service Order	LIEUTENANT R. LANGTON-JONES, R.N. LIEUT.-COL. W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT. MAJOR F. P. C. KEILY. CAPTAIN W. P. STEWART. 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. CAPTAIN G. F. CALLAGHAN. CAPTAIN H. W. D. MACCARTHY O'LEARY. CAPTAIN C. E. RYAN. CAPTAIN G. W. B. TARLETON. LIEUTENANT 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"	
Croix de Guerre	CAPTAIN G. AYLMER.
Distinguished Conduct Medal	SERGEANT A. W. POWELL.
Commended for Service in Action.	LIEUTENANT R. LANGTON-JONES, R.N., D.S.O. SURGEON J. H. B. MARTIN.
Commended for Service ...	LIEUT.-COMMANDER W. H. N. YONGE, R.N.

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).
BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. TEMPEST (Nov. 30th, '15).
LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O. (Nov. 20th, '14; Jan. 14th, '15)
MAJOR H. SIDNEY (Jan. 14th, '15).
MAJOR E. L. CARUS (Sept. 22nd, '15).
MAJOR R. C. MAYNE (Jan. 14th, '15).
MAJOR F. B. J. STAPLETON-BRETHERTON (Nov. 30th, '15).
MAJOR W. H. WHYTE (Dec. 11th, '15).
MAJOR E. W. COSTELLO, *V.C.* (April 5th, '16).
CAPTAIN W. P. STEWART, D.S.O. (May 31st, '15; Nov. 30th, '15).
CAPTAIN P. R. 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).
CAPTAIN A. F. V. JARRETT (April 5th, '16).
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).
LIEUTENANT H. P. RADLEY (April 5th, '16).
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.—164th Trench Mortar Battery.
- 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.—116th Maharrattas.
- *ARBUTHNOTT, J. G. (1905), 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); **Military Cross** (June 2nd, '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. H. (1894), the Rev., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class; 11th R. Sussex Regt., B.E.F.
- *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), Capt.—10th Divisional Signal Company, R.E.
- *BARRON, E. A. W. (1887), 2nd Lieut.—12th Lancers.
- *BARROW, J. C. W. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—1st 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, H. (1892).—South Rhodesian Reserve.
- *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).
- Cafferata, B.** (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
- Cafferata, C.** (1905), Corpl.—*Duke of Connaught's Rifles*.
- 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), Capt.—*Equipment Officer, 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 and missing** (April 5th, '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), Capt.—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), Corpl.—*Machine Gun Corps*.
- *CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, C. H. J. (1904), Capt.—1st Batt. *Warwickshire Regt.*; **prisoner** (Aug. 27th, '14).
- *CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, R. C. J., D.S.O. (1904), 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-FINNERTY, H. (1909), Lieut.—17th *Lancers and R.F.C.*
- 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*; 5th *Wiltshire Regt.*, 40th Brigade, 13th Div., I.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.
- *V.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 Despatches** (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, D. L. (1914).—R.F.C.
- 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; **wounded** (April, '16).
- *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.
- *DEASE, M. J. (1903), Lieut.—4th Batt. Royal Fusiliers; **Victoria Cross** (Nov. 16th, '14); **Mentioned in Despatches** (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, B. A. (1882), Capt.—18th Hussars; **killed** (May 18th, '15).
- DESCOMBES, E. 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, B. J. (1888), Capt.—3rd Batt. (attd. 1st) S. Staffordshire Regt.; **killed** (Sept. 25th, '15).
- *DE TRAFFORD, H. M. (1894), Lance-Corpl.—Queen's Rifles (19th Batt. 2nd Canadian E.F.).
- *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-CARBERRY, 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. L. (1915).—R.F.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.—Machine Gun Corps.
- *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), Lieut.—2nd Batt. British West Indies Regt.
- *FERGUSON, S. H. J. (1903), Lieut.—21st Coy. A.O.D.
- FERGUSON, J. C. (1870), Lieut.—R.E.
- FFRENCH, 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.; **wounded** (May, '16).
- *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., 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. Gibraltar.
- 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. W. (1907), 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. Brig.-Major.—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.*
- GRACE, R. (1892), Lieut.—*Artillery, N.Z. Forces.*
- 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).—*R.A.M.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.)
- Hawe, J. A. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—4th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; **wounded** (April 24th, '16).
- 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 Despatches** (Jan. 14th, '15).
- *Hay, J. T. (1905), Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers ; **killed** (Sept. 27th, '15).
- *Hay, W. (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), 2nd Lieut.—Bedfordshire Regt.
- 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.); Instructor, 2nd Army School of Instruction, B.E.F.
- 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. (1903).—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.
- JACKSON, B. C. L. A. (1913).—R.G.A.
- *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., D.S.O. (1889), Capt.—2nd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 3 **Service Order** (June 23rd, '15); **killed** (June 22nd, '15).
- *Jarrett, C. 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, G. C. (1888), Transport Officer.—Oxford and Bucks L.I.
- JOHNSTON, G. F. (1887), Lieut.—Artillery, N.Z. Forces.
- *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; 35th General Hospital.
- 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., D.S.O. (1884), Major.—125th Napier Rifles; **wounded** (Jan. 13th, Jan. 19th, April 16th, '16); **Distinguished Service Order** (April 14th, '16).
- KELLY, J. J. (1910).—9th Batt. H.L.I.
- KELLY, J. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
- *KELLY, J. E. (1905).—8th Batt. R. Warwickshire Reg.
- *O.C. Kenna, D. 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.
- *KEOGH, E. (1889), Sergt.—B.S.A. Police.
- *KERWICK, J. A. (1906), Lieut.—80th Battery R.F.A.
- *KING, A. M. (1885), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.; *Motor Transport*.
KING, E. J. (1911).—At R.M.C., Quetta.
- *KING,
Forces, 4th Class; G.H.Q., 2nd Echelon, 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. Calanthe.
- *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.—233rd Field Coy., 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., D.S.O., (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, attd. 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), Capt.—Gordon Highlanders.
- *LYNCH, B. J. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—1st Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; **killed** (May 16th, '15).
- *LYONS, J. D. (1887), Capt.—Royal Horse Guards; Brigade Major.
- MACARDLE, J. R. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—R.F.A.
- *MCARDLE, P. P. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—114th Machine Gun Coy.
- 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., C.M.G. (1880), Lieut.-Col.—8th Batt. Manchester Regt.; **Order of St. Michael and St. George** (June 2nd, '16).

- *MACCARTHY O'LEARY, H. W. D. (1897), Capt. and Adj. — 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*; **Prisoner** (April 29th, '16).
- 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., attd. 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. (1905). — 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*; *Chief Staff Officer, 22nd Div.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 20th, '15; Jan. 14th, '15), **Distinguished Service Order** (Jan. 14th, '15).

- *MAXWELL-SCOTT, H. F. J. (1902), Major.—177th Batt. Canadian Forces; **gassed** (Apl 24th, '15).
- *MAYNARD-STUART, E. J. (1902), Lieut.—175th Coy. R.E.; **killed** (April 26th, '16).
- MAXWELL-STUART, F. (1900).—*Warwickshire Yeomanry*.
- *MAXWELL-STUART, H. (1908).—*East African Forces*.
- *MAYNARD-STUART, J. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—3rd (attd. 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. A. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—A.S.C.
- *MELDON, P. A., D.S.O. (1887), Major.—33rd Brigade R.F.A.; **wounded** (Jan., '16); **Distinguished Service Order** (June 2nd, '16).
- *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.
- *MOLYNEUX, G. (1884), Colonel.—*Durham L.I.*
- *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, B. 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), Capt.—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.*; *Reserve of Officers*.
- *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. F. (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, K. E. (1905), Lieut.—7th (Service) Batt. Munster Fusiliers; **killed** (Aug. 15th, '15).
- *O'Farrell, W. R. (1899), Capt.—R.A.M.C.; **Prisoner** (April 25th, '16).
- 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, J. P. (1898), Lieut.—H.M.S. *Invincible*; **killed** (May 31st, '16).
- *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; 1/3rd E.A.F.A., 54th Div., E.E.F.
- 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 Commander.—R.N. Air Service; **Distinguished Service Cross.**
- 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), Lieut.—R.F.A.
- PLISSONNEAU, R. (1911).—At Woolwich.
- FLOWDEN, F. C. (1897), Lieut.—Shropshire Yeomanry.
- FLOWDEN, 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*; **wounded** (April 19th, '16).
- *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, 12th Div. Sig. Coy.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (April 5th, '16).
- *RATCLIFFE, F. E. (1880), The Rev. S.J., *Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class*; *c/o A.P.O., Rouen*.
- *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), Capt.—*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, B. A. 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, V. J. (1904).—*Machine Gun Corps*.
- 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), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.C.*
- 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 4th, '15).
- RYAN, F. F. (1899).—*Inns of Court O.T.C.*
- *RYAN, K. V. (1903), Lieut.—*4th (attd. 5th) 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; 23rd Field Ambulance, B.E.F.
- *SAUNDERS, J. A. (1902).—28th Batt. London R. (Artists' Rifles)
- *SAVORY, J. 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.
- SHARKFY, 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.
- SHIEL, J. H. T. (1913).—At Sandhurst.
- 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.
- SLATTERY, S. (1908).—At Sandhurst.
- 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, H. T. E. (1908).—14th Batt. 4th Infantry Brigade, Commonwealth Forces; **killed** (August 8th, '15).
- *SPENCER, T. J. (1904), Flight Sub-Lieut.—R.N. Air Service; **missing** (Feb. 16th, '15).
- STANANOGHT, 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), Capt.—9th Batt. East Lancashire Regt; Frig. Machine Gun Officer.
- *STAPLETON-BRETHERTON, E. (1900), Capt. and Adj. —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., D.S.O. (1896), Capt.—1st Batt. Highland L.I., Brigade Major; **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; 12th H.L.I., B.E.F.
- STRICKLAND, R. W. (1886), Major.—15th Batt. Cheshire Regt.
- *STRONGE, R. (1903).—B.S.A. Police, Northern Frontier.
- 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.



NOEL EDGEWORTH SOMERS,
4th Infantry Brigade, 14th Bn., Australian Imperial Forces.
Killed in Action in Gallipoli on August 8th. 1915.
Aged 22 years.

- *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.*; **wounded** (May, '16).
- *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).—*R.E.*
- 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), Brev. 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.*
- 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, L. G. R. (1895), Lieut.—*18th Batt. (Irish Rifles) London Regiment.*; **wounded** (May 10th, '16).
- *TRAPPES-LOMAX, B. C. (1905), Lieut.—*R.H.A.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Dec. 11th, '15); **Military Cross** (Feb. 2nd, '16).
- TRAPPES-LOMAX, C. N. (1889), Lieut.—*(Late Lancashire Hussars), Recruiting Officer*.
- *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.*
- *TUCE, R. J. (1912), Lieut.—*8th 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. (attd. 7th) 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., attd. 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. H. (1907), Flight Lieut.—*R.N.A.S. ; killed* (May 4th, '16).
- 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), 2nd Lieut.—*129th Howitzer-Brigade, R.F.A. ; Gassed*
- *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), Major.—*No. 5 Bridging Train, R.E.*
- *WORSLEY N. (1898) Sergt.—*R.E. ; wounded* (Sept. 25th, '14).
- WORTHINGTON, B. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*Yorkshire Dragoons Yeomanry.*
- WORTHINGTON, P. (1903).—
- *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*.
 COEN, L. (1914).—*Belgian Army*.
 COMOUTH, A. (1914).—*4e Chasseurs à Cheval, Belgian 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*.
 DUMONT DE CHASSART, W. (1914).—*Belgian Cavalry*.
 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.

- Major S. A. PEARSE to be Lieut.-Col. (Jan. 24th).
 Capt. W. P. STEWART, D.S.O., to be Brigade Major (May 11th).
 Flight-Lieut. J. J. PETRE to be Acting Flight Commander (June 3rd).
 2nd Lieut. R. P. W. GETHIN (since killed in action), to be Lieut. (May 4th, '15).

Lieut. G. F. STAPLETON to be Capt., while Brig. Machine Gun Officer (March 14th).

Capt. J. D. LYONS to be Brigade Major.

Lieut. T. D. MURRAY to be Capt. (Oct. 1st).

Lieut. C. H. J. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE to be Capt. (Oct. 2nd).

Lieut. H. P. H. LUMSDEN to be Capt.

2nd Lieut. R. J. TUKE to be Lieut. (Feb. 20th).

2nd Lieut. S. C. CALLAGHAN to be Capt., while employed as Equipment Officer, R.F.C.

Stop Press Additions.

- *DE BERMOND DE VAULX, COMTE P. (1886), Capt.—*French Army*.

Recently Mentioned in Dispatches :

LIEUT.-COL. SIR J. L. HARRINGTON, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.

LIEUT.-COL. R. S. TEMPEST.

CAPT. J. N. GILBEY.

SUMMARY.

Serving in the Forces	.. .. .	707
Killed	.. .. .	57
Missing	.. .. .	6
Wounded	.. .. .	74
Prisoners of War	.. .. .	10
Honours	.. .. .	29
Mentions in Dispatches	.. .. .	53

Roll of Honour.

KILLED.

LIEUT. A. C. MONTAGU, R.N.

LIEUT. F. P. O'REILLY, R.N.

FLIGHT-LIEUT. O. N. WALMESLEY, R.N.A.S.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL P. A. KENNA, *v.c.*, D.S.O.

MAJOR C. H. B. JARRETT.

MAJOR H. J. J. L. MONTEITH.

MAJOR A. L. BICKFORD C.I.E.

MAJOR C. B. LUMSDEN.

CAPT. T. CREAN.

CAPT. E. E. WHITE.

CAPT. L. CREAGH.

CAPT. H. C. H. O'BRIEN.

CAPT. H. A. J. ROCHE.

CAPT. J. F. A. KANE.

CAPT. L. W. CORBALLY.

CAPT. H. DE PENTHENY-O'KELLY.

CAPT. H. M. FINEGAN.

CAPT. A. V. JARRETT, D.S.O.

CAPT. J. A. LIDDELL, *v.c.*

CAPT. H. J. DE TRAFFORD.

CAPT. O. J. BAMFORD.

CAPT. F. R. E. SAVORY.

CAPT. V. C. BLAKE.

LIEUT. M. J. DEASE, *v.c.*

LIEUT. E. J. CORMAC-WALSHE.

LIEUT. R. P. D. NOLAN.

LIEUT. D. T. F. FITZPATRICK.

LIEUT. G. E. A. PARKER.

LIEUT. A. F. O. DOBSON.

LIEUT. C. D. W. ROOKE.

LIEUT. G. ARCHER-SHEE.

LIEUT. K. E. O'DUFFY.

LIEUT. E. L. W. LEAKE.

LIEUT. E. MCGUIRE.

LIEUT. H. J. BURKE.

LIEUT. F. T. HAY.

LIEUT. E. J. MAXWELL-STUART.

LIEUT. R. P. W. GETHIN.

2ND LIEUT. T. J. CLANCEY.

2ND LIEUT. C. J. O'CONOR-MALLINS.

2ND LIEUT. L. C. WILDSMITH.

2ND LIEUT. W. A. J. DAVIS.

2ND LIEUT. M. O'C. CUFFEY.

2ND LIEUT. H. J. LYNCH.

2ND LIEUT. J. D. LAVELLE.

2ND LIEUT. C. A. P. TAUNTON.

2ND LIEUT. E. J. WELD.

2ND LIEUT. W. F. J. CLIFFORD.

2ND LIEUT. J. MAXWELL-STUART.

2ND LIEUT. R. A. J. GWYN.

SERGT. R. H. KANE

W. J. BELLASIS.

P. WALTON.

D. A. QUIN.

J. E. QUIN.

W. HAY.

N. T. E. SOMERS.



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(46, High St., Putney, S.W.)

2ND-LIEUT. R. A. J. GWYN.

2nd (attached 7th) Batt. The Lincolnshire Regt.

O.S. 1910.

Died on March 3rd, 1916, of wounds received at the battle of Ypres Bluff.

Aged 18 years and 6 months.

MISSING.

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

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.
 MAJOR H. J. F. MAXWELL-SCOTT (Gassed).
 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.
 CAPT. T. D. MURRAY.

LIEUT. R. MACGRATH.
 LIEUT. T. B. TRAPPES-LOMAX.
 LIEUT. V. A. P. HASKETT-SMITH.
 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. A. H. R. PRIMROSE.
 LIEUT. L. G. R. TOPHAM.
 LIEUT. M. I. WHYTE (Gassed).

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.
 2nd LIEUT. J. A. HAWE.
 2nd LIEUT. P. R. TANKERVILLE-CHAMBER-LAYNE.
 2nd LIEUT. S. C. DAY.
 2nd LIEUT. J. A. FIDDES.

SERGT. N. WORSLEY.

E. O. RYAN.
 T. G. BLOOMFIELD.
 F. J. JODRELL.
 P. N. SANCHEZ.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

CAPT. O. DE TRAFFORD.
 CAPT. C. H. J. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE.
 CAPT. W. R. O'FARRELL.
 CAPT. C. M. S. MANNERS.
 LIEUT. R. R. RILEY

PRO PATRIA MORTUI.

(In Memoriam : Captain HENRY DE PENTHENY O'KELLY, 18th Hussars, killed at Ypres, May 18th, 1915 ; Lieutenant MAURICE J. DEASE, V.C., Royal Fusiliers, killed at Mons, August 23rd, 1914 ; Lieutenant HAROLD LYNCH, Welsh Fusiliers ; Lieutenant MAURICE CUFFEY, Dublin Fusiliers ; Lieutenant G. ARCHER-SHEE, 3rd South Staffordshires ; and other sons of Stonyhurst killed at Ypres, and other places in France).

I.

Peace to the dead ! the deathless dead who died
 That Freedom here her ancient haunts might keep—
 Here in her sister islands of the deep
 By sunset wardened and the western tide !
 Hark ! England calls to Erin in her pride :
 " One grief is ours, one glory—ours who weep,
 Since these our sons who lie in war's red sleep
 By their brave deaths our grief have glorified.
 Thrice blest is he, of enviable lot,
 Who dies for Freedom. He hath won a fame
 Shall death defy and time's erosive years,
 Nor dust may dim nor dark oblivion blot ;
 For, blazoned on her heart, his golden name
 Shall Honour brighten with her holy tears."

II.

Praise to the dead ! our glorious dead who gave
 Their blood when rushed the ravening wolves to prey
 On Freedom's fold, and Freedom stood at bay,
 Warding her flock within the western wave !
 Praise to the dead ! our spirits high and brave
 Who heard her call and left youth's golden day,
 Laughter and love and life alert to lay
 On Death's dark altar, Freedom's home to save !
 Their names shall be as stars of Britain's race,
 And deathless with a love that shall endure,
 The love of her for whose sweet love they died.
 And from their graves will come a heavenly grace,
 Shall prove their sons as steadfast and as sure
 At Duty's call, whatever fate betide.

PATRICK COLEMAN

(O.S., 1882).

ROLL OF HONOUR.

—

**2nd Lieut. REGINALD A. JERMY
GWYN,**

2nd (attached 7th) Batt. Lincolnshire Regt. O.S., 1910.

*Died of wounds received in action on March 3rd,
1916, aged 18 years and six months.*

—

"Roy" Gwyn was amongst us as a boy so recently—he left us to join the Army in July, 1914—that the friends here who mourn his early death include many of his school-fellows.

He came to Stonyhurst from Clongowes Wood College, entering the class of Rudiments here in September, 1910. His younger brother had come the previous year, and his elder brother earlier in the same year.

A master writes of him: "I had always the highest opinion of his character—rugged and fiery at times, but always absolutely straight. He told me when he was in Rudiments that he had made up his mind to be a soldier, but was anxious then about his health.

He was very keen on soldiering, and used to read of Wellington and his wars with great delight. I am not sure that he did not take a prize essay on that subject. He certainly won the Lower Line Prize Essay in 1912. He also won the Religious Doctrine Prize in 1911, and the B.C.A. Prize in 1911 and 1912. I hardly ever met a boy who was less influenced by human respect. What he considered right and honourable, that he did, without apparently giving a thought to what others might think of him. He was indeed 'one of the very best.'"

At the outbreak of the war Roy Gwyn enlisted in the Empire Battalion of the *Royal Fusiliers*, and was made a Sergeant. He was given a nomination to Sandhurst in 1914, and passed out of Sandhurst on May 12th, 1915. From May to November, 1916, he was stationed at Grimsby, with the *3rd (Reserve) Batt. of the Lincolnshire Regiment*.

He left for the front on November 25th, 1915, and was gazetted to the *2nd Batt. Lincolnshire Regiment*, then in France. Three weeks before he was killed he was attached to the *7th Lincolns*.

He received his fatal wound on the south of the Ypres salient, at the battle of Ypres Bluff. His age was just 18 years and six months.

Some difficulty was experienced at first in obtaining details as to his fate, after the first preliminary notice had been issued that he had been wounded. Finally the following letter from the M.O. of the *1st Gordons* confirmed the worst anticipations of his anxious relatives.

"During the bombardment of March 3rd, Lieut. Gwyn was struck by a small piece of shrapnel. The fragment penetrated deeply into the neck, and I am very much afraid that the spinal cord was struck. I dressed him a few minutes after he was wounded. He was quite conscious and suffered no pain, but his lower limbs were completely paralysed. He was wrapped in blankets and removed to the *52nd Field Ambulance* a few hours later. I very much fear that he may have died either there or on his way to the clearing station."

From information received later from various sources it appears that Lieut. Gwyn died of his wound on the day he received it, March 3rd. He was buried by a party of the *4th Batt. Royal Fusiliers* in a wood near the field of Verbranden Molen, on March 8th, at the spot where his body was found.

From this last statement, which was received from the War Office, it seems clear that he never reached the Clearing Station to which he was sent after leaving the *52nd Field Ambulance*.

The following extract from a letter received from his Major supplies the probable reason: "All the casualties had to be carried through an exceptionally severe curtain of shell fire set up by the German artillery. This curtain stretched all along the immediate rear of the fighting, and was about 200 yards in depth—a belt of intensive fire, in fact. That there were cases of bearers, stretchers, and casualties being destroyed, I know, and I must not disguise from you my fear that here we have another case."

The same writer (Major, 7th *Lincolns*), thus describes in brief the gallant bearing of Lieut. Gwyn in his last fight: "He was wounded in the attack on Ypres Bluff. The Regiment was divided, as we were supporting four different battalions. Your son behaved very gallantly. He went over with his men in the attack in immediate support of the 1st *Gordons*, and as their front line was wiped out he and his men reached the enemy's trenches along with their second line. Up to this time he was unhurt. Later on, in the consolidation of the position we had won, he was arranging for a supply of bombs to be sent up to our new front line and was hit outside the bomb store by a shell.

He was first of all taken to the Dressing Station of the 1st *Gordons*, and was dressed there, being sent on later to one of the other ambulances on a stretcher.

Your son was only with us a few days, but during that time he proved himself a gallant and capable officer."

In his last letter to his parents, dated February 27th, Lieut. Gwyn refers to the pleasure he felt on getting an opportunity for going to confession and communion on that day. He added: "I tried to serve Mass, but a Brigadier-General did it himself."

It must be some consolation to his father and mother, Major and Mrs. Jermy Gwyn, to whom we offer our deepest sympathy, that their gallant son was well prepared for death.

Lieut. EDMUND MAXWELL-STUART,

175th Company Royal Engineers. O.S., 1902.

Killed on the battlefield near Ypres on April 26th,
1916, aged 23 years.

The death of "Eddie" Maxwell-Stuart, on April 26th, following so soon upon that of his younger brother Joe, killed in action, in France, on March 2nd, is a sad blow to his parents, Mr. Edmund Maxwell-Stuart and the Hon Mrs. Maxwell-Stuart of Batworth Park, Arundel, to

whom we offer our deepest sympathy. He was the second eldest of their sons, and the second son they have lost in the war.

Eddie was a very frequent visitor at Stonyhurst, where he had many friends always glad to welcome him.

He completed his school course here in July, 1910, and entered the Royal School of Mines at the Imperial College in London in the following October.

He had practically completed his four years' course and secured his certificate as a mining engineer when the war broke out. He had previously been a member of the College Corps of Electrical Engineers, but finding that the prospects of a commission in that branch of the *Royal Engineers* were small, he soon secured a commission in the 13th *East Yorkshire Regiment*.

After a year's training with this regiment he obtained a transfer to the 175th (*Tunnelling Company*) of the R.E., for the work of which he was specially fitted by his professional training.

Writing to the Editor of the *Stonyhurst Magazine* on March 15th, he informed us that he had been five months at the front.

"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."

The letters from his commanding officers, which we print below, show how well he performed the dangerous duties of a tunnelling engineer, and how popular he was with the officers and men of his corps. It will be seen, also, that at the time of his death his name was on the list of recommendations for promotion.

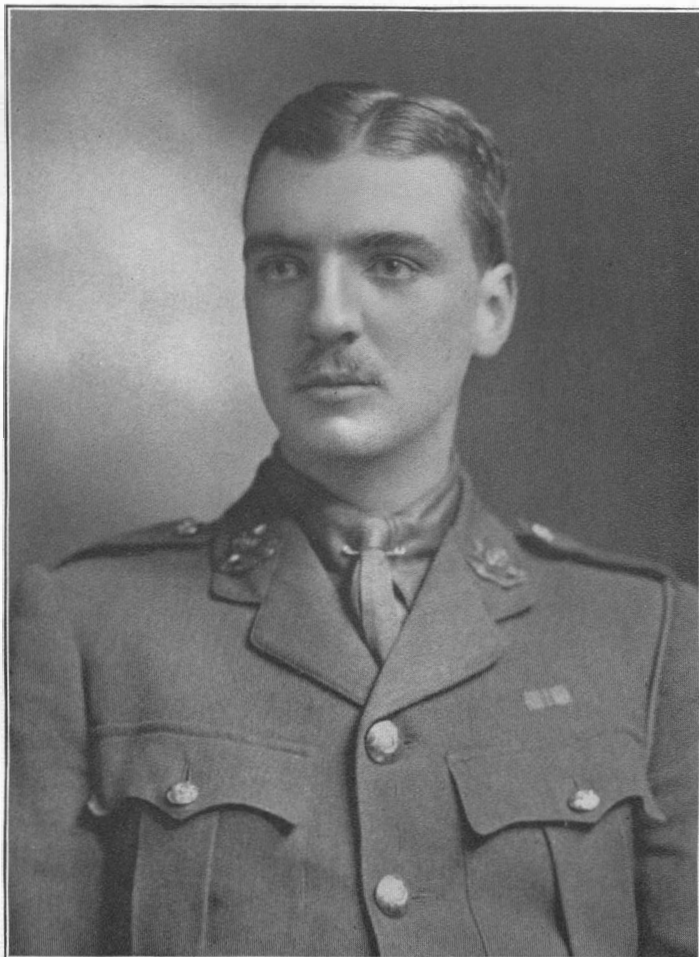
From his Captain :

175th Co. R.E.,

B.E.F., France,

1st May, 1916.

You will, no doubt, already have been notified by the War Office of the death in action of your son,



Photo]

[Turner & Drinkwater.

Lieut. EDMUND MAXWELL-STUART,
175th Company Royal Engineers.

O.S. 1902. Killed on the battlefield near Ypres, in Belgium,
on April 26th, 1916. Aged 23 years.

Lieut. E. O. Maxwell-Stuart, but I have been asked by his brother officers to write you an expression of the very sincere sympathy we feel for his relations, and to tell you how greatly we ourselves miss him. It is impossible to do this adequately, for your son was undoubtedly the favourite of our mess, with his unfailing good humour and generous courage, and I am certain no other officer of ours would have been so much regretted. As his O.C. I should like to add that it was recognition of his efficiency and keenness which led to his selection when the Controller of Mines asked me to lend two officers to help in establishing a new company. It will please you, too, to know that his name would have appeared in the next list of recommendations for promotion.

It remains for me to tell you what few details are available. At about 6 p.m. on April 26th, the enemy opened a violent cannonade on the trenches in which your son was on duty, and he was struck by a fragment of shell just below the heart, death being instantaneous; the same shell killed his servant, who was standing near. As it was not possible to convey the body from the front line that night, it rested at the advanced Dressing Station until late on the 27th, when it was brought down to Poperinghe, and buried at 2 a.m. on the 28th April in the British Military Cemetery just outside that town, on the Reninghelst road, the service being conducted by Father Desjardins, a French Catholic chaplain serving with our forces. A cross has been erected by the *2nd Canadian Tunnelling Company*, to whom he was temporarily attached, and the grave can be identified otherwise as being No. 29 in the second row.

From the Lieutenant commanding the 2nd Canadian Tunnelling Company (to which Lieut. Maxwell-Stuart was attached):

"All who knew him admired and loved him as a fine soldier and a true gentleman. His energies were untiring and his conduct exemplary."

Eddie's many friends will recognise that these tributes to his qualities are no mere conventional compliments.

He was a sterling good fellow and a thorough sportsman. In his professional work he was invariably earnest, energetic, and possessed great practical good sense.

On shooting and angling excursions, the two forms of sport to which he was most devoted, his untiring keenness and cheerfulness made him a most pleasant companion. Few among the young Stonyhurst officers whom the war has claimed among its victims will be more widely regretted by his College contemporaries.

NOEL EDGEWORTH SOMERS.

14th Batt. 4th Infantry Brigade, Australian Imperial Forces. O.S., 1908.

Killed in action in the Gallipoli Peninsula on August 8th, 1915. Aged 22 years.

After a long period of waiting and anxious inquiries on the part of relatives and friends it is now accepted as a fact that Noel Somers, who was posted as "missing since August 8th," was killed in action on that date. It will be remembered that the battle which occurred on the 8th August consisted of an attack in great strength by the British forces on the Turkish trenches on Achi Baba. The attacking columns at first achieved a great measure of success, carrying three lines of Turkish trenches at the point of the bayonet; but at the critical moment supports were not forthcoming in sufficient strength; the forward movement was checked, and the ground gained could not be held. In the retirement which followed a large proportion of the British killed and wounded had to be abandoned. Of some of these nothing has since been heard, and among them was Noel Somers.

He was the eldest son of Dr. Edgeworth Somers, of Mornington, Melbourne, and had enlisted in the Commonwealth Forces at the outbreak of the war. He had been stationed with his regiment in Egypt for some months before the expedition sailed for

the Gallipoli Peninsula, and his letters to Stonyhurst from Egypt were full of cheery anticipations of the fighting in prospect.

During the Gallipoli campaign he was engaged in most of the hardest fighting that fell to the lot of the gallant Australian contingents. His soldierly qualities displayed during the campaign had so impressed his commanding officer that he had been recommended for a commission a short time before the engagement in which he lost his life.

Before coming to Stonyhurst Noel Somers had been at the Royal Naval College, Osborne. On arrival here as a "new boy" he was already a sturdy athletic fellow, and he took a prominent place among the football and cricket players of his standing in the school. He was a fine, manly boy, of an excellent type, and will be missed by many who knew him well here.

We offer our most sincere sympathy to Doctor and Mrs. Somers in their sad bereavement.

Major ARTHUR LOUIS BICKFORD, C.I.E.

56th Punjabis. O.S., 1883.

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

Since our notice of Major Bickford in the April issue of the *Stonyhurst Magazine* some further information has come to hand in the form of letters from brother officers who were serving with him in the Mesopotamia forces. It would appear that he was shot through the head during the attack on the Dejaila Redoubt.

The following letter from his brother Maurice, an officer of the 59th Rifles (*Frontier Force*) gives the full details. But his suggestion that Major Bickford was shot while looking over a trench is corrected in the letter from his Brigadier, who states authoritatively that he received the fatal wound while leading a most gallant assault at the head of his regiment, the 56th, of which he was in command at the time.

59th Rifles (F.F.),

MESOPOTAMIA,

March 11th, 1916.

Of course you will have heard long ago about this show and poor old Arthur. He was shot through the head about 4 p.m. on the 8th, during the attack on the Dejaila Redoubt—he was looking over a trench, I think. He was conscious for a bit, but was given morphine, after which he remained unconscious. He was brought back when the force retired on the 9th to this place, Rah. On our way back I heard he had been hit, and on arrival in camp here at 9 p.m. I heard he had been brought in, so I went round to the hospital where I found him, lying on a stretcher, with a blanket over him. He was unconscious, and breathing heavily, and was obviously done for. I got a doctor to see him and he said it was all up. Fr. Peal the Chaplain of the *Connaught Rangers*, brought him in, but wasn't with him when I saw him. I sent for Fr. Bernard, who gave him Extreme Unction. He told me that Arthur had been to him just before the show, so he was all right as to that. He died about midnight on the 9th, and Fr. Peal buried him yesterday evening together with another Catholic. I was able to see him buried. Poor Arthur didn't know much about it soon after he had been hit, and, though he lived all that time, being so fit, he was quite unconscious and in no pain. I wish I could have spoken to him, but it was just as well not. One can't realise things at all yet as we have all been through a terrible time.

As the show is over now I think I can say what the scheme was. On the left bank of the river the Turks hold on ——— frontal position, with the flanks on the river and marsh; on the right bank they hold a strong line, which includes the now famous Dejaila Redoubt. The scheme, which was an ambitious one, was to send two brigades (one of them the 28th—Arthur's) right round by night and attack from the rear next day. The whole force of Brigades was to move by night.

It is a great blow about Arthur, but, of course, you have long realised that it might happen any time. He didn't know much about it, and died and was buried by Fr. Peal with the Last Sacraments.

From his Brigadier :

CAMP, RAH,
March 12th, 1916.

Your son in the 59th will be writing to you give details about the death of Major Bickford. I will only add a few lines to send you the deepest sympathy of all the 56th, and to tell you how much we all deplore his loss. He was shot through the head while the 56th were leading a most gallant assault, and I do not think that he suffered much, for he seemed to be practically unconscious from the start. I saw him in hospital the morning after, and he did not recognise me. He was in command of the 56th at the time, as I was commanding the Brigade temporarily. To me his loss is terrible. He was such an old friend, with whom I have never had a disagreement. To get him back only the other day and to lose him at once seems too bad. Well, I cherish even the memory of our last few days together. But oh ! if he could only have been spared longer. He was such a splendid soldier and absolutely invaluable to all of us.

Letter from Fr. Peal, S.J., Chaplain to the 1st Congnaught Rangers :

I.E. FORCE, T.
12th March, 1916.

You will be comforted to know that your son was at Holy Communion shortly before the attack. He was struck behind the right ear, and was brought in 15 miles on a stretcher. Of course he was unconscious and probably did not suffer during the long march through the heat and dust. I gave him Extreme Unction and the last blessing. Fr. Bernard, a Carmelite, remained praying by his side till midnight. Capt. Bickford and I laid him to rest with all the prayers of Holy Church.

Another letter from Fr. Peal, S.J. :—

The Tablet announces the death of Major Bickford (O.S.) I gave him Extreme Unction and his brother and I buried him in a field on the banks of the Tigris. No cross or mound marks the spot. This precaution is necessary, as the Arabs are wont to exhume bodies, strip and mutilate them. One morning, after a battle, as many as 40 stripped bodies were exhumed.

A few days before his death the Major came to me with Lieut. C. J. Weld (Wimbledon) for Confession. It was late in the evening, but as I reserved the Bl. Sacrament the Major was delighted to receive Holy Communion. I never suspected that the next time we were to meet he would be expiring on a stretcher, shot through the head. After I left him in the ambulance, Fr. Bernard, who was acting on the other bank of the river, came and gave the Major Extreme Unction again, not knowing that I had seen the dying man.

Flight-Lieut. OSWALD NOEL WALMESLEY, R.N.A.S.

Born December 24th, 1894. O.S., 1907.

*Killed on active service off the coast of Schleswig on
May 4th, 1916.*

Noel Walmesley was the younger son of the late Oswald Walmesley and of Mrs. Walmesley (of Pinehurst, Castle Hill, Maidenhead), and the nephew of Fr. Herman Walmesley, S.J., who was Rector of Stonyhurst from 1891—8, and is now assistant to the General of the Jesuits. His elder brother, Herman (1900), a Lieutenant in the 2nd Dogras, is now with the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia. The Walmesley family has had a very long connection with Stonyhurst, where many of the name and numerous relatives of theirs have been educated. On behalf of his old school we offer them our deep sympathy on poor Noel's loss.

He came to us a shy, delicate-looking little boy, and stayed for five years. Though he never looked robust, his gentle manner and apparently frail build veiled considerable strength of character and a toughness of constitution which his subsequent career as an airman have amply demonstrated.

In spite of a certain reserve of manner, his amiability and merry disposition made him popular with everyone here. He was very fond of natural history, and for some years he was an "Aviary boy." His death adds another name to the list of former Aviary boys who have lost their lives in this

war. The list, includes the name of two V.C.'s, Maurice Dease and Aidan Liddell, and also of "Jimmy" Lavelle.

On leaving Stonyhurst he entered Faraday House, in January, 1912, to train for the profession of electrical engineer. The *Faraday House Journal* records that "he did very well during his first year, gaining distinction in applied mechanics. His second year he spent with the British Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester. On his return to London he made excellent progress with his third year studies, and although he was absent from several of the examinations, owing to his being appointed a Flight Sub-Lieutenant, yet he obtained sufficient marks to qualify for a diploma. He was popular with his fellow-students, and with the staff, and we were all proud of his success and rapid promotion in the Royal Navy."

A brother officer of his at the Royal Naval Air Station, Isle of Grain, where he was stationed for some months during his training, writes:—

"We, of Grain, deeply feel the loss of so good a friend and comrade, and so brilliant an airman. He and I joined up at Grain on the same day."

A letter from the Admiralty, dated May 5th, announced that a telegram had been received stating that he had been "drowned on May 4th as the result of the seaplane in which he was flying being wrecked."

The fatal accident referred to occurred during the raid on the coast of Schleswig by a light cruiser squadron, accompanied by seaplanes, which took place on May 4th. On the same occasion a Zeppelin had been shot down by gunfire from the light cruisers.

Noel was in H.M.S. *Vindex*, the seaplane ship which accompanied the squadron.

The following extract is from the letter from an officer of the *Vindex*:

"It was a great compliment for a pilot to be sent to the *Vindex*.

There were eight seaplanes on board the *Vindex*. The sea was rough when the eight left the ship. Out of these, five smashed up on the rough sea, but a destroyer appeared on the scene and saved the pilots. One of the eight flew safely away, dropped his

bombs on the enemy coast and returned safely. Another of the three left got half-way across and had to return; otherwise the pilot would have had to descend in the enemy's country, and so be made a prisoner.

Noel Walmesley succeeded in getting his machine off the water, and when about 40 feet up, and going at a rate of 60 to 70 miles an hour, ran into the mast of a destroyer. This terrible collision crumpled up the whole seaplane, and Noel Walmesley must have been killed instantaneously.

It would have been very difficult for Noel to notice the destroyer in front of him, as he was very low down in his machine, and would, of course, have been giving all his attention to his engine.

The result of the smash was that the remains of the seaplane, the wings of which were crumpled to pieces, fell clear of the destroyer, sank at once with its pilot, and was never seen again. Five boats were put out at once, and rowed about for three-quarters of an hour, hoping to find the body of the unfortunate officer. One officer and a seaman volunteered to dive down in search of the missing officer, and these two spent quite half an hour diving—a very dangerous and gallant thing to do under the circumstances. Unfortunately their efforts were in vain."

Noel had been six weeks on the *Vindex*, having joined the ship on the 29th April. We give below his last letter, written on board the day after his arrival. It would appear from it that long scouting flights over the North Sea formed a portion of his work.

Noel's last letter:—

H.M.S. *Vindex*,

30th April, 1916.

I got to Church all right last Sunday. I only came here yesterday. Lovely country about here, but I have not been able to get ashore yet. I flew past Lowestoft the other day, and saw it burning, but no real damage seemed to have been done. I started out from Harwich that morning to look for the German fleet, and got as far as the Dutch coast and came back by Yarmouth, but did not see them at all.



Photo by]

[Langfer, Ltd.

Flight-Lieut. OSWALD NOEL WALMESLEY, R.N.A.S.

Born December 24th, 1894. O.S. 1907.

**Killed on active service off the coast of Schleswig
on May 4th, 1916.**

All the letters of sympathy received from his brother officers bear testimony to his efficiency as a pilot and to the valuable services he had rendered.

"His death," writes one, "is not only a great shock to his many friends, but a great loss to the nation. His ability and high qualities as a pilot are not easy to find in others, and, from all I hear from his brother aviators, he was exceptional and most valuable."

The following letter is from his Squadron Commander in the Isle of Grain:—

R.N. SEAPLANE STATION,

ISLE OF GRAIN,

May 12th, 1916.

On behalf of all ranks and ratings I should like to express my heartfelt sympathy with you in the very sad loss you have sustained. Your son was a great favourite with us all. He was a good officer and a very fine pilot, and we all thought that he had a great future before him.

Lieut. FRANK POWER O'REILLY, R.N.

Born 1887. O.S., 1898.

Killed in action on H.M.S. Invincible at the battle of Horn Reef, May 31st, 1916.

The following extract from the *Irish Times* gives a brief summary of Lieut. O'Reilly's career:—

"Lieutenant Frank Power O'Reilly, R.N., was one of those who went down off the Jutland coast in the recent naval battle, with H.M.S. *Invincible*, in which he was serving on the staff of Admiral the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, C.B. Lieutenant O'Reilly was the eldest son of Mr. Terence O'Reilly, of 11, Upper Pembroke Street, Dublin. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, from which he passed into the *Britannia*, in 1902, becoming a midshipman sixteen months later, and Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant in 1907 and 1909 respectively. He served in many well-known ships, such as the *Cresy*, *Hogue*, *Triumph*, *Duncan*, *Black Prince*, *Edward VII.*, and *Invincible*. He also saw service in the smaller craft,

and was at different periods in command. Shortly after the commencement of the war he joined Admiral Bradford's staff on *King Edward VII.*, subsequently joining the staff of Admiral Hood in the *Invincible*."

Frank O'Reilly was with us for three years, from 1898, leaving in 1902 on passing into the *Britannia* for the Royal Navy. He is remembered as a cheery, friendly little boy, whom everybody liked.

During his fourteen years' service in the Royal Navy his high character and enthusiasm for his profession secured him rapid promotion. He was a midshipman in 1904, Sub-Lieut. in 1907, and Lieut. in 1909. A list of the ships in which he served has already been given. He had also held some independent commands, one of them being that of *Torpedo Boat "II."* for which he has up till now been entered on our war list.

"Everywhere he earned golden opinions and was greatly respected by the members of his various ships' companies for his uncompromising practice of his religion."

Affectionate and warm-hearted, he was deeply attached to his parents, to whom we offer our deep sympathy in their grief at his loss.

He held one or two appointments created by the Admiralty for "Wireless" duties, and was on the staff of Admiral Hood for such special duties in the *Invincible*.

A Correspondent writes:—

"He was on the bridge with his Admiral and Captain during the battle, and I hear from one of the survivors that they had sunk one small cruiser and had taken on the big *Derfflinger*, and had already given her a good hammering, when a shell struck a gun turret, firing the magazine, and causing the explosion which split the ship in two. The *Invincible* sank in ten seconds.

They say that those on the bridge must have been killed instantly.

The Commander, who was saved, writes to me that Frank was full of enthusiasm and that he heard his cheery voice a few minutes before the end giving some signalling order."

Letter to Mr. Terence O'Reilly from Commander Dannreuther, one of the two surviving officers of the *Invincible*.

7th June, 1916.

I am very glad to be able to write to you. Your son died the death I am sure he would have chosen beyond all others and one of which you may well be proud. He was on the bridge at the time with the Admiral and we were hotly engaged with the German battle cruiser, *Derfflinger*, and giving her much more than she liked. He was full of fight and enthusiasm at the time and death came suddenly and instantly, in fact he must have been killed outright. There was a tremendous explosion aboard at 6-34 p.m. (G.M.T.) The ship broke in half and sank in 10 or 15 seconds. I heard his cheery voice only a few minutes before the end giving some signal order.

Thank you very much for your kind remarks about me, the loss of all my dear good friends in the *Invincible* is hard to bear and awful to think of.

In addition to his professional interests, Frank O'Reilly was a keen sportsman and a fine athlete. "He was a very good Rugby player," we are informed, "and had played for the *United Services*, *Barbarians*, etc. He was to have played for the Navy more than once, but the exigencies of the Service prevented it."

Besides his parents he leaves a brother and sister who were devoted to him. His brother is in the Indian Army, and is serving in Mesopotamia, and his sister is doing Red Cross work in England. So far as we can learn, up to the time of writing, Frank O'Reilly is the only Stonyhurst naval officer killed in the great sea fight. From what we know and hear of him his old school could have had no more worthy representative and has every reason to be proud of this gallant son.

The photograph which we reproduce, taken only a fortnight before his death, represents him in the uniform of a Flag-Lieutenant—the rank which he held in the *Invincible*. It is an excellent likeness, but, being only a half-length portrait, it cannot do full justice to his fine stature—he was six feet two inches in height and of athletic build.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The results of the examinations for the School Scholarships are published below :—

The "Senior" Open Scholarship of £40 a year for two years, open to students of the College under sixteen, was won by Alan O'Bryen.

The "Dobson" Open Senior Scholarship of £30 a year for two years, open to boys under sixteen, was won by Dudley Ward.

The Stonyhurst Association Open Junior Scholarship of £30 a year for two years, open to boys under fourteen, was won by Edward Irwin.

The "Johnston" Open Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, open to boys under twelve, was won by Herman David.

The Stonyhurst Association Open "Shireburn" Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, open to boys under twelve, not being students at the College, was won by Arnold Fox.

The boys returned from the Easter vacation on May 10th. Some sixty boys remained at the College for the vacation, the usual number being somewhat augmented by the addition of the majority of the Irish boys. These were held up by the disorganisation of traffic consequent on the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion. It was a totally unexpected disappointment for them to be suddenly informed, after their trunks had gone to the station and their tickets had been taken, that they must remain to enjoy their vacation within the precincts of their Alma Mater. Before the end of the holidays some of them, who had not far to go, obtained leave to proceed to Ireland, and were given some days extra vacation.

Among the boys who remained at College for the holidays the amusements most in evidence were golf, fishing in the ponds, tennis, ratting, and for the more pensively inclined, the placid pastime of admiring the scenery of the neighbourhood—and, incidentally of examining the nests of the fowls who dwell therein. May we suggest to some of these that the eggs of the pheasant and the wild-duck are not the legitimate prey of the collector, and that

eggs, when nearly ready for hatching, will not repay blowing. The views of Owd Till, the game-keeper, on this subject, expressed in choice old Saxon, would do them good to hear.

On May 20th a solemn Requiem Mass was sung for Harold Lynch (1906)—Lieut. 1st Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers—killed in action on May 16th, 1915. The service was attended by the whole College, and Lieut. Lynch's mother, with his brother and sister, were present.

Syntax Academy took place on Tuesday, June 6th. A detailed account of the academic display will be found on another page.

Fr. Provincial (the Very Rev. J. Wright, S.J.), came this year for his annual visit on May 17th, and remained with us until June 8th.

On the Provincial's Day, May 30th, he addressed the boys assembled round the statue at the playground front.

On another occasion he gave a discourse to the boys in the Chapel. He was also present at the Annual Inspection of the O.T.C., and in many other ways displayed a keen interest in the College and its welfare.

THE PASSING OF THE "GOOD BREAKFAST."

With the date of this Syntax Academy, June 6th, 1916, that ancient institution, the Good Breakfast, passes into the region of bygone Stonyhurst customs. As a reward for gaining "Distinction" (two thirds of a term's marks) in the Term Examinations, it was considered that its efficacy had been for some years on the wane. The superior incentive offered by the "Remove" system, which provides that those who gain distinction obtain their remove into a higher class next term, was thought to have supplanted the claims of the Good Breakfast.

Moreover, the improved bill of fare introduced by modern conditions had gradually rendered less striking the contrast between the everyday boys' breakfast and the "Good Breakfast."

In the Spartan days of old, when the Stonyhurst boy's breakfast consisted only of dry bread and milk, with no extras permitted on any plea, the prospect

of a meal of bacon and eggs, with hot muffins and buttered toast must have been singularly alluring. Nowadays, our captious youths have been heard to declare that the only thing worth having on Good Breakfast mornings was the exemption from "Morning Studies" of those who had won it.

Of late years the good old custom, as some thought it, of rewarding with admission to the Good Breakfast boys who found "Common Keys," has lapsed into desuetude.

In the *Stonyhurst Magazine* for February, 1893, occurs the following note on a Good Breakfast:—"Among those present we noted two lucky finders of 'Common Keys,' who had been invited to breakfast according to the old custom. Honesty is certainly the best policy."

The origin of the Good Breakfast seems to be lost in the mists of antiquity; we, at least, have been unable to trace it, and it was regarded as an ancient custom in the schooldays of our oldest alumni. They suggest that it dates from St. Omer's days. Perhaps some correspondent can enlighten us on this subject.

In our February issue we recorded the reburial, on January 7th, of the remains of Catholics interred many years ago within the vault of the ruined Catholic Chapel of Bayley Hall.

A gravestone, consisting of a large rectangular monolith of sandstone from a quarry on the fell, now surmounts the grave, which is situated in a grass plot at the south-western corner of the Church. On the surface of the stone, which is laid horizontally, a plain cross is carved in low relief. The inscription, incised on a bevelled mullion extending round the sides of the monument, runs as follows: "The remains of some of our Catholic forefathers once buried in the Chapel of St. John Baptist at Bayley were here laid A.D. 1915. R.I.P."

JIM CROSS.

A veteran College retainer, well-known to generations of Stonyhurst cricketers, has passed away in the person of Jim Cross, the octogenarian "ground man" of the Stonyhurst cricket fields, who passed away at the age of 81 in April last.

Grim-visaged and taciturn, he was a sturdy labourer, impervious to the bleakest and wettest of weather, and a dour old Cerberus to any unauthorised persons who ventured to trespass on his sacred turf, or "plague his 'osses." For forty-four—or "two score and fower years," as he would prefer to term it, he had presided over the cricket fields, which he kept in admirable condition. Before entering the College service he had been a drain-maker and contractor for odd jobs, a preparation which helped to render him the handy, resourceful workman he proved to be.

In speech Jim was laconic to a remarkable degree, as the following anecdote may serve to illustrate. While standing on a tall load of hay he lost his balance, and fell headlong to the ground. To the onlookers it seemed certain that he would break his neck—and so, apparently, it appeared to Jim, whose only comment as he fell was: "Ah'm necked!" And "necked" he surely would have been had not his shoulder grazed the cart wheel, just throwing him out of the vertical. As it was, his head struck the ground first, and he lay unconscious with a curious twist in his neck, suggesting a dislocation of the vertebræ. The two bystanders, one of whom was Owd Joe Wilson, at once took him in hand, and "poo'd opposite roads" with the result that his neck ricked back into place "wi a click." "That's done it," said Jim, coming to himself, and "thank 'ee kindly". Then, with unusual loquacity, he explained that his eyes had been sightless "while yon 'click' coomed, and then I could see dayleet again."

Jim was not without a sense of humour. 'Are you a teetotaler, Jim?' asked Fr. Cassidy one day when Jim had been working professionally on the Hodder cricket field. Jim drew the back of his hand across his mouth, "Not betwixt meal hour's, Feyther," he observed, as he followed Fr. Cassidy to the kitchen.

Jim was reckoned "a bad 'un to best" in any quarrel to which he was a party. In getting even with his adversaries Jim would sometimes display considerable ingenuity. Villagers attempting to make short cuts across his cricket fields were sure to incur his displeasure. One such offender, a Hurst Green

lass, had not only cut across the Higher Line Oval on her way to Clitheroe, but had aggravated the offence by "saucing" Jim for remonstrating with her. Jim brewed his vengeance all day, and when it came it was artistically complete. A friend of the writer was passing the cricket pavilion the same evening, when a voice from the shadows under the verandah hailed him softly with the words, "Thee coom ere and set thee dahn by me; nah, thee bide theer and thas't see summat."

Presently the figure of a girl in a white summer dress appeared on the farthest edge of the oval and began to walk across it. It was the saucy lass returning to Hurst Green.

She walked steadily onwards, and still Jim made no sign. At last, when she was nearing the railings which bounded his territory, he nudged his companion and whispered, "Nah, thee watch!" The girl reached the railing, and hoisted herself lightly into a sitting posture on the top rail before stepping down on the other side. When she did step down and turned to survey her dress the full measure of Jim's vengeance dawned upon her. The white skirt was barred and smeared with broad stripes and blotches of wet tar. In his hiding place Jim chuckled aloud with sardonic glee. "Hoo allus climbs yon same spot i' th' railin's, so I gave it a hextry daub," he explained. The saucy lass looked round on hearing the chuckle, and catching sight of Jim, shook her fist furiously at him—in silence, for the completeness of her discomfiture had dried up all her "sauce."

When holding his own against opponents of the male sex Jim's methods were more direct. Oie cricket professional, annoyed at Jim's brusque manner, observed, "If someone I know doesn't try to behave more civil, I knows of someone else as 'll soon larn him." Jim wheeled round on him with a glare of concentrated ferocity, "And when is he bahn to begin," said he. The words were apparently mild, but the intensity of menace that vibrated in them so unnerved the whilom aggressor that he betook himself to the First Prefect to claim his protection against the dangerous "owd lad."

Jim Cross and Owd Till, the gamekeeper, were married on the same day. "And 'ow dosta think they spent thur weddin' day?" queried my informant. "Thur worn't no osses and kerridges and weddin' breakfasts at t'Shireburn Arms, trips to Blegpool and sichlike 'i them days—nowt o't'sooart! Jim and Till nobbut just bowt a gallon o'hale and piked off to t'fellside and supped it. That's 'ow *they* spent thur weddin' day."

Many more characteristic stories might be told of Old Jim, did space allow. He was a faithful servant, highly valued by his employers, one of whom, the late First Prefect, Father White, came all the way from Liverpool to be present at his funeral. A previous employer, Father James Robinson, and his late "Gaffer," Father Ireland, were also present.

On Easter Monday, according to annual custom, the gates giving admission to the grounds were locked and guarded by trusty henchmen to assert the privacy of roads round the College against the wheeled vehicles of intrusive trippers. The gates locked on these occasions are—the gate on the avenue at the pond ends, and the lodge gate on the road leading to the back of the College. Until the new lodge, now in course of erection at the corner of Crow Wood, is completed and furnished with a gate, the road past it to the College is blocked on Bank Holidays by a bar of wood. This precaution is aimed at the adventurous excursionists on trap, or cycle, who, when refused admittance at the locked gates, were in the habit of turning the flank of our defences by a raid down the Crow Wood road to the College front. Those who have been hustled off the causeway between the ponds by rowdy holiday cyclists and heard their ribald comments on the patient anglers by the pondside will be gratified at any steps taken to mitigate this nuisance.

The Henry Keating Memorial Prize of £10 for 1916 (open to Philosophers and Rhetoric) was awarded this year to James Castiello (Rhetoric).

EXCHANGES.

Georgian, Month, Glasgow Observer, Wellingtonian, Yellow Dragon, Sphinx, Raven, Ushaw Magazine, Fordham Monthly, Xaverian, Ignatian Record, Rossallian, Radleian, Elizabethan, Bæda, Elvederian.

HODDER NOTES.

We had proper Holy Week services at Hodder this year for the first time. The offices were as follows :

<i>Celebrant</i>	Father Sexton.
<i>Master of Ceremonies</i> ..	Father King.
<i>Thurifer</i>	H. David.
<i>Boat-bearer</i>	Frankie.
<i>Acolytes</i>	P. Devlin, J. O'Mara
<i>Assistants</i>	J. Parker, P. Cockshutt, E. Tully, Q. Gwyn.

On Maundy Thursday the little chapel was beautifully decorated for the Altar of Repose with a gold crown and some curtains, which had not been used for twenty years. The boys watched all day, and sometimes we went in companies to the Repose and said prayers aloud. In the evening Fr. King gave us lectures on the Passion; some pictures were very beautiful, but some were so terrible that they made the boys cry.

On Good Friday we had the ceremonies just as at the College, but without the singing. Most of us thought that Holy Saturday was the most interesting. First the fire was lit in the Sacristy from a bit of flint that Mr. Treanor had, then it was blessed at the bottom of the Chapel, and the servers carried the gold nails and the big candle up to the Sanctuary. After the *Exultet* we went down to breakfast, and Fr. Sexton went on saying prophecies. He must have been rather tired for they are very long. Afterwards we came back for the Litany and Mass. Just before dinner we formed up in procession to bless the house. All the boys walked, and also some visitors. We went everywhere. David went first, carrying the triple candle, and Frankie had a lighted taper in case it went out.

When we returned after the holidays we found that twenty boys were going to the College to make room

for the same number of new ones. Of course we had to have a new election for the Apostleship. The result was:—

<i>Secretary</i>	.. ..	F. Feeny.
<i>Assistant</i>	.. ..	E. Tully.
<i>Committee</i>	.. ..	G. Malone-Lee, V. Rigby, E. Bidwell.

Fr. Baillon came down to preach for the opening of May at the Lady Statue, but we had a much greater surprise for the closing ceremony. The Lourdes Statue at the grotto was getting very dirty, so Father Sexton asked a friend to repaint it. It was fixed on a stand covered with flowers, which the masters carried, and we started in procession from the Lady Statue after supper. First we went all round the cricket-field singing the Rosary, stopping at the Pavilion, which was beautifully decorated in white may, to sing a hymn. After that we went down the drive and on to the grotto, where Fr. Fred King preached a very nice sermon, and then blessed the statue. Last of all we sang the Hodder "Good-night Hymn," which was written by an old Hodder boy for the Jubilee. The tune is the same as "Come to the Manger," and each verse ends, "Bless your Hodder boys, Mother, to-night."

One day Fr. Rector telephoned to say that the Provincial was coming to Stonyhurst, so Preparatory went down to Hodder Bridge and the rest waited at the cross roads to meet him. Each class gave him a splendid cheer as he passed. The funny thing was that 1st Elements began by cheering the wrong motor, which had a lot of trippers in it.

Soon after this Fr. Provincial came down specially to see us, and remained all day. We had just had news that David had won the Johnston Scholarship, and that Devlin had got second, so F. Feeny made a sort of speech and asked Fr. Provincial to free us. He did, and what was more gave us a great many sweets himself at tea-time. Next day Feeny wrote to thank him, and he sent back such a nice answer. I am sure that Fr. Provincial is very fond of Hodder, and certainly we are very fond of him.

E. T.

OLD ALUMNI.

Among the names in a recent list of Military Honours occurs that of an O.S. well known to many of us—Lieut.-Col. Donald McCarthy Morrogh (1880), who has been awarded the C.M.G. for his services in the Gallipoli Peninsula, where he commanded the *8th Batt. Manchester Regiment*.

Col. Morrogh had served for some years in the Nigerian Forces, retiring with the rank of Major. Later he had joined the Special Reserve, and some months after the outbreak of war had obtained the command of the *8th Manchesters*.

The D.S.O. gained by Major Frederick P. C. Keily (1884), a school contemporary of Col. Morrogh, seems to have been singularly well deserved, to judge by the official summary of the reasons for the award, which we print below:

"Major FREDERICK PETER CHARLES KEILY, 125th Napier's Rifles, Indian Army.

For conspicuous gallantry on several occasions, notably when, after being wounded, he continued to lead his company with great coolness. Finally he escorted a badly wounded officer to a field ambulance, under heavy fire, and returned at once to his post, when his own wound was dressed. He has set a fine example."

Major Keily has been three times wounded during the war.

Another D.S.O. is that conferred on Major P. A. Meldon, *R.F.A.* (1887), in whose case we are without the official grounds for the award. He was wounded on January 16th.

Capt. G. Aylmer (1890), has won the Military Cross. He had already been the recipient of the high French Military honour of the *Croix de Guerre*, conferred on him in February last.

Capt. W. J. H. Howard (1903) *2nd Batt. King's (Liverpool Regt.)* writes to inform us that he has recently been appointed a member of the staff of instructors at the 2nd Army Central School of Instruction, "which is quite a welcome billet after three solid months of heavy shell fire in the north of the Ypres salient. I had the somewhat interesting experience of being in command of the flank company of the whole British line. It was one of my duties to visit the right French company on our left. On one occasion I inspected the French front line trench in company with a French Captain, and having borrowed his box periscope, proceeded to have a fleeting glance at the Hun position which was only forty yards off the Ypres-Comines Canal forming 'no man's land.' The periscope was promptly hit about a quarter of an inch above where my hand held it. The Hun is seldom caught napping."

He adds that he is now at St. Omer and was very much interested in the article in our April number on the old College of St. Omer. Armed with this information he was able to make a tour of the present building now a French Military Hospital.

2nd Lieut. Horace Agostini (1911) who has until recently been serving with the *4th Loyal N. Lancashire Regt.* (in the trenches in France) has lately been transferred to the *164 2nd Trench Mortar Battery* on the same front. He describes experiences—familiar to readers of *The First Hundred Thousand* where the trials of the trench mortar men are so vividly described. The discharge of a trench mortar infallibly attracts a shower of Boche whiz-bangs. This entails a dash for cover after each discharge; then more shots and more "hide and seek." Three "whiz-bangs" was the Boche answer in this case to each mortar bomb. When these came "we fairly 'piked off' to cover," says the writer.

G. Ferdinand Stapleton (1889), who has been at Salonica for some months as Lieut. and Machine Gun Officer of the *9th East Lancashires* (now commanded by our old friend Lieut.-Col. S. A. Pearse),

has recently been promoted Captain and Brigade Machine Gun Officer. He had seen some service with his Brigade earlier in the campaign during the withdrawal of General Sarrail's forces from their advanced positions, taken to cover the retreat of the Serbian Army.

He has recently recovered from a severe attack of fever, contracted while in the forward trenches, and is again on active service.

Major A. J. Woodroffe, *R.E.* (O.S., 1881), who before the war broke out was engaged on the Peruvian Boundary Commission, has written a very interesting article in the *Geographical Journal* for May, 1916, entitled "The Astrolabe and Wireless." The Astrolabe, as its etymology denotes, is a generic name for any astronomical instrument that "takes the stars," generally used to determine the altitudes of stars, and is one of the oldest instruments of astronomical research in its crude original form. Such a form, for instance, was the armillary sphere, a skeleton celestial globe, which consisted of a series of metal hoops representing the equator, the ecliptic, the tropics, the arctic and antarctic circles, and the colures, or great circles passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points on the ecliptic. The instrument revolved on an axis, and was furnished with sights. In that rare book "*Astronomia Europæa*," by Father Verbiest, S.J., published in 1687, a copy of which we possess in our library, there is an illustration of the instruments set up by the Jesuit Fathers at Peking, under the Emperor Câm Hý, and among them are two fine armillary spheres. These instruments were looted by the Germans, at the time of the suppression of the Boxer rising, and are now to be found as ornaments in Berlin.

But it is no such astrolabe that Major Woodroffe describes, but the beautiful *astrolabe à prisme*, an instrument designed by M.M. Claude and Driencourt for the determination of time and latitude by the method of observation of equal altitudes of a selected star, or stars. The instrument is essentially a theodolite, furnished with a prism of 60 degrees, the base of which is placed against

the object glass of the theodolite. A full description of the instrument is given in the article, and of the method of observing and reducing the observations obtained. Major Woodroffe thus expresses the results of his experience with the instrument: "The writer, after two years' experience in Peru and Brazil with the geodetic model, may certainly claim to be an enthusiast, and would never think of returning to a theodolite, if he had the opportunity of using an astrolabe. Owing to its precision it is an ideal instrument for determining differences of longitude by wireless signals."

The second part of his article deals with the determination of longitude by the reception of wireless signals. We need not enter into any technicalities, but the principle of the method will be easily understood. A wireless fixed station sends out time signals, and in such a manner that the beats of its standard clock can be accurately compared with those of the chronometer of the officers of the survey. The wireless station gives the exact time of its signals, that is the local time at a station whose longitude is exactly known. By observations with the prismatic astrolabe the officers of survey know their local time also exactly. The difference of these two times gives the unknown longitude. The whole of the requisite outfit for the reception of the wireless signals can be carried by two men. This accurate modern method as Major Woodroffe remarks, "abolishes at one stroke the cutting of traverse lines through a forest with all its laborious measurements, calculations, and delays."

We heartily congratulate our former alumnus on his achievements in the field as a surveyor and cartographer. His valuable services are now being employed on another field, by his own country, against the Huns, who looted the astrolabes of the observatory of the old Jesuit Mission from Pekin.

The Rev. E. Conyers D'Arcy, S.J. (1897), has recently been awarded the Charles Oldham Prize at Oxford University. The prize is given for an essay on

a subject connected with the classics. The title of the prize essay was "The Moral Ideals of Juvenal the Satirist."

It will be noted that his brother, the Rev. Martin D'Arcy, S.J., was the winner of the same prize in the previous year, as recorded in our February issue.

The Rev. E. Conyers D'Arcy, S.J., together with the Rev. G. Binns, S.J. (1899), have recently taken the M.A. degree, Oxford.

Herbert Maxwell-Scott (1902), who, as we recorded in a previous issue had gone to Canada to train new levies, is at present engaged in raising a new regiment the 177th Canadian Battalion at Garrie, Lake Simcoe, Ontario. He now holds the rank of Junior Major, having by a rapidity of promotion almost unprecedented, risen from the rank of Lieutenant (in the *8th Royal Highlanders of Canada*), to that of Major, without receiving the intermediate commission of Captain. The battalion is 600 strong already and will be made up to full strength (1000) before long. Major Maxwell-Scott has to make numerous recruiting speeches. We wish him all success with his new battalion.

His brother, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Maxwell-Scott, D.S.O. (Gen. Staff Officer, 1st Grade), has recently moved up to Ku-Kush, half-way to Lake Doiran, an advanced position of the Salonika forces. He is Chief Staff Officer to the 22nd Division.

Lieut. G. Ronald Topham (1895), *London Irish Rifles* (18th Batt. *London Regiment*), was seriously wounded near Suhez, on the 10th of May, during a severe attack by the Germans on the section held by the battalion. When we heard of him last he was in No. 3 General Hospital, Le Treport, France, and was doing very well and out of all danger. He then expected to be sent home to London in a fortnight or so. He was wounded by a bursting shell and sustained wounds in the head, neck, right arm, left leg and ankle.

We are glad to learn that there is little danger of any permanent injury and congratulate him on his fortunate escape.

We congratulate George A. Fox (1899), Assistant Paymaster, *R.N.R.*, who was married on June 1st, 1916, to Miss Mary Dorothea Baines, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Edinburgh.

On Sunday, May 7th, Fr. Bernard Vaughan (1859), lectured to a large audience in the Queen's Hall, London, on "Joan of Arc."

The audience included H.M. Queen Amelie of Portugal, their R.H.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle, etc.

According to the account in the *Evening Standard*, "Fr. Vaughan thrilled the large audience with his account of the 'Matchless Maid of France,' and his graphic account of her death.

He was called back to the platform to receive an ovation of thanks, and then he joined the Royal party in their box."

Bernard Belton (1868) has for some considerable time been engaged in Red Cross work in a North London Hospital.

Philip Measures (1905), *Indian Police*, has recently been appointed Assistant Superintendent at Bareilly, United Provinces. For his sake we are glad to hear that this is considered one of the most desirable districts in India.

Capt. J. Darragh Smail (1905), *2nd London Brigade, R.F.A.*, is now engaged training artillery at Woodbridge.

Fr. E. Colley, S.J. (1892), *C.F.*, *5th Wilts*, *40th Brigade*, *13th Division*, *I.E.F.D.*, Mesopotamia,

writes that Capt. A. F. V. Jarrett (1894)—*23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery*—has been out here since October, 1914."

He adds: "Both the Brothers Manners (Capt. R. H. Manners, *Hazara Pioneers*, and Capt. Charles Manners, *Wellesley Rifles*) are out here, and one is in Kut." The latter is Capt. C. Manners, now a prisoner with the Turks.

He also informs us that Lieut. H. P. Radley (1903), *72nd Punjabis*, is stationed in his vicinity.

The following extract from the *Journal of Commerce*, Montreal, for May 2nd, refers to an Edward Farrer, who is alleged to have been an old Stonyhurst boy. We have been unable to trace his name on our lists. Perhaps some of our readers may remember him at Stonyhurst.

"EDWARD FARRER, popularly known among newspaper men as 'Ned,' has just written '30' on his life. Farrer, who was 66 years of age, was probably the best known journalist in the Dominion, certainly to the men of the past generation. He has been described as a walking encyclopedia, as he had a most intimate acquaintanceship with both political parties and was thoroughly conversant with the economic and industrial movements which have taken place in Canada during the past half century. Mr. Farrer was born in England, of Irish parentage, and educated at Stonyhurst, and at the Jesuit College in Rome. He came to Canada in 1870, when a lad of 15, and entered upon his journalistic career, serving on many of the leading papers in the Dominion, at one time being chief editorial writer of the *Toronto Globe*.

A story is told that Farrer once carried on a prolonged and acrimonious controversy in the Canadian press, writing a series of articles on one side of a question which were published in a certain journal, and another series of articles on the opposite side of the same question, which were published in another paper. It was years afterwards before the public knew that the one man was the author of the two series of articles. Of late years Mr. Farrer has been a *Free Lance*, contributing many articles for leading newspapers and magazines, but retained his connection as Canadian correspondent of the *London Economist*.

Mr. Farrer was one of the few Canadians who believed that the future welfare of Canada would be best served by annexation with the United States."

In Memoriam.

CASIMIR FRANCIS XAVIER ROWE
(1854).

Another Stonyhurst man of an older generation has passed away in the person of Casimir Rowe, who died at Melbourne, Australia, on November 28th, 1915, at the age of seventy-three.

Casimir Rowe's father was also educated at Stonyhurst, and it is pleasant to read in letters from their friends and relatives of the enduring loyalty of both to their Alma Mater, Stonyhurst, and their pleasant memories of distant school-days, to which they ever alluded with affection.

A daughter of Mr. Rowe who has most kindly supplied biographical details of her father for this notice thus writes :—

"Both loved their Alma Mater, I think, as much as anything in this world, and more than most things. My father never tired of telling us of Stonyhurst and his love and veneration for the Jesuits lasted all his life. It was remarkable that he should have come back to them to die, for he had never lived with them since his College days. We were only about four months in this parish when God took him.

His father, Dr. John Pearson Rowe, travelled from England in the year 1831 (being then twenty-one years of age), as surgeon to a company of soldiers sent out to act as guard at the Tasmanian penal settlements. He had intended to return to England immediately, but the ship was paid off, and he had to remain.

He married in Hobart, Tasmania, and continued to practise there till 1846, when he came to Victoria with his wife and family, my father being then four years old. He devoted his energies then to pastoral pursuits. At this he made a considerable fortune, purchasing, by degrees, a number of stations. Mount Battery, Mansfield, they first settled on, and a neighbouring run on the Devil's River, he called 'Loyola,' but a succeeding settler would not have it so, and called it The Dellatite (a native name).

He built the first church at Mansfield, and was its benefactor. He was loved by all, and his memory is cherished still. He was thrown from his horse and killed in the year 1878, being then sixty-eight years of age. His widow died only in November, 1914, at the age of ninety-five, leaving a family of three sons and four daughters, also thirty-eight grandchildren, and thirty-one great-grandchildren. Her eldest daughter had died during the previous year, and five other children had predeceased their father.

It was from the Restdown Station on the Campaspe River, in the north of Victoria, that my father and his brother John were sent to Stonyhurst, in the year 1854. My father was then twelve years of age and his brother fourteen. They sailed in the *Antipodes*, which took 100 days to reach England. They were supposed to be under the care of the Captain—'Black Jack,' as the sailors called him—but as he was intoxicated nearly all the time, the boys had a pretty free hand, and became experts in the rigging. On one occasion, while trying some experiment on the foot-rope of the foreyard, my father had a very narrow escape of being drowned. His brother saved him.

On arrival in London in the month of July, the boys were met at the docks by Mr. Ashurst, my grandfather's agent, and taken by him to his private house at Richmond. During their stay there their whole outfit had to be renewed, they having exchanged all their possessions for sailors' belongings, rope-ends, etc., etc. On one occasion, while walking in London with Mr. Ashurst, they horrified him by suddenly dashing off to warmly greet a sailor friend, whom they had spied from across the street.

After a week at Richmond, Mr. Ashurst took the boys to Stonyhurst. As they entered, the porter (butler), John Bradley, asked them if they could speak English. My uncle answered, 'I believe you, my boy.' Father Clough, the Rector, received them most kindly. He asked each to promise that as they had no doubt heard some queer language from the sailors, they would not repeat any of it to the boys. They gave their word and never broke it.

When they entered the Playground after the

'Walking Days,' one of the boys called out 'Here come the Australian savages!' I think that the stock-whip which my uncle took with him and was able to crack, is still in the Museum at Stonyhurst.

My father, I believe, distinguished himself by his ability, and was also remarkable for his strength and for his gentleness. Certainly gentleness was to the very end very dominant in his character.

Both boys were, I believe, much esteemed for their high sense of honour and uprightness of character.

On one occasion when passing the Prefect's room my father was taken in to show how an Australian could stand the 'Ferula,' one of the boys having refused point blank to stand up to it.

The boys remained about seven years at Stonyhurst, every summer vacation going away somewhere in charge of one of the Fathers. The first year they visited Belgium and France with Fr. Locke, then Ireland, with Fr. Purbrick. On one occasion they went to Southport, on another to Wales and Scotland.

Mr. Charles Waterton visited Stonyhurst in his old age during their time, and they have had many interesting stories to tell of him.

They left Stonyhurst, I think, in 1861, and went to Paris, my father to Vaugirard, where he placed himself to study engineering. He remained there only two years, because his father then sent for him to take up squatting in Australia, that pursuit being then at its zenith. In after years, when bad seasons, rabbits, etc., had impaired his estate, it was his great regret that he had not had his profession.

On arrival in Australia, in 1863 (his brother followed him later), my grandfather placed him at once in charge of Mount Battery Station, at Mansfield. There he remained about four years. These were the days of the bushrangers. My grandfather and his sons were often in close proximity with these men and constantly in danger of their lives. My grandfather had on one occasion a very narrow escape of being shot. Ned Kelly, the leader of the 'Kelly Gang,' and 'Wild Wright' had both worked for him as boys on the Battery, the former having been a very good lad.

There was no bolder nor finer horseman in the ranges than my father, nor cleverer bushman, though of so gentle and retiring a disposition.

In about 1867 the Albacutya Station, in the N.W. of Victoria, was bought, and my father settled there. In 1873 he married a daughter of the well-known G.C., Richard Davies Ireland, of Melbourne. The ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Four years later my mother became a Catholic. After that bad times and bad seasons came, and my father was prevented from taking his wife on a trip to England, where he had looked forward so much, among other pleasures, to showing her Stonyhurst.

In 1878 the great sorrow of his life came in his father's death.

After many trials and vicissitudes my father retired to Melbourne with his family, about sixteen years ago. There he died on the 28th November, 1915, at the age of seventy-three.

Amidst great physical suffering and spiritual trials he showed much courage and patience, a childlike simplicity and humility, and great faith.

The last weeks of his life had been cheered by the presence of his brother John, between himself and whom there existed to the end, a very deep affection.

At his Requiem, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Hawthorn, eight of his little grandchildren received Holy Communion among the others. When the funeral had left, one of his old College companions, Mr. John Gavan Duffy, exclaimed, 'Back again with the Jesuits!'

My father leaves his widow and six daughters and twenty-three grand children. They have been greatly consoled by the many sincere expressions received of the esteem in which he was held, and the affection bore for him. One quality he possessed in superior degree, which made him a most delightful and genial companion—the quality of humour.

The Jesuits have already received one of his grandsons at Xavier College, Kew, with a prospect of many more, while his grand-daughters, as their mothers were, are with the nuns of the Sacred Heart."

JEREMIAH F. DEVLIN (1888).

We had hopes of being able to insert in an earlier issue a notice of Jeremiah Devlin, who died in New York on December 13th, 1915, but the promised obituary failed to reach us.

Mr. Devlin's death was due to pneumonia, following on a lingering attack of bronchitis. He had many friends at Stonyhurst. These, remembering his fine physique and athletic prowess as a boy here, will have heard with surprise and regret of the premature death of one who seemed destined for a long and active life.

Jeremiah Devlin came to Stonyhurst in 1888 with his brothers Daniel, Philip and William, to the last-named of whom, now a Jesuit priest at Boston College, Mass., we are indebted for the details of his brother's death. On leaving College Jeremiah Devlin went into business in New York, and was for many years engaged with the New York Commission houses in foreign trade. He was a good man of business, industrious, reliable, resourceful, and highly appreciated by the firms with whom he worked.

A wide circle of devoted friends in New York will deeply regret the loss of this kindly earnest companion, who was welcome wherever he went.

Another O.S. correspondent in New York has kindly sent us the following memoir of Jeremiah Devlin:—

"That many people's business is nobody's business is probably the reason why no word has heretofore been sent by any of the officers of the Stonyhurst Association of America telling of the death, on December 13th, 1915, of Jeremiah F. Devlin, of New York, one of the old boys instrumental in the Association's inception. To Mr. Devlin's many friends in America this oversight, or carelessness, is a matter of keen regret. The soul of unselfishness and seemly punctilio himself, his memory deserved every tribute those connected with him in the work of the Association could give. It is with a sense of humiliation and self-reproach that the writer so belatedly sends word to the Magazine of a man who in life and death alike was a credit to Stonyhurst. Jeremiah F. Devlin—plain 'Jerry' Devlin to all

who knew and loved him—was born in Long Branch, New Jersey. He was the son of Jeremiah Devlin, a partner in the firm of Devlin & Co., in their day the largest clothing merchants in America. His uncle, Daniel, held the important post of Chamberlain of the City of New York. His mother, Angela Mulholland, of the old Mulholland family of Londonderry, was a sister of Joe Mulholland, O.S., whose death took place some months ago, as was recorded in a recent issue of the Magazine.

To the time of his death in 1893, the elder Mr. Devlin was always to the fore in Catholic work and charity in New York, and his widow is to this day as closely identified with Church work as any woman of the old faith in New York. Small wonder then that with these traditions, Stonyhurst should have been picked out as the College for Jerry Devlin and his brothers, Daniel, William, and Philip. Jerry came to Stonyhurst in 1888, and remained there two years, his father's death cutting his curriculum short and summoning him back to America.

For some twelve years Jerry Devlin was a member of the City Comptroller's staff. He left the city's service to accept an important financial position with the Williams, Dimond Co., a subsidiary concern of the Hawaiian-American Steamship Co. His clear head, his sound judgment, and his intimate knowledge of finance won for him the utmost confidence and esteem of his employers, and bespoke for him a brilliant future. But his singularly robust mind was housed in a frail body. A cold caught in late spring, developed into pleurisy, with all kinds of agonizing complications, and for six long months poor Jerry Devlin lingered and suffered uncomplainingly. All that science could do was done—unavailingly. He was operated on no less than three times, and suffered a martyrdom of pain as a martyr would—with unflagging courage and cheerfulness. He met death with a smile on his face, and fortified with all the consolations of his religion.

The writer knows nothing of Jerry Devlin's two years at Stonyhurst, his doings at work or play. But he does know that Stonyhurst never had a more loyal son and never modelled a character more modest, more limpid, more unselfish—a true Christian, a four-square man."

FATHER JOHN CHARNOCK, S.J. (1864).

The death of Fr. John Charnock took place at Beaumont, where he was spiritual Father, on April 15th, 1916. Born in Liverpool, in 1848, he came to Stonyhurst in 1864 from St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool. A schoolfellow of his writes of him: "As a boy he was an industrious, retiring, and quiet character, but at the same time a general favourite." His piety as a boy marked him out as one likely to enter religion, and in due course, having completed his school career, he joined the noviciate of the Society of Jesus at Manresa, in 1868.

"As a student of Philosophy and Theology Fr. Charnock always manifested the same earnest, conscientious application to his work, and a characteristic and charming consideration for the wants and feelings of others. He was somewhat anxious-minded by temperament and nervous in manner, owing to a certain diffidence in himself which seldom permitted him to appear at his best," says a friend who knew him well.

He was a master on the teaching staff at Hodder in 1872—3 and 1877—8, and at Stonyhurst from 1893 to 1896. He was much liked by his pupils and highly respected by them for his invariable fairness and the equable kindness of his manner to them.

But his heart was in missionary work, and in the mission of St. Joseph's, Glasgow—where he was stationed for two periods of ten years—he was a particular favourite with all. In visiting the sick of his district and attending to every variety of the spiritual needs of his flock he was indefatigable, and earned the well-deserved veneration of all who knew him. His years of devotion to duty amid the slums and squalid surroundings of this rather trying mission at length sapped his strength and he was removed to the comparative rest of his post at Beaumont, where he spent the last four years of his life. Here his success as Spiritual Father to the boys—a sphere of work so different from that which he had left—is said to have been considerable enough to have merited a special commendation and personal blessing from the Very Rev. Fr. General of the Society of Jesus.

We print below, from the *St. Joseph's Parish Magazine*, a sympathetic account of Fr. Charnock and his work at St. Joseph's, Glasgow:—

The following appreciation of Father Charnock was sent by one who knew him intimately:—

"Father John Charnock, S.J., was such a familiar figure for years at St. Joseph's that we feel sure the people of this parish will mourn his death more than those of any other parish in Britain in which he may have laboured. Father Charnock loved St. Joseph's; he loved his people from the oldest old man down to the smallest wee child, his happiest hours were spent among them; the people, and above all the children, loved him with the ardour which his tender fatherliness inspired and their Celtic warmth of heart so fondly poured out upon him. Oh! but yet they miss him! Miss him in the Confessional, where they found a warm, sympathetic and understanding soggarth who knew so well the difficulties and troubles, who with a cheery word of advice could dispel the sad gloom of soul, and make the world bright after all with the courage and resoluteness he inspired; miss him in the homes, where a flashing sally of witty greeting was met by the glad hearty welcome; miss him in the very streets, where his presence seemed to change the sordidness of the world into the gentleness and purity of heaven; miss him in the schools—how he loved the little ones! What delight it was to him to go round and urge those dear young ones to receive Our Lord frequently in Holy Communion. Only God can say how much the practice of frequent, and even daily, Communion among the little ones at St. Joseph's was due to Father Charnock's prayers and influence.

Then, too, the Boys' Sodality, and perhaps most of all the Young Men's Sodality; all know how much they owe Father Charnock for years of ceaseless effort and anxiety and thought for their welfare. For the poor he would give the clothes off his back; indeed, his superior had to watch carefully over the personal needs of Father Charnock lest he might deprive himself of even bare necessities in his intense sympathy with unmerited poverty. Father Charnock became and remained a persistent beggar for the poor; and when he visited those possessed of this world's goods, it was a certainty that he left with a share of it to be taken immediately to some deserving case of penury. Deservedly is he enshrined in the grateful hearts of the poor, and his reward exceeding great will be the ardent prayers of the poor and of the children. No dying saint would ask for better passport to the home of the Father of the poor; 'Pater Pauperum' is Fr. Charnock's title to eternal union with God he loved."

DE REBUS PHILOSOPHORUM.

On April 26th, eve of the Provincial's Day, there was a smoking concert, at which Fr. Provincial was present.

Tennis, which began very promisingly during May, has been held up for nearly a fortnight by the bad weather. One would like, by the way, to feel sure that the men from the farm, who occasionally have to drive cattle past the College front, take ordinary precautions to keep their animals from straying on to our courts. It is, at any rate, rather remarkable that a short time ago three cows, though they were attended by no less than two men and two dogs, were yet able to get on to the Shirk court and do very considerable damage before they were driven off. It ought, one would think, to be obvious to anyone that the very worst thing to do in such a case is to send the dogs after them, and so make them blunder up and down the lawn at a run, their hooves naturally sinking into and cutting up the soft turf with ruthless effectiveness. Yet this is the highly intelligent way in which the said cattle were at length removed, leaving the court seriously depreciated for some time to come.

Fishing on the Ponds has so far been very good, more perhaps in respect of the size than of the number that have been taken. The best fish caught this season are—2 lb 11 oz., Mr. S. D'Arcy (*Olive Dun*); 2 lb. 10 oz., Fr. Irwin (*Snipe and Purple*); 2 lb. 4 oz., Mr. S. Prentice (*Olive Dun*).

The Ponds have not been stocked this year, and we are consequently living, so to say, on our capital. Fortunately that appears to be pretty large. What is not so fortunate is that the Daylight Saving Act has robbed us of the best rise of the day, from 9 to 10 p.m. (old style).

F. C. Troup (1907-9) writes from Dera Ismail Khan, N.W.F.P., India, that he has been for the last twelve months with a mountain battery at Miranshah and Banau, on the Afghan frontier. At present he is preparing for the Higher Standard Pushtu Examination, and hopes when it is

successfully over to join the R.F.C. at Risalpur. Philip Anderson (1914-15), 116th *Mahrattas*, is in the same Mess with him, and is reported to be flourishing exceedingly.

A. L. Dunstan (1915) is in training for the R.F.C. at Catterick, and D. L. Daly, who left at Easter, is doing the same at Hendon. A. Comouth (1914-15) is in the *IV^e Chasseurs-à-Cheval*, Belgian Army. A. Tate (1913-14) has joined the *Rouge Croix Francaise*.

SODALITY NOTES.

Mass has not been said for the Sodalists of late as frequently as formerly, but this is due to the fact that the Sodality Chapel is used now for the Lower Line Sodality and for the new Sodality of St. Stanislaus. So far in this term we have had Mass twice, but in the other weeks it was practically impossible to have Mass, as we had singing at the Boys' Mass on several occasions, and Mass in the Church twice.

It may perhaps be worthy of mention that there has been of late a decided improvement in the singing of the Office. The only failing is that one side of the Chapel, having already sung a long verse of the *Memento Rerum Conditor*, or of the *Quem terra pontus sidera*, seems unwilling to join with the other side in singing the last verse.

An interesting development of the duties of the Councillors is that of being entrusted with the office of superintending the boys, as they move out of the Refectory after meals. This is but one of the many new duties accorded to them.

J. H. PASQUAL.

ANONYMITY IN MODERN WAR.

The Warres of Latter Ages seeme to be made in the Darke, in respect of the Glory and Honour which reflected on Men in Warres of ancient time. There be now for Martial Encouragement some Degrees and Orders of Chivalry, which, nevertheless are conferred promiscuously on Soldiers and no—Soldiers, and some Hospitals for Maimed Soldiers and the like.

BACON. *Of Kingdoms and Estates*.

VARIA.

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society on May 12th, Father Cortie read a paper on the efficiency of sun-spots with regard to the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, which led to an interesting discussion in which the Astronomer Royal, Professor Newall, of Cambridge, Professor Turner, of Oxford, Professor Fowler, of South Kensington, and Mr. Bryant, of Greenwich, took part. The remarks of the speakers are printed in the June number of the *Observatory*. Father Cortie's main point was that a sun-spot's efficiency with regard to terrestrial magnetism does not depend upon its size, but upon its position as viewed from the earth. In proof of this he had reduced the Stonyhurst sun-spot areas, and the horizontal direction of the magnet, and the Greenwich positions of sun-spots for the period 1900—1912. The results were exhibited in a series of graphs.

A very large sun-spot, easily visible to the naked eye, was observed on the sun's disc from May 21st to June 1st, when it was carried out of sight by the rotation of the sun. On May 21st two small spots were observed near the sun's eastern limb. The next day these spots had increased more than ten-fold in area, and by May 27th the group had increased so that it extended over about 13 degrees in longitude, or some 100,000 miles in total length, and covered an area of more than 1,700 millions of square miles, an index of the mighty forces which are active on the solar surface. According to past experience the spot should re-appear on the sun's east limb about the date June 17th, when, in all likelihood it will have acquired the comfortable rotundity of middle age. Some very fine photographs of the spot-group have been obtained at Greenwich in its varying phases of development which were exhibited, at the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society held on June 9th, by Mr. Maunder. Father Cortie was able to point out from the Stonyhurst records that this spot-group is but one of a series which has appeared in the same locality of the sun since March, 1916. Previously the same area had been the scene of outbursts of sun-spots from October, 1915, to January,

1916, and previously in June and July, 1914. The study of these foci of intermittent solar activity will, it is hoped, furnish some clue as to the cause of a phenomenon so far unexplained. Some beautiful drawings of the spot were made at Stonyhurst by Br. W. McKeon.

THOMAS CRAVEN.

THE BUILDER OF STONYHURST "NEW COLLEGE."

On April 16th of this year Thomas Craven, builder and contractor, died in Blackburn. Mr. Craven considered the chief work of his life the building of new Stonyhurst. Several tenders for the work were received, and notably one from Messrs. Nield, of Manchester, a firm whose reputation stood very high throughout the country. Mr. Craven admitted that a work of such magnitude somewhat daunted him. Modest as to his own powers, he determined to engage workmen of ability, and secure machinery of the best quality. In this he was helped and encouraged by a good clerk of the works engaged by the College in the person of Mr. Herridge, who had made his mark in the same capacity on the then recently raised buildings at Downside, where also were employed the same architects, Messrs. Dunn and Hanson. Two foremen masons, brothers, from Birmingham, proved themselves worthy of absolute confidence. A gentleman, who himself had been a contractor, made a careful inspection of the completed buildings, and declared the stonework to be unsurpassed. He also challenged a friend to find in great Britain a building of such a size raised in a stone of such uniform goodness. It had been intended to use stone from Kemple End, but Messrs. Nield and others insisted on stone from the Almshouse Quarry. Mr. Craven secured an excellent quarry master to work this hitherto unappreciated mine.

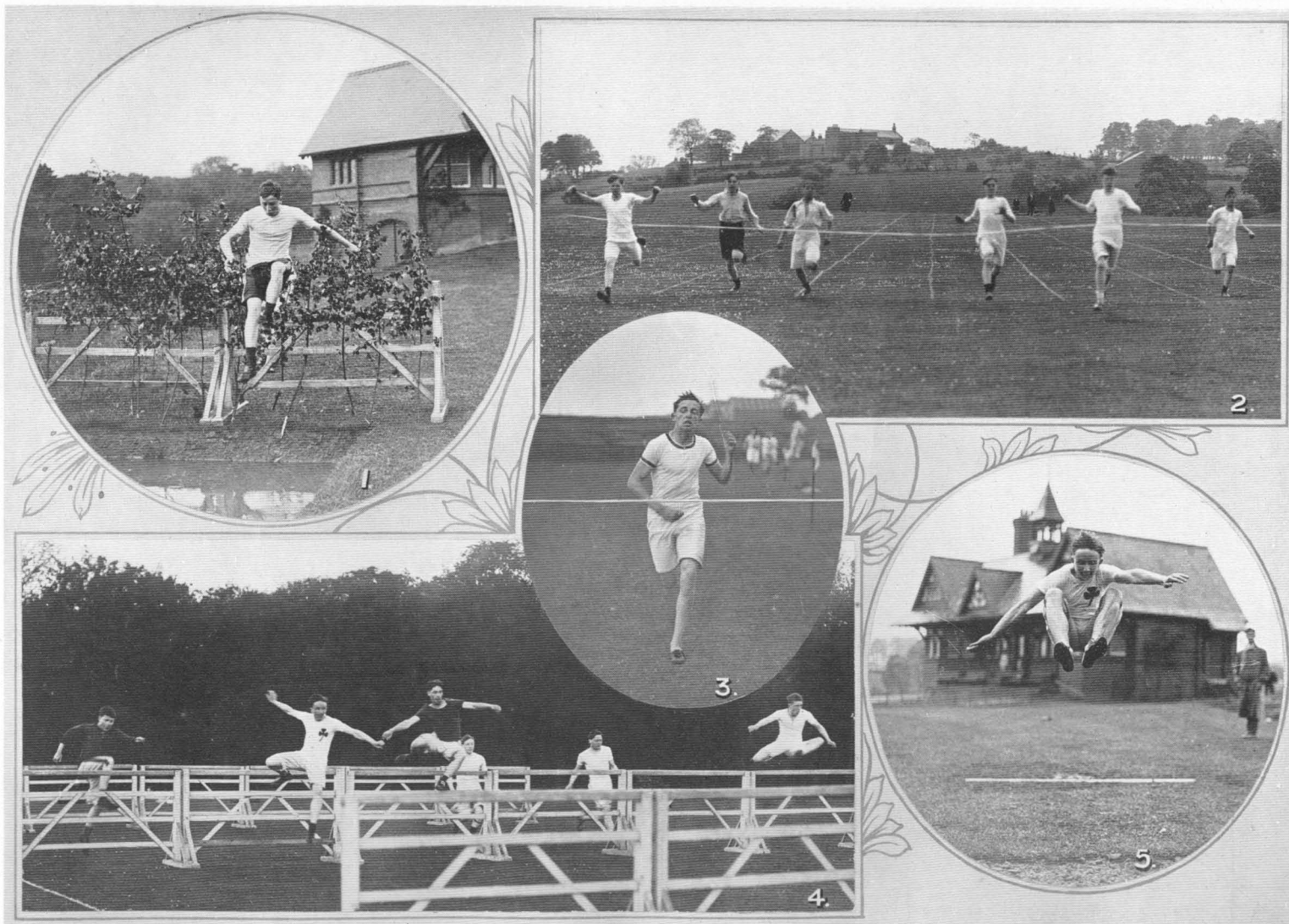
We may say that Mr. Craven, a local man surrounding himself with men and material of high quality, finished a great work to the satisfaction of his employers and of onlookers. Mr. Craven was born at Craven Fold, in Dinckley, a small property in the hands of the family since the days of James II.,

and probably from an earlier date. The tenants in that township were badly situated in the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, for attending to their religion, and Mr. Craven's grandfather was known as "Dinckley Priest," in whose house the Catholics met for prayers on Sundays when unable to go to Mass. Sometimes the Ribble was too angry to let them cross for Stonyhurst on the perilous planks which formed the "Trows" Boat. The Ferry is known indifferently to-day as Dinckley Boat, or Trow's Boat.

In the *Geographical Journal* for February 1916, there is a very interesting paper by Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, entitled "The Geographical Results of the Peru-Bolivia Boundary Commission." It is particularly interesting for Stonyhurst readers since the Peruvian Commission was under the command of Major A. J. Woodroffe, R.E., who bore the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was assisted by Captain H. S. Toppin, *Northumberland Fusiliers*, Lieut. M. R. C. Nanson, *Royal Artillery*, and Lieut. C. G. Moores, R.E., as British members of the Commission. Of these Captain Toppin and Lieut. Moores have been killed in the war, and the other two officers have returned to military duty. The boundary lands between Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia, had long been the matter of disputes, which were accentuated when the value of the forests, situated amidst densely wooded tributaries of the Amazon, which rise in the watershed of the Northern Andine Cordillera, were greatly enhanced on account of their richness in rubber trees. Sir T. H. Holdich writes: "The huge uplift of the Northern Andine Cordillera, seamed and wrinkled with countless ranges and minor ridges, with radiating spurs enclosing a vast net-work of waterways, culminates in a series, rather than in a continuous system, of gigantic snow-capped ranges, which dominate the depression indicated on the map by Lake Titicaca, which is itself 12,500 feet above sea-level." The boundaries between the three countries concerned in this almost trackless region were exceedingly indefinite, but Peru and Bolivia had agreed by treaty that each should appoint a boundary commission for the determination of their particular

frontier. Each country applied to the Royal Geographical Society for a Boundary Commission, and agreed to submit to the arbitration of the Society any technical dispute that might arise in the course of the work, the decision of the Council of the Society admitting of no appeal. This is high testimony on behalf of two South American Republics to their esteem of the fairness and honest scientific work of English officers. The surveying of this vast area was a work requiring immense patience under difficulties arising from transport, from unfriendly, or besotted Indians, from the intense coldness of the mountain snow-clad peaks, from the sultriness and miasmatic vapours in the trackless forests of the lower reaches of the mountain heights, and not least from the almost continuous pest of insect life. The descent, on the northern side of the divide, was a nerve-shaking experience, though it was safely effected. "Here, amongst the wild confusion of the broken and scarred spurs of the northern flank of the Cordillera, great difficulty was experienced in carrying out continuous surveys, and the record of the Commission is a tale of strenuous effort to reach commanding peaks and to connect up with previously fixed points. The great obstacle was the mist. . . . Slowly from the deep depressions of the hills the single cloudlets gathered, and as they rolled and massed together they moved in battalions, till they spread in an almost level and solid sea, which lapped round the higher peaks and gradually spread with the rising tide till every point was obliterated." In spite of all these difficulties the demarcation of the boundary was completed in 1913, and the "romance of the work in the Sierra was behind the Commission." Sir T. H. Holdich's paper is illustrated by photographs showing the nature of the country through which the Commission worked, and by two maps, one displaying the uncertainty of the knowledge of the river systems at the epoch of the arbitration, and the other showing the work of the Peru Bolivia Boundary Commission, 1911 to 1913. It only remains to express our pride that an old alumnus of the College should have been chosen for such delicate and arduous scientific work, and to heartily congratulate Major Woodroffe on the completion, in essentials at least, of his labours.





ATHLETIC SPORTS, JUNE, 1916.

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| No. 1. I. Div. Steeple Chase. E. Croucher, winner. | No. 3. I. Div. 440 Yards. J. Barker-Gorman wins. |
| No. 2. II. Div. 100 Yards. F. Andersen wins. | No. 4. I. Div. Hurdles. James Ferguson, winner. |
| No. 5. I. Div. Long Jump. D. Cuffey wins. | |

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The sports this year were held under great difficulties. Easter Monday was wet, so that they had to be postponed until the summer term. This was a sore disappointment, as sports practice had been carried out by all most assiduously. On the return from the Easter holidays three weeks were given for the competitors to regain their former state of training; but, alas, the same keenness for practice was not now apparent in all. In spite, however, of the almost tropical weather that marked the beginning of the term, an enthusiastic minority showed great zeal and practised strenuously, and we noted that the prizes invariably went to those who had worked hardest for them, while some more gifted athletes failed to obtain places. As a consequence the various events were most interesting and the struggle for places most keen.

When the time for running the sports came rain again set in, and they had to be run when the weather permitted, and sometimes when it did not. They were spread over four days, and it was generally raining, cold, and windy. The results, in spite of these adverse conditions, were very satisfactory.

In the sprint races all the competitors were equally handicapped by a total ignorance of up-to-date methods of starting, so that the results of the races only showed the relative natural powers of the runners. The 100 yards is generally won by a foot or a yard, so that a knowledge of correct starting would improve both the time of the race and the race itself. A knowledge of modern methods of running would have materially benefited nearly all the runners in the sprints and long races.

Long races, experts tell us, can only be won by one style of running, namely a long easy stride, bringing into play the big muscles of the thigh and back. The 100 yards can be won in any style of running, as the pace is made by the smaller muscles above the knee and in front of the thigh. In the First Div. a curious exception to ordinary standards was seen in E. Croucher, who won both the mile and the steeplechase in a short sprinting action full of effort, which

he was able to keep up all the time. He showed great strength of muscle and power of endurance, combined with excellent "wind," and these two events seemed no great tax on his energy.

In the Second Div. 100 yards F. Andersen won easily. It was an interesting race, because he ran with the easy stride of the long-distance runner, and led all the way, winning by about two yards. S. Unsworth held the second place till near the tape, when Jos. Ferguson passed him.

The best event of the sports was the First Div. 440. Gorman had a start of 10 yards; this he rapidly increased until he was leading by about 30 yards, a lead which he maintained for the rest of the race. Cuffey and P. Bell came next, but they were passed easily by Bigelow on the last lap. Cuffey finished as if to stop at the tape and allowed P. Bell to make a great effort and tie with him. Gorman's running was beautiful to watch, an easy, effortless action, and it was interesting to see the facility with which he passed the others. He made a record time, but it was a pity he did not start "scratch," as it might have given him an extra incentive and still kept his time under the previous record. He certainly had a little run left in him at the finish.

The 440 was an excellent race in the Second and Third Div. also. In the Second Div. the pace was good all the time. Jos. Ferguson led from the start and increased his lead, but the better stayers gradually approached him towards the end. He was the only runner we saw that put all that was in him into the race, and he had run himself out when he finished. Danson's action was very good and his pace consistent, but it could have been quicker. Rockliff ran very strongly, with a quick, short stride, but his action was not good for the distance.

In the Third Div. H. Robinson led most of the way. W. Blount ran well but was troubled with "stitch," and dropped back. He recovered and made up distance splendidly, coming in first with plenty of energy left. Jones also ran well and was just able to reach the tape. He reaches forward well in his stride but gives his legs too much play behind the body, a fault which is very wasteful of energy.

The Half-mile Second Set afforded a very good finish. Rockliff led till near the end, when he was passed by O'Shea and Jos. Ferguson.

In the Third Div. Barrow maintained a long lead, but looked back continually to see how the others were faring. W. Blount and H. Robinson gained on him rapidly as the race neared its end. Blount reached the tape first, but had far too much energy left in him. This was a common feature of the long races. The pace was generally set by any individual who pleased, and the better runners reserved their energies for a final burst ahead on the last lap. They generally finished with a certain amount of unexpended energy in hand, energy which should have been used in decreasing their time.

The usual humorist appeared in the mile, waving his hand and shouting remarks to the spectators. It is a pity to see a runner out of training leading for some time in this race and then dropping out, as this only serves to inconvenience those who are running seriously. The mile was won by E. Croucher who broke all the canons of long-distance running. His stride covered little ground for the force expended. However, he had the strength and "wind" to keep it up without slackening, but as his time was over the qualifying limit he has to content himself with the second prize, and Castiello with the third, while P. Bell, who came next, loses his place altogether.

The Hurdle Race, First Div., Jas. Ferguson won, closely followed by Massey-Lynch. Cuffey was unfortunate in knocking down a hurdle, but he recovered and came in third, notwithstanding. In the Second Div. Gibson won by about 15 yards in very good time. He could have made better time if he had not cleared each hurdle by an unnecessary height.

Quite the most remarkable feature of the sports was Cuffey's long jumping in First Div. He jumped 20 feet 3 inches with great ease and freedom of execution. He was the only one who combined run and spring really well. The taking-off board was eight inches broad, and as Cuffey always took off from the grass behind it the actual distance he jumped was longer than the measured length. Hamilton, who took second place, jumped solely

by muscular spring. If he could learn to combine spring with the pace of his run he would jump remarkably well. The style of jumping shown by P. Bell, Didcock, and J. Bell was much superior to that shown in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions, where very little knowledge of jumping was shown.

W. Blount's prowess in Third Set was quite noteworthy. He won every event except the high jump. Nearly all his races were run on the same day, and when it came to the high jump he was obviously leg-weary.

In spite of the weather the sports this year were most satisfactory, and, given more favourable circumstances, they should show a high standard of attainment next year.

HOLDERS OF CUPS FOR YEAR 1916

QUEEN'S CUP	..	..	..	E. CROUCHER
KING'S CUP	..	..	..	.. R. GIBSON.
JUNIOR CUP	..	..	..	.. W. BLOUNT.

WINNERS OF EVENTS.

100 YARDS.

First Division :

1. J. Gorman, 11 secs.
2. Mr. Burns.
3. S. Didcock.

Second Division :

1. F. Andersen, 11½ secs.
2. Jos. Ferguson.
3. S. Unsworth.

Third Division :

1. W. Blount, 12½ secs.
2. C. Unsworth.
3. W. Jones.

440 YARDS.

First Division :

1. J. Gorman (10 yards), 53½ secs
2. R. Bigelow.
3. P. Bell—D. Cuffey.

Second Division :

1. Jos. Ferguson, 58½ secs
2. R. Danson.
3. C. Rockliff.

Third Division :

1. W. Blount, 66½ secs.
2. W. Jones.
3. H. Robinson.

HALF-MILE.

First Division :

1. ———
2. J. Gorman, 2 mins. 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs.
3. J. Castiello.

Second Division :

1. D. O'Shea, 2 mins. 24 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs.
2. Jos. Ferguson.
3. C. Rockliff.

Third Division :

1. ———
2. W. Blount, 2 mins. 48 secs.
3. A. Barrow.

HURDLE RACE.

First Division :

1. Jas. Ferguson, 19 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs.
2. S. Massey-Lynch.
3. D. Cuffey.

Second Division :

1. R. Gibson, 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ secs.
2. E. Blount.
3. R. Danson.

Third Division :

1. W. Blount, 19 secs.
2. W. Jones.
3. W. Cole.

HIGH JUMP.

First Division :

1. W. Dalton, 4 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
2. R. Bigelow.

Second Division :

1. R. Gibson, 4 ft. 11 ins.
2. W. Wadsworth.

Third Division :

1. W. Jones, 4 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
2. N. Pringle.

LONG JUMP.

First Division :

1. D. Cuffey, 20 ft. 3 ins.
2. C. Hamilton.

Second Division :

1. O. Feeny, 17 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
2. R. Gibson.

Third Division :

1. W. Blount—W. Cole—13 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins

MILE.

1. ———
2. E. Croucher, 5 mins. 19 $\frac{1}{8}$ secs.
3. J. Castiello.

STEEPLECHASE.

1. E. Croucher.
2. S. Massey Lynch.
3. H. Croucher.

O.T.C. NOTES.

S. Slattery and T. Shiel are to be congratulated on entering the Royal Military College, and we wish every success in their examinations to those who are about to try for admittance to Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Wellington this term.

There was the usual Church Parade on Easter Sunday, followed by the "best section parade." The latter was the occasion of a more than usual display of keenness, and a new feature was noticeable in the programme this year, namely, the description and recognition of targets. Our thanks are due to Lieut-Colonel R. Chichester-Constable, Major Dwyer and to Mr. R. Irwin for their services as judges.

The parades of the early part of this term were largely taken up with preparation for the General Inspection. A field day was arranged for May 26th, but, owing to the weather, a route march to Clitheroe was substituted, and, to judge by the spirits of the corps, fully appreciated by all ranks.

The General Inspection took place on June 7th, and, as has been the case on more than one parade day this year, it rained fairly steadily all day. The original programme had, therefore, to be considerably modified, and one might have supposed that the unusual conditions under which the Inspection was made would have interfered seriously with the efficiency of the Corps work. Such, however, was not the case; all ranks adapted themselves to circumstances, and their march past, their drill and their attack on an outpost (the latter operation being necessarily performed over very artificial ground—the playground to wit), all bore evidence, in the words of the Inspecting Officer, Captain Vernon Timmis, of "great keenness."

The General Inspection this year, though hardly spectacular, shewed one thing at least. It shewed that, not only can the Corps acquit itself creditably in what it has practised continually, but it is also able, and this is perhaps of greater importance, to adapt itself at a moment's notice to unusual conditions, and to attack as keenly over gravel and against an imaginary enemy as it has, and will (weather permitting) again attack enemies ranging from regular troops with field artillery to units of itself, over the neighbouring countryside.

D. MACSHERRY,

Company Sergt.-Major.

THE ST. OMER'S FIRE.

We are indebted to a friend for the transcript of an interesting letter dealing with one of the great catastrophies suffered by Stonyhurst beyond the seas. The letter is dated from Haggerston, October 17th, 1725,* and addressed to Sir Marmaduke Constable, Bart., of Everingham.

The lamentable account Mr. Coxon sent your nephew from London of the entire destruction of St. Omer's College, by fire, which broke out at midnight in the study-place by the neglect of the snuff of candles, and it burnt with that rage that in four hours' space the whole square was consumed, and nothing but the Sodality, Church, and Infirmary saved, though much damaged, and little or none of their movables escaped. This must be allowed a frightful shock and an entire overthrow of the fund of my projects. . . since now there is a necessity of rebuilding that ancient nursery of religion. They will be obliged from the meanness of their own fund to beg assistance of their friends. (Here Fr. Thornton quotes what George Jerningham said to the Duke of Norfolk sometime in the 16th century). . . . I should be sorry on this occasion that any person should distinguish himself by a donation as to merit his arms to be placed at the front where I should wish to see my own.

The author of this epistle is Fr. John Thornton, S.J., member of a well-known Yorkshire family of that date, which gave at least three members to the Society. Missions in those days there were none, but the work amongst the Catholic laity was carried on by the Chaplains of those Catholic gentry who were ready to brave the penal fines for the sake of religion. Such were the Haggerstons, of Haggerston Hall, near Berwick, who were always kind and faithful benefactors to the Society. For many years Fr. John Thornton was their chaplain,

and we can get some idea of his status from the two following entries. The first relates to the temporalities in the year of Jubilee, 1750 :

My salary from the place is £15 2s.; from Mr. Durham, £8 per annum ; customers to the shop, one hundred and ten.

The spiritual ministrations are thus cryptically alluded to :

Pray assure our master that our customers here fulfilled devoutly and punctually all that was required on that occasion.

This much is of interest concerning the writer. The source of the information is Fr. Coxon, one of the literary staff at St. Omer's, who under normal circumstances was deeply interested in the activity of the College printing press.

We are, however, more immediately concerned with the great fire, and for this purpose we may piece together those scraps of information which have survived in private letters.

By 1610 the College possessed an imposing frontage on the street of nearly 1,000 feet, but before the end of the century a disastrous fire took place which seems to have demolished the whole house. In 1685 it was rebuilt in a better style than before, to experience thirty years later the misfortune to which the above letter refers.

A familiar print at Stonyhurst gives us a very clear idea of the building as it stood prior to this conflagration. It consisted of a large court known as the flower garden, surrounded by a stately pile of buildings. On the right wing, as one looks from the road, was the study-place, refectory, and students' library. An unsnuffed candle seems to have fallen to the ground—shall we be wrong in supposing that it fell in a litter of loose paper?—and soon all the woodwork was alight. The dormitories were immediately above, and we can well imagine the scene of terror in the darkened house as the flames forced themselves upwards. Surely it speaks volumes for the devotedness and organisation of the prefects that 200 boys were safely removed at midnight from the burning floors. But of this personal side we have

*The year of the letter is not given, but from internal evidence it can only have been written in 1725.

no chronicler. Brave men are silent of their bravery. With amazing rapidity the fire spread right round the court; theatre, guest rooms, great library were all sacrificed in turn, and by four in the morning nothing but the walls remained standing. That the Church was saved, and with it the printing offices, infirmary, and kitchen premises, is due under Providence to a singular circumstance. The great Library occupied the whole upper storey of the façade, and it would appear that the right-hand end was stored with unbound books. These fortunately proved impenetrable to the flames, so that by the early hours of October 5th the fire was got under. The Rector, Fr. Edmund Plowden, and his exhausted staff had then time to look into the enormity of the loss, and thankful they were that no lives were lost; but the havoc was appalling. Besides the structure already alluded to, there were beyond the playground a set of main buildings, including the farm and stables. These were untouched, and with them strange as it may appear, "Rhetoric School." We do not wish to be frivolous over so solemn a subject, but the proximity of these young gentlemen to the pigs instinctively reminds one of the "Hog-tower" of modern days. On the other hand, perhaps these quarters were for the young Jesuits who had just passed their novitiate.

Thus concludes a manly account of the fire, written by the Rector to the Fathers at Liège:—

It is a melancholy sight to see such a college reduced to this condition. God's holy will be done. However, we are resolved to go on, and not to break up or send any scholars away, and I trust in God we shall make a shift till Providence furnishes us means to rebuild.

Brave words! worthy of the great Catholic line whose name he bore, and of that long succession who have borne the burden of his office for these three hundred years!

Fr. Plowden was as good as his word. With £180 in hand he set to work to rebuild a school. Help came from far and near, allusions to which may still be read in the missionary accounts in England. On November 12th of the same year the foundations

of the new school were laid. In eighteen months the new refectory was complete, paved with white marble, and the Sodality Chapel, which had done duty for meals returned to its sacred character.

The writer is not aware if the Mass against fire at the beginning of October was instituted in immediate connection with the fire that devastated the College at St. Omer's in October, 1725. Certain it is that we who attend this annual Mass know little of the horrors of a midnight fire in a public school; and it may also be that the reading of Fr. Thornton's interesting letter will help us to bear in mind that our immunity from serious fire at Stonyhurst is due in great measure to the prayers offered up to our Angel Guardians on October 2nd.

Misericordia Dei non sumus consumpti.

E.J.K.

PARENTS' VISITS TO SCHOOL.

In places of great resort, and where often solicitation is used to be made for play (especially by mothers that come to visit their children which are tabled at schoole) it were good that a piece of an afternoon were designed constantly afore-hand, on which (in case any suit should be made, the scholars might have leave to play; but if not let them be held to their books.

HOOLE. *The Art of Teaching Schoole.* (1660).

FERULA v. BIRCH.

As for the ferula, I wish that it might be utterly banished out of all schooles. A good sharp birchen rod, and free from knots (for willow wands are unsufferable and fitter for Bedlam than for a school), will be sufficient to correct those in the lower forms; and for the higher scholars, a good switch about their shoulders would (in Quintilian's judgment) seem fitter than a rod elsewhere.

Hoole, The Art of Teaching Schoole (A.D. 1660).

MUSIC NOTES.

THE HOLY WEEK SERVICES.

The musical portions of the services of Holy Week are justly regarded as the test of the efficiency of the Choir. Judged by this test the choir was distinctly good, singing with precision, good intonation, and much expression in the unaccompanied music of the solemn offices. Their performance was quite worthy of the high standard that has been maintained for so many years. The singing of the whole body of the boys in the Vesper Choir and congregation was excellent, especially in the psalmody of the offices of Tenebræ. This is all the more creditable when we remember that though the music is that of the Vatican edition, the mode of singing adopted is that of the French Solesmes monks, who have issued editions of the official music from their printing press, in which, according to the French custom, there are no accented syllables in the words to fit the musical accent. For example, we have to force ourselves to sing "timentibus eum" and other similar dissonances to an English ear.

The De Vico responses were throughout, as far as the choir was concerned, excellent, the precision of attack being good and the balance of the parts praiseworthy. The tenor, however, in singing the duets with Mr. de Zulueta, who, as usual, had kindly come to give his powerful and ever-welcome aid for the Holy Week services, gave one the impression that he was endeavouring inartistically to shout the bass down. The effect was painful to the ear. The other versicle duets were well sung. The beautiful *Christus factus est* was rendered with much expression. There was no straining among the trebles in general, and their voices were equable in all registers, even the very high notes ringing pure and true. During Lauds the harmonised verses of the Psalms were to a setting by Stainer, a chromatic setting, which might possibly offend the ears of Gregorian purists. Before we finish with the evening services we must praise the singing of the Vespers on Easter Sunday. There was a superb setting of the *Hæc Dies* by that eminent English musician—Purcell, and a glorious old melody as a *Regina Cæli*, arranged

by Father Driscoll for choir and congregation. These were new introductions which have come to stay. Three of the Psalms in the choir verses were harmonised, the *Dixit Dominus*, for six voices, Auctore Ignoto, of the XVI century; the *In exitu Israel*, also for six voices, by the same composer; and the *Beatus vir*, for five voices, by Viadana. These settings are somewhat elaborate and ornate.

Of the morning offices, that of Palm Sunday was not up to the level of those of the remaining days. The *Hosanna Filio David* was distinctly ragged, especially in the passage for trebles and altos. The fine processional hymn, *Ingrediente Domino*, was spoiled on account of the slow pace at which it was taken. A new mass, not heard here before, by Lotti, did not impress us. It is far inferior as a musical composition to the *Aeterna Christi Munera*, of Palestrina, that used to be our stock mass for such occasions, or even to the mass of Cassiolini that was sometimes sung. Nor was it well performed. It went better on Maundy Thursday.

But on Palm Sunday another composition new to Stonyhurst was a beautiful setting of the offertory *Improperium*, by Perti. The fine singing of this lovely composition, and also of the *Pueri Hebræorum*, by Palestrina, quite redeemed any lapses from perfection in the other portions of the service. The responses to the Passion, both on this day and on Good Friday, were excellent.

On Maundy Thursday morning we may single out for praise Farrant's *O Sacrum Convivium*, and on Good Friday Westlake's *Improperia*, and the tuneful harmonised verses of the *Verilla Regis*, by Molique.

The mass on Holy Saturday was Turner's well-known mass of *St. John the Baptist*.

On Easter Sunday we had the Westminster approved version of Gounod's *Messe Solennelle de St. Cécile*. It was certainly a very good performance, and the voices showed no sign of the hard work that they had gone through during the previous strenuous week. The unison parts of the Credo were sung by all the boys in the congregation with the choir. This innovation was most successful. We must again express our great indebtedness to Mr.

de Zulueta for the great help he rendered the choir, and especially to the choir-master, whose untiring care and patience, and attention even to the minutest detail, merited the success which crowned his efforts.

Of other musical events, since our last issue, we had High Mass on the Ascension, the music being Gounod's *Messe de Pâques*, which, as a composition, is far superior to the *Messe de St. Cécile*. The mass is very trying for the voices. The rendering was good, the singing being accurate and finished. Kammerlander's *Ascendit Deus*, one of the better compositions of the now decried Cecilian School, was the offertory piece. The Vespers in which we had other examples of the polyphonic style in the psalms, were also well sung.

We must highly commend the playing of the orchestra in the two movements from Beethoven's first symphony, which they gave us at Syntax Academy. Specially effective was the answering of the strings and wood, in the running passages of the first movement played, the *Allegro*. The graceful *Menuetto* was charming, the trio being especially good. We thought that the pianoforte, which is meant to fill in the parts allotted to instruments wanting in a school orchestra, was a little too prominent at times. We must praise C. O'Connor for his leading of the second violins. Our music-master, Mr. Sheridan, led superbly, and his brother, Mr. J. Sheridan, was excellent on the 'cello. The Singing Class gave us a Unison Song *My Own Country*, by Forrester, but a second rate composition, and they certainly did not do justice to the pains taken over their training.

A correspondent, who occasionally writes letters to the Magazine under various pseudonyms, in which he endeavours to set before us what he judges to be the standard of good taste in things musical and artistic, in the last issue justly praises the music of the Compline services during Lent. But he labours under the erroneous idea that Palestrina and the composers of the polyphonic school of music have hitherto been unknown at Stonyhurst. At least,

so one would gather from his irrelevant innuendoes. We might suggest as a worthy subject for his reforming zeal some of the trivial ditties, such as that of the young lady who "sewed shirts for soldiers," which are sometimes heard at our informal concerts.

A. L. C.

DONATIONS.

The Rector acknowledges with thanks the following donations :—

TO THE MUSEUM.

Bust of Cardinal Wiseman ;

presented by FREDERIC G. BAGSHAWE, ESQ.

German Flag, from the Government School at Lome, Togoland ;

presented by CAPT. J. H. RATTON, R.A. (O.S., '93).

Paper Money, from St. Omer's, 1915 ;

presented by REV. B. GURRIN, S.J.

A Munich Bread Ticket, dated Nov. 28th, 1915 ;

presented by MADAME DE LAS BARCENAS.

Belgian Coins ;

presented through JNO. WILSON, ESQ.

Two Pictures : "The Sleeping Bloodhound," after *Landseer* (original in National Gallery) ; and "Chelston Lane, Torquay," after *Wilcox* (original in Tate Gallery) ;

presented by J. K. DEALY, ESQ.

A complete Turkish Shell, picked up on the Gallipoli Peninsula ; also specimens of Turkish Bullets and barbed wire ;

presented by LIEUT. R. LANGTON-JONES, R.N., D.S.O. (O.S., 1898).

The Magazine of a "Lewis" Machine Gun ;

presented by LIEUT. ROBIN TUKE (1912).

TO THE LIBRARY.

Dictionary of Irish Artists (2 Vols.), by W. G. Strickland ;

presented by KEVIN E. O'DUFFY, ESQ.

Notiones Archaeologicae Christianæ (4 Vols.) ;

presented by REV. R. BLAKE, S.J.

THE PRIZE DEBATE.

The Debater may, perhaps, consider his art greater than that of the Elocutionist, or the Essayist, inasmuch as he has to display the power of these, and in addition the ability to meet and destroy unexpected arguments brought against his views. The judges at the Prize Debate, therefore, did not look for the member who could deliver with perfection a speech learnt by heart, nor for the one who could produce a well-constructed essay, but for him who showed he possessed the art of debating.

As the art of extempore speaking can be acquired only by much practice, it is necessary that speeches should be learnt by heart; but at the same time the speaker should be on the look-out for weak points in opponents' arguments and be ready when his turn comes to pulverize these arguments before, during, or after his prepared speech. This, we were glad to see, was done in the course of this debate.

The motion before the House was that "In the opinion of this House the British Empire, like all other Empires, is on the downward path."

We give the names of the speakers and synopsis of their speeches.

<i>For the Ministry :</i>	<i>For the Opposition :</i>
L. Gradwell (<i>Anfield</i>).	R. L. Smith (<i>Lancaster</i>).
J. Kennedy (<i>Howth</i>).	P. Bell (<i>Brighton</i>).
S. Seuffert (<i>Johannesburg</i>).	R. Gurrin (<i>Nottingham</i>).
E. Liston (<i>Warrington</i>).	E. Pyke (<i>Harrogate</i>).
P. Gwyn (<i>Bath</i>).	F. van der Taelen (<i>Kensington</i>).

L. Gradwell opened for the Ministry, and pointed out that the ruin of an Empire came from its centre. Taking as an example the Roman Empire, he said that though the colonies were flourishing, decline sapped the Government and bred civil war. An Empire is like a citadel, the government being the stronghold and the colonies the outer walls.

He would agree with all arguments the Opposition might bring forward to testify to the loyalty of the Colonies to the Mother Country. Not from the Colonies was ruin to come, but from the centre. The Government is in a "deplorable condition." The worst form of Government, according to Plato, is that where money rules, and such a one was the British Government to-day. The only Empire that had stood the test of two thousand years was the Catholic Church, and she had survived because her head, the Pope, was infallible. The motion on the lines he took was a difficult one to defend, as the Britisher does not like to consider himself a portion of a decaying building. "But it is not the Britisher's fault; he is a good brick in the wall. But when the fall comes, he must topple out of his place with the rest. To win the day the Opposition must show that the Government is in a good condition."

This speech was delivered in a cheerful manner, and Gradwell had little need to refer to his notes.

R. Smith followed, speaking with an earnestness that enforced attention. He first found fault with the words "like all other Empires" in the motion. The British Empire was not like other Empires; no argument, therefore, that because others had fallen, she also must fall. For other Empires were Empires by conquest, the British Empire one of "relationship." The Briton, he went on to say, is essentially unemotional and stolid; such also is the Empire of Britishers, not built in a day, not to fall in a day. He suggested these signs of decay in an Empire—(1) the use of mercenary troops; (2) lack of patriotism; (3) foul play in war; (4) unsatisfactory financial condition. None of these were apparent in the British Empire. Was there a lack of patriotism? Was the British character on the wane? Two hours after the shelling of Scarborough pieces of German shells were being sold in the streets as curios, and carpenters were hard at work repairing damaged houses! Can an unpatriotic country raise an army of 4,000,000 in fifteen months without the use of compulsion? England had done this; conscription came merely to whip up the stragglers. No, far from

falling into decrepit old age the Empire, like a child, was beginning to feel the strength of its limbs—the colonies.

We congratulate Smith on his speech and delivery, which won for him the first prize.

By way of departing from the historical aspect of the motion, *J. Kennedy* proposed a geographical survey of the Empire. A glance at a map showed how scattered are our possessions. In time of need it would be difficult for England to reach to the outer limits. Leaving this argument, the speaker foretold the gradual breaking-away of the Colonies from the Mother Country. She appoints a governor, the citizens insist on giving him a council, and later on a parliament, and on self-government must follow independence. Or, by reason of their prosperity the Colonies will no longer feel the need of the parent. Or, again, they may be wrested from us by other powers, as the British are at present despoiling the Teuton. Or, finally, as America waited until the English were engaged with the French in Canada, so our Colonies may be hoping for the day when they, too, may declare their independence. Lastly, *Kennedy* cautioned the House that according to an old proverb, we were running a risk in lending money to our friend—France. The President's bell prevented *Kennedy* from further development of his view.

P. Bell, with the true debating spirit, attacked the former speaker, and pointed out that if the Empire were awaiting the opportunity of dissolving, now was surely the hour. Comparisons, he urged, could not be made between former empires and the British Empire. The Athenians, Romans, Spaniards, French and Germans had failed as masters of colonies, the first three owing to their tyrannical attitude towards dependent states, the French by reason of their selfishness. But England possessed the best characteristics for colonization. Our Empire has been supported mainly by the Navy; that is still strong, and therefore the Empire is not likely to fall.

S. Seuffert ran Smith very close for the first prize. He spoke in a subdued, but convincing manner. The love of money was too strong in the Britisher ;

he seeks too frequently a rich heiress on the Continent for his wife. Statistics showed that the birth-rate was rapidly declining. Patriotism, moreover, was on the wane ; when *Kitchener* called for men, the Colonies rallied to the standard, and England alone marred the glory of the picture of men hurrying to defend their country. The British Empire is a chain, one link of which is rusty, and that link is England ; it is a tree, the branches and leaves of which are green and fresh, but the root dead. In conclusion he gave this parable : In the loneliness of Canada a man is seated before his camp fire, the dying embers of which serve to keep him warm and hold wild beasts at bay. With a sudden gust of wind the fire flares up and dies, and there is left the darkness. Whatever glorious deeds England may achieve during this war, they constitute the final rally of a doomed Empire.

R. Gurrin did not leave unmolested *Seuffert's* metaphor of the flourishing tree with a dead root. Fearing intellectual indigestion caused by biting off more than one could chew, he would limit his remarks to the war. The war was not an unmixed evil, but was going to give the British Empire a step up to better things. Let no one point to conscription as an idea of England's lack of patriotism. It took France years to show her sons that conscription was necessary, whereas England grasped the fact in a few months. In German minds we might be shopkeepers, but we have shown the Bosches that we can turn out shells, and shells can turn out Germans. *Burke* once called England " the tutelary genius of the human race " ; that prophecy has been fulfilled, for she mothers one quarter of the globe, and such will be her office for generations to come.

E. Liston spoke in his wonted cheery manner, and one was glad to find that he had merited the third place. He supported the Ministry, but was hoping that a reaction caused by the war would save the Empire. The life of the Empire was like that of a man. One man fails in his duty as a citizen if lack of patriotism, luxury, and love of lucre make their way into his life. The sleek and polished aristocrats of Paris—" rats that had gnawed their way through a keg of butter "—paved the way for the French

Revolution, and our Empire was now manifesting like signs of disintegration. Burke had said that the glory of the Empire was being extinguished because men were fond of money. Liston pointed to the Boer war as a proof of the nation's desire for wealth. In these days pleasure was man's highest ideal, the picture palace was his shrine, and Charlie Chaplin the god he worshipped. This may be a passing whim, but though it took a thousand years to form a state, one hour was sufficient for its decay.

E. Pyke riveted the attention of at least one of the judges by asserting that Empires were brilliant meteors that flashed across the skies to be lost in darkness. Successes were followed invariably by excesses. When Macedonia was at the zenith of its glory, Alexander died and civil war fell on the nation. If we look at the Empire to-day we see how, before the war, men feared for the Empire, but now in their enthusiasm to prevent ruin, patriotism took the place of morbid fear. Quoting Shakespeare, who had been a faithful ally in all debates, he endorsed the prophecy of the Fool in King Lear. No part of this prophecy had yet been fulfilled, so not yet would "the realm of Albion come to great confusion." In conclusion, he was sorry to hear Charlie Chaplin run down. Many a time, when feeling "blue" he had been to see C.C., and had come out of the picture-palace feeling that, after all, there was something still left!

If the awarding of the prize had been determined on the merits of an essay, *P. Gwyn* would have carried it off. He brought more and stronger arguments to bear on the motion than any other speaker, but, unfortunately the great speed and monotonous manner in which he gave them out failed to show his powers as a debater. In support of the motion he called attention to conscription, which would have been considered an insult if the people were patriotic. We had failed to help Belgium, we had relinquished Gallipoli. What financial state must a country be in that makes a war loan at five per cent! Diplomacy was not our strong point. What an error to have allowed Austria to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina! A foreword of defeat was the apathy created by the Press. We had made a mistake by not giving suffi-

cient attention to the Navy, seeing that we depended entirely on it. Industrially, moreover, we are on the decline and neutrals are the gainers by the war. Finally, rebellions in Egypt, India, and Ireland showed that the Mother Country was not all that she should be.

F. van der Taelen brought back again the atmosphere of debate by discounting the argument of the popularity of the picture-palace and Charlie Chaplin as an indication of the Empire's decline; they provided the needed relaxation from the strain of the war. Again, there was no fear of Canada breaking away, for she feared the States. Australia, too, if she stood alone might fall victim to Japan. It was the war that caused people to be somewhat disappointed with the Empire. As Thucydides had said, each war as it is waged, is considered the greatest in history. But we must not be narrow-minded. "Englishmen must learn to think Imperially" We do not see in the British Empire the errors that led to the fall of former Empires; we do not provoke our subjects as did Xerxes; we do not allow the Empire to rest on the success or failure of one man, as did the Athenians and Thebans.

A vote of thanks to the Judges and visitors was passed. Subsequently the Judges agreed on the following order of merit:

1st	R. L. SMITH.
2nd	S. SEUFFERT.
3rd	E. LISTON.

CROMWELL'S SYMPATHY.

"Sir, God hath taken away your eldest son by a cannot shot. . . . Sir, you know my own trials this way; but the Lord supported me with this, that the Lord took him into the happiness we all pant and live for. There is your precious child full of glory, never to know sin or sorrow any more."

Cromwell to his friend Valentine Walton, from "Letters Written in War Time." WRAGG.

SYNTAX ACADEMY.

Syntaxians were in excellent fettle on Tuesday, June 6th, and provided us with a veritable "lush" of an Academy. True they were helped out by items provided by orchestra and choir (and more of this anon), but still their dominating cheerfulness pulled us through an hour-and-a-half of time almost before we knew where we were, and they are to be congratulated on their efforts—and that's just about the truth.

R. L. Smith "pronounced" the Prologue to *some* effect. It was quite new to us and, talking about Academies, its refrain, oft-repeated, was not without its point.

The scene from "The Frogs" was admirably chosen, just the right thing for an Academy in fact. We had hoped, however, (oh, so much) after the very successful venture Rhetoric recently made on a similar occasion that in future—well—yes, we mean every bit of that. All the same we enjoyed the thwackings immensely—by the way, what *was* that instrument of torture which J. Hull wielded? It seemed to us to be something between a hot break-fast-roll and a tolley—and Dionysus (surely not Dionysius !), played by C. Skrimshire, and Xanthias, played by E. Liston, each took his beating like a god. In the end we were really as non-plussed as Æacus as to which had the better claim to deity.

Following this was a scene taken from "Much ado about nothing"—to wit, Dogberry's lucid explication of the *statues*. Chudleigh, who took the part of Dogberry, was certainly a surprise. His get-up completely transformed him . . . and what a presence ! Most impressive ! But we did wish he had been a bit bigger in girth, and wasn't he rather handicapped than otherwise by remaining seated most of the time he was "on" ? However, Dogberry's bad grammar and good humour are always amusing, and who would not serve such a master ! Mitchell, in the part of Verges, was an able second to Chudleigh. The two watchmen were played by Didcock and Dalton respectively.

R. L. Smith scored the success of the day in his recitation of "Rizpah." He has real dramatic talent,

and deserved every ounce of the applause which he got. Many congratulations !

The French play was pure joy. We instantly decided to *faire le voyage de Paris* the moment the war shall be finished and see the genuine thing, of which what we had just watched was so *crâne* a copy. *Parole de—*(shall we keep this up ? No, I think not, on the whole). Anyhow, M. de la Bédoyère was a deaf old man, and S. Seuffert was an intrepid huntsman who, pursuing a rabbit through the old man's property, has stumbled into the hot-houses and broken a lot of glass. [Incidentally, since we've mentioned this glass, we must congratulate M.—well—(enfin, monsieur ; il ne faut pas que j'effarouche trop votre modestie. Restez donc anonyme. Mais, toutes mes félicitations. Quel fracas ! oh, là là ! d'un réalisme. . . . *Very well, comme diraient ces autres angliches; aoh, splennndidd !*)] To escape from reprisals he pretends, on his side, to be as deaf as the owner of the invaded property. Unexpectedly, this delights M. Damoiseau, who was looking for a suitor for his daughter who should be as deaf as he. On these lines the scene develops itself.

Special praise is due to H. Feeny, less at home in French than the actors we have mentioned, but as brisk as they, and in fact you have only to start acting in French, it seems, to act well. We should like to have heard more from Didcock and Dalton, but they spoke not. Lacking then the chance of admiring their language (oh, no ambiguity !) we could agreeably observe, at least, that their dress was *very French*—(again, quite no ambiguity). A thousand felicitations to the distinguished professor who so enthusiastically prompted this performance, alike in its conception and its execution.

As for the orchestra, well, we have never heard it to such advantage, and that's saying a deal. Fr. O'Connor is indeed to be congratulated on providing such a feast of "blent harmony" for us. Both pieces were from Beethoven, and both were quite too wonderful. We fear we cannot say as much of the singing class. The tone of the voices was excellent but they lacked colour and we couldn't hear the words. However, we quite appreciate the fact that

there is a real difficulty which has to be faced by all choir-masters, which resolves itself into a choice between purity and evenness of tone and vowel enunciation, and—well, there you are !

We were fortunate in having the Father Provincial with us for this Academy, and he “medalled” the Imperators at the conclusion of the Programme, which is appended :—

Overture .. “Adagio Allegro” (Symphony) ..
THE ORCHESTRA. *Beethoven*

Pars Prior.

Prologum pronuntiabit	R. L. SMITH.
Scenam ex { Dionysius	C. SKRIMSHIRE.
Aristophanis { Xanthias	E. LISTON.
‘Ranis’ agent { Æacus	J. HULL

Shakespeare { Dogberry	C. CHUDLEIGH.
‘Much Ado’ iii. 3. { Verges	G. MITCHELL.
agent. { 1. Watch	S. DIDCOCK.
{ 2. Watch	W. DALTON.

Interlude “Menuetto” (Symphony) ..
Beethoven

Pars Altera.

“Rizpah” (Tennyson)	R. L. SMITH.
{ M. Dainoiseau M. DE LA BÉDOYÈRE	
‘Les Deux Sours’ { Boniface (domestique) H. FEENY	
(Jules Moinaux). { Un chasseur anglais S. SEUFFERT.	
{ Un jardinier	S. DIDCOCK.
{ Un garde-champêtre W. DALTON.	

Unison Song “My Own Country” .. *Forrester*
THE SINGING CLASS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Stonyhurst Magazine.

SIR,—The long list of those Stonyhurst men who have given their lives for their country, and who in their death have shed fresh lustre on their Alma Mater, gives one food for thought as to how their

memory may be most worthily and fitly honoured, for Catholic tradition and feeling would seem to suggest something more than mere marble or bronze ; and this leads me to ask whether an expression of opinion as to one form of doing so, may not lead to good results, and be the occasion for inviting discussion, and possibly of obtaining other proposals. There is no question but that the memorial must be a worthy and lasting one. For such a memorial, would it be possible to raise a sufficient sum to remove the beautiful Shireburn Almshouses, now standing sadly forlorn and untenanted, to a readily accessible spot within sight and sound of the College ? I understand in happier days, when there seemed a chance of moving the buildings, that the work was surveyed and an estimate obtained, which should serve most usefully to judge of the feasibility of this present proposal. I should suggest that additions be made, giving a chapel in which Mass could be said daily, serving as a chantry for the repose of the souls of those who have fallen—both from the College and neighbourhood. The central hall could be used as a common room, comfortably furnished, bearing on its walls the names of those to whom the memorial is set up and the circumstances of the founding and refoundation, as well as a roll of honour of all who have served. At present the Almshouses stand, and must stand, empty. The road past them, once the main road between Lancaster and Preston, is now a mere track ; the position is forlorn to a degree and far from men and life, and the state of the buildings is more or less one of dilapidation. Such a memorial would thus have a very practical side apart from the work it would give in the time of stress and pinch at the end of the war. Many relations and friends of Stonyhurst and Stonyhurst’s gallant sons would surely care to give to such a corporate memorial, which would house and comfort those who have fought the humble fight of daily toil, and enshrine at the Altar of God the memory of those who have shed their blood so bravely to defend us and our liberties.

Believe me, very faithfully yours,

PAUL WOODROFFE.

To the Editor of the Stonyhurst Magazine.

B.E.F., FRANCE,

26th May, 1916.

SIR,—Since I joined the Expeditionary Force I have noticed that many public schools have erected a practical monument to the loyalty of their Alma Mater in the shape of a motor ambulance, driven by an alumnus, and presented to the British Red Cross Society by the students past and present of their school. Could not Stonyhurst do the same? If you would be good enough to insert this letter in the Magazine I feel sure that the scheme would meet with the fullest approval of Stonyhurst men past and present.

Yours, etc.,

G. M.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

To the Editor of the Stonyhurst Magazine.

SIR,—It seems a great pity that Stonyhurst, where the average physique of the boys is so good, should have for the most part, comparatively poor results in the athletic sports. Doubtless some boys train, and train well, but the question is—do those who are naturally built for athletics take the matter seriously and train properly? The result of this year's sports shows that some, at least, do not. There is a certain class of boy, strong, well-knit, naturally adapted to athletics, who, owing, perhaps to the flattery of his friends—usually lookers on—or to indolence, or maybe to lack of ambition, neglects to train, and trusts entirely to his physical superiority to procure him victory. It seems to be the general notion, and an entirely wrong one, that it is merely a question of winning. But it is not so much victory, as the fruits of victory, that matter. A more worthy ambition, surely, is not only to beat the rest, but to set an example, to be a pioneer to still better results, to create a record, and so do something for one's school.

Yours sincerely,

J. C.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLUB.

To the Editor of the Stonyhurst Magazine.

DEAR SIR,—I have delayed writing this letter in the hope of being able to report that there were prospects of the Club re-opening again. When war was declared, about 50 per cent. of the members of the Club joined the Services. In January, 1915, about 85 per cent. had left, and of the remaining 15 per cent. at least 10 per cent. were engaged in war work. The Committee kept the club premises open as long as possible, but in May, 1915, it was finally decided to go into voluntary liquidation, and in June this was carried into effect. It was a great pity that this should have been necessary, but it became inevitable, as the takings of the club were rapidly approaching a vanishing point. But for the outbreak of war, there was every prospect of the club continuing its successful career. It had nearly 2,400 members, and its finances were in a flourishing condition. Certain well-wishers bought the furniture and stored it, in the hope that after the war the club would reopen. The cost of warehousing alone was £40 a month, and the furniture has now been in store for nearly a year. As the prospects of reopening are each month becoming less, it was with great reluctance decided last month to keep the furniture no longer. Perhaps after the war a new club may be formed with the same objects, for, without doubt, the late Public Schools Club filled, to use a hackneyed expression, a long felt want.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

EDWARD J. BLACKETT,

*Representative for Stonyhurst on the Committee
of the late Public Schools Club.*

33, South Audley St.,

London, W.,

June 11th, 1916.

STONYHURST UNION DEBATING SOCIETY.



DEBATE V.

Sunday, March 26th.

"In the opinion of this House the days of the capital ship are not yet over."

The following members spoke :—

<i>For the Ministry :</i>	<i>For the Opposition :</i>
The Hon. Prime Minister.	Hon. Leader of Oppos'n.
P. Bell (Brighton).	
*C. Taunton (Taunton).	*J. Smee (Oxford).
F. Hannan (Dublin).	
*M. de la Bédoyère	S. Seuffert
(Clonarny)	(Johannesburg)
H. Westwood (Filey)	P. Gwyn (Bath)
E. Pyke (Harrogate)	J. Kennedy (Howth)
J. Wellard (Southport)	

* Spoke for admission

The Prime Minister (F. van der Taelen) opened the debate by comparing the attributes of the battleship and submarine—the one fast and powerfully armed, the other slow, clumsy, and with an uncertain armament.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition (R. Gurrin) denied that the days of the battleship were over. He said that they had given first place to the submarine, but still justified their existence.

P. Bell (*Brighton*) made a brilliant rhetorical effort in defence of the battleship. A submarine was like a man with a blunderbus behind a stone facing a man with a Lee-Enfield in the open.

C. Taunton (*Taunton*) made a clearly-reasoned speech for the Ministry.

J. Smee (*Oxford*) also spoke. He was followed by F. Hannan (*Dublin*), who, in the course of his speech, pointed out that submarines could not attack land positions, wherein lay a great advantage to the battleship.

M. de la Bédoyère (*Clonarny*) pointed out that the submarine menace was chiefly theoretical, and that in practice under-water craft were not as formidable as people had been led to believe.

S. Seuffert (*Johannesburg*) made a fluent and eloquent speech, which was followed with deepest interest by the entire House.

H. Westwood (*Filey*) held that the battleship was the best weapon for arresting invasion, conveying troops, and attacking the enemy's commerce, bases, and warships—the three principal aims of a fleet.

E. Pyke (*Harrogate*) delivered a witty speech which kept the House in throes of laughter. This mirth-maker referred to the crushing blows dealt by monitors off the Belgian coast and elsewhere.

P. Gwyn (*Bath*), after refuting various erroneous statements made by the Ministry, pointed out that destroyers and light cruisers which could not be called capital ships had been entirely ignored by his opponents.

D. O'Sullivan-Beare (*Kingstown*) spent some precious minutes in a description of Noah's Ark—the first capital ship.

J. Kennedy (*Howth*) made a powerful closing speech for the Opposition. Capital ships had utterly failed against land fortifications.

J. Wellard (*Southport*), in closing the debate, emphasised the fact that too much had been attributed to the submarine, which was formidable only under favourable conditions. It was Britain's superiority in capital ships that was keeping the German fleet inside the Kiel Canal, and not the submarines.

On a division 17 votes were given for the Ministry, and 9 for the Opposition. The motion was, therefore, carried by eight votes.

This debate concluded a series of very interesting and highly successful debates. Enthusiasm for the debates, which left much to be desired at the commencement of the year, is now especially noticeable.

The opportunity is here to be taken for thanking all visitors and judges who have attended our sessions, while the club are especially indebted to the Rev. P. Cullinan for presiding during the past year.

A word or two of congratulation is due to the hard-worked Board of Six for the suitable subjects they have chosen during the past year.

JAMES H. WELLARD,

Hon. Secretary.