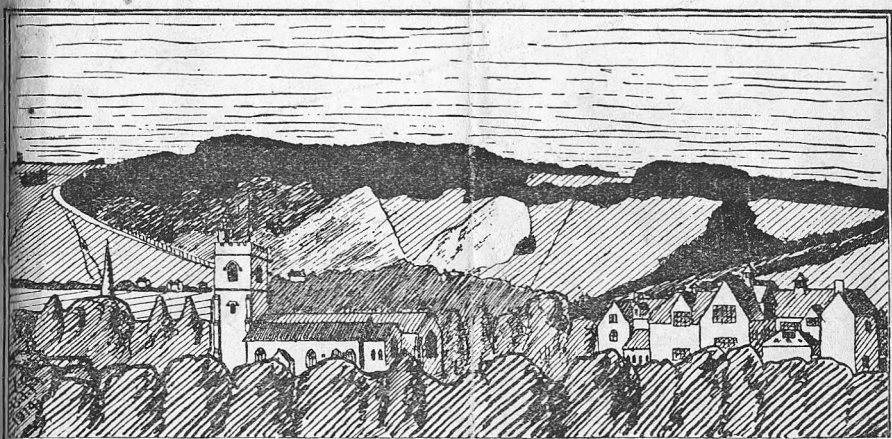


THE PILGRIM.



The Magazine of Reigate Grammar School



Pilgrim's Way

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Editorial.

To the average schoolboy there is probably no duller page in the whole Magazine than that in which the Editor unburdens himself of the weight of thought. And as this is frequently done with ponderous awkwardness and painful slowness, it is often disappointing to find that in the end he merely unloads a heavy mass of advice on duty, or some such abstruse subject, in the whole of which there is rarely a touch of humour to brighten the page, and certainly nothing to compare with those merry jests, pointed allusions, and pertinent queries which sparkle elsewhere. For such heaviness the ordinary schoolboy has little use, and so with less than a moment's hesitation he usually passes over the introductory article, and buries his nose in one or other of the more interesting contributions. Knowing the tastes of his readers, why does the Editor not make an effort to cater for them? The answer obviously is that he has his own point of view, and for that point of view much may be said. After all, a cake is not all plums; the dough is not without usefulness; and in any case Jack Horner's example is not to be imitated. Further, the Editor, like Nick Bottom, "Can gleek upon occasion." Lastly, he is quite sure that if they take the trouble to read this particular article, heavy though it be, boys will find in it, before they reach the end, the echo of an appeal which can be understood by all, and which demands an answer from many.

But before we give our attention to it, should we not attempt some expression of the deep thankfulness which we all feel at the terminating of a sanguinary and bitter War? It is no part of our business to attempt a criticism of that Treaty of Peace which was so recently signed at the historic Palace of Versailles by Allied and German representatives. For all we know, the Treaty may be, as some critics affirm, a document filled with the spirit of vengeance and fraught with the gravest peril. Submission having been enforced may be only nominal. Those who hold these opinions maintain too that the very document which suggests a saner method of settling disputes than by organised murder on a large scale preserves at the same time the old vendetta between Gaul and Teuton. As for the League of Nations, at best an unknown quantity, the contemptuous content themselves with pointing back to the mystical nonsense of the Holy Alliance. By others the opposite of these views is held, and there seem to be considerable weight behind those who maintain that, as it stands, the Treaty is scrupulously just.

Whichever view be true, it is at least certain that the opportunity to rejoice has been bought by the blood of nearly a million British dead. There are some who forget that. It is equally certain that the return of Peace brings with it fresh claims on our energies, new demands on our lives. In this respect no bolder words have been spoken than those recently uttered by the distinguished President of the United States of America. In a message to the Press of this country he makes it clear that our newly-won national security can only be maintained by men consecrating their lives to its service. Out of the waste of war a new world is to spring. In this there will be less selfishness, more co-operation, and a more earnest desire to realise the ideal of Robert Burns.

And if one asks how all this affects the ordinary schoolboy, or seeks to enquire what part he has to play in the great work of reconstruction, a variety of answers, all embodying the same ideas, is possible. The boy of to-day is the man of to-morrow, and the extent of his usefulness as a citizen will be in strict proportion to the amount of effort which he now displays at work and play. He should realise this, and realise too that there never can be too many useful Britishers in the world. As long as he is a member of the School its claims on him never cease, and in return for that which the School offers him, he should at least give loyal and whole-hearted co-operation in assisting those movements, the object of which is solely his own well-being. And here there is opportunity to allude to one movement which seems to demand more generous support. I refer to the O.T.C.

In that part of the Magazine which is allotted to the Corps boys will find, if they take the trouble to read, an appeal from the O.C. for greater co-operation. According to the article, only 30 boys have so far signified their intention of proceeding to camp this summer. This number is regrettably small. Indeed no School in the country will send so few cadets. Is R.G.S. then to have the unenviable distinction of being bottom of the list? The remedy lies with the members of the Corps themselves, and we are confident that they will not be slow in applying it, once they realise that the very existence of the Corps depends on the number who go to camp. It happens that the only funds which the Corps possesses come from a Government grant, the amount of which depends entirely on the *numbers in Camp*. By absenting themselves from Camp, boys not only seriously impair the efficiency of the Corps, but threaten its very existence. It is essential, too, that boys should show their appreciation of what friends of the School are doing for them. They cannot realise, for instance, the extent of the sacrifice of time made weekly on their behalf by Sir B. V. S. Brodie, Bart.; they do not understand what it must mean to a busy public man, like the Chairman of the Governors, to come to put them through their paces every week, else this appeal

would not be necessary. Other evidence too of practical interest in the Corps is to be found in the recent resolutions of the Old Boys' Club.

In a great many cases, perhaps, the reason for the failure to back up the O.C. is fear of Camp expenses. Against this may be set the definite assurance that where there is genuine inability to pay the thirty shillings, which amount covers all expenses including those of travel, help will be forthcoming. And can a cheaper fourteen days' holiday be spent elsewhere? To say more will be to labour the point. The situation is clear; we must have the stigma removed.



Roll of Honour.

At the moment of going to press we grieve to have to announce the death, on June 9th, at Quetta, through wounds received in action against the Afghans, of

BRIAN HARFORD MORRISON,

LIEUT., 22ND PUNJABIS, I.A.

(R.G.S., 1911—1913).

"Sed miles, sed pro patria."



School Notes.

The School learns with regret that Mrs. Orme's illness persists in defying the skilled attention of doctors and nurses. Her enforced absence from our recent festivities was painful to staff, parents, old boys, and boys, especially as there was no one to take her place at the head of the tea table. We sincerely trust that she will be well enough to grace with her presence the various gatherings which will meet during the last few weeks of term. Our sympathy goes out, too, in very reality, to the Headmaster, who, despite all the anxiety which he must feel, never flags in his exertions on the School's behalf, and never fails to set it an example which is beyond all praise.

To Mr. Barnes also, who recently suffered the loss of his mother, the School wishes to extend its real sympathy.

Of the three lady members of the staff who left at the end of last term, Miss Rossiter alone has written to tell us of her new post. It is nice to hear that our late Geography Mistress enjoys being Head of a Girls' School, and those of us who can conjure up the picture of a cold morsel transmitting shiver after shiver into the copious folds of an enormous overcoat, appreciate what the warm sun of Barbados means to the central figure in it.

People who have witnessed 1st. XI. Matches this term have probably been impressed by the all-round improvement in our School Cricket. For this the team is indebted to Mr. L. Smith, a recent addition to the School Staff. Besides being a successful coach, Mr. Smith is also a capable performer with both willow and leather. When not in flannels he teaches Maths—with the aid of a couple of Degrees, including an Oxford First Class Honours, and previous experience at the Royal Grammar School, Worcester! All things considered, the School is fortunate in securing his services. May he remain long with us, and ever have a happy time in our midst!

One of the first articles in this present number of the Pilgrim describes the School's first venture in the Public Schools Boxing Competitions, which were held during the holidays. Our two representatives—Carpenter and C. Knight—did not have the good luck to reach the final stages of the competition, but they nevertheless acquitted themselves creditably. And even though they were not victorious, they are to be congratulated on their good sportsmanship in entering. For their training Mr. Barnes was largely responsible, while Mr. Wiltshire arranged the entries, and accompanied them to the scene of battle. We hope for better luck next year, but if Mr. Barnes leaves us at the end of term, as he seems likely to, another coach will be required in his place. Perhaps an Old Boy will step into the breach?

Hearty congratulations are due to F. W. Holt, on his recent success in gaining a Mathematical Exhibition of £30, tenable for three years, at Worcester College, Oxford.

A number of Old Boys have found time to visit the Old School during the term. One of our first visitors was E. P. Turner ("Topsy") who came to say "Goodbye" before proceeding to a farm in Canada, a position on which he secured through Benham, another O.B. Then, at the end of May, Midshipman

W. Wells paid us a hurried visit to tell us of exciting experiences on a decoy ship and of the less thrilling work on an Indian transport. Hard on his heels came Spencer III, now of Brighton College; and quite soon afterwards G. C. Garton came to look up old friends before proceeding to Egypt, to join the R.A.F. out there. For a week or so we had nobody to greet, and then Captain N. H. Wade paid us a welcome visit. Old Boys will be glad to hear that Captain Wade looked fitter than ever, and that he had no serious complaint to make against his present job, which is that of Divisional Education Officer at Cologne. Before returning to Boche-land, Captain Wade very kindly contributed the article printed below on the Army of Occupation.

To celebrate the return of normal conditions, the Masters and Boys Match was revived this term, the result being a well-deserved win for the boys by the narrow margin of 19 runs. We regret to announce that the game was robbed of much of its pleasure by an accident to Mr. Calistri, who cracked his thigh while fielding a ball at top speed. One boy suggested, with regrettable lack of sense and sympathy, that he had collided with a blade of grass!

Thanks to the quiet persistency of our genial Head, the Baths Committee of the Town Council has this year allowed boys a limited use of the Swimming Baths at reduced charges. A portion of one day a week only is set aside for R.G.S., but even so, boys have seized their opportunity in no uncertain manner. On an average quite 75 per cent take the plunge every week. By way of further encouragement, Swimming Sports are to be held before the end of term.

Sandwiched in somewhere between "Cricket" and "Form Notes" will be found an appeal by the Curators of the Natural History Society Museum. This appeal is addressed primarily to Old Boys. If application is made to the Curators, or to Mr. Clarke, a list of geological and other specimens most needed will be furnished. The Museum has already been enriched this term by a gift of Eastern curios kindly sent by R. Heath Mew, Esq. To him we tender our hearty thanks.

Having appealed to Old Boys, we next venture to ask all present members of the School to read what the Editor has to say in the Editorial, and particularly in its latter portions. Much of it repeats what "O.C." writes under the heading "Corps Notes," but repetition is necessary where there is inattention.

In conclusion we have to offer our best wishes to all those who are keeping up their end in Room IX.

End of Term Programme.

1. July 4th—Swimming Heats.
 2. „ 8th—Inspection of Corps by Major Gordon Gill, D.S.O., on Earlswood Common, at 3 p.m. sharp.
 3. „ Corps entertained to tea at Brockham Warren, by Lt. Sir B.V.S. Brodie, Bart., Chairman of Governors.
 4. „ 10th—Natural History Society's Excursion.
 5. „ 11th—Swimming Sports.
 6. „ 14th—Steeplechase.
 7. „ 16th—Heats for Sports.
 8. „ 19th—Annual Sports.
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Will all Old Boys, parents, relatives, and friends of the School generally make a note of the above dates, and attend, occasions 3 and 4 excepted?



Salvete.

F. Bland, H. Bradbury, S. Harding, C. Harrison, F. Isard, R. Lutman, E. Neill, I. Stanley, W. Watkin, W. White, R. Wilderspin, H. Wilkinson, R. Gibbs, L. F. Jones.



Valete.

J. D. Deane, C. Panzetta, K. Roberts, F. H. Brown, H. Weaver, W. J. Cornish, D. Frost, L. Stracey, C. Gordon, C. Willoughby, H. Willoughby, F. W. Holt.



R. G. S. Debating Society.

PRESIDENT: MR. CLARKE.

Owing to the Exams. there have been no meetings held this term. A full report of the post-examination meetings will appear in next term's *Pilgrim*.

C. K. B., Hon. Sec.

Cambridge Letter.

Dear Mr. Editor,

A few impressions of the land of caps and gowns may be of interest to you and present members of the school who have thoughts of a university life.

At first, perhaps the most striking thing about the Varsity is the great age of the various Colleges which Cambridge contains, and one cannot help being awed by the universal appearances of great learning; this however quickly wears off.

After being installed in rooms it is advisable to find out as quickly as possible who's who in the College, as senior men are inclined to be touchy if mistaken for fellow freshers; in little matters of this kind the "gyp" is invaluable and can save you many unpleasant occurrences.

You will, soon after arrival, be visited by a muscular person who will inquire what sports you are going to take up. I might mention here that it is advisable to take up something, as men who do nothing for their College are looked upon as "wash-outs," while on the other hand many sins are forgiven by those in authority, if one is in the College XV. or can pull a good oar.

Lectures are very skilfully arranged so as not to interfere with sports, and most serious reading is done when ordinary people are in bed, but as long as it is done, what matters?

Discipline or rather the apparent lack of it may be rather surprising to the "fresher," but it does not do to run away with any false ideas as to its absence; you will very often get pulled for something that you thought no one knew of but yourself: it is wonderful what Tutors do know, and moreover they have the weight of about five hundred years experience behind them. Truly there are no flies on the average "tut."

When one has completely settled down and really got into the swing of things it is easy to understand how some of the Dons have been in residence more than fifty years, and one personally feels quite content to remain for at least ten.

IN STATU PUPILLARI.



Public Schools' Boxing Competition.

Although not the winners in the weights in which they entered, a good deal of credit is due both to Carpenter and C. Knight for their keenness in making themselves as efficient representatives of the School as possible, and there is no doubt that at this, our first appearance in Public Schools' Boxing, our two competitors showed quite as good form as the representatives from the majority of schools.

It is true that no success was actually credited to C. Knight, who entered in the light weights (under 10 stone), but he came

very near it, and we are inclined to think that had he been awarded the points in his initial bout he might have given a very good account of himself all through. He was obviously off colour, probably from a variety of causes to which strange surroundings and a very early train journey contributed not a little, and he was too much inclined to wait for the other man to attack instead of forcing the pace himself, with the result that the points were awarded against him after a somewhat passive and uninteresting three rounds against the Charterhouse representative.

Carpenter who went in for the welter weight, under 10 stone 8lbs, made the most of his long reach, and quite easily beat his first opponent on points after three rounds, which reminded us very much of many of the bouts in our own House Competition. In his second venture he came up against the eventual winner, Foat of the City of London School, an altogether heavier man as well as a very skilful boxer, and found rather more than his match, though he was not quite so completely "folded up" as the somewhat cynical sketch in the "Daily Mail" would have us believe. He fought a very plucky fight against a much stronger man.

The arrangements at the Polytechnic were excellent, and the boxing showed a very keen sporting spirit all through. We hope that we shall send up representatives on many future occasions. A great deal of the boxing was very little if any better than much we have seen in our own Gym, and though the standard of the winners was high we could name one or two boys in the school now who shape quite as well as the representatives sent up from a good many other schools.



The Army of the Rhine.

It was not until the middle of March that I left what was left of the 12th Division, and went up to the Army of Occupation. The journey was very interesting and comfortable, when compared with the runs in the so-called troop trains. The express from Boulogne to Cologne, called B.K., at that time did the journey in 26 hours—it has since been shortened to 19 hours. The train itself is made up of ambulance coaches, and it is possible to obtain meals and to sleep on board.

Cologne is one of the finest towns in Europe, and shows no signs of war. The people look prosperous, and the shops seem to have good stocks of all the usual articles. They do good business with our troops, especially the photo-artikel shops—everyone goes in for photography there. The small towns in the district are all important manufacturing centres, but they are all clean and well-kept. The factories are built outside the towns, and the work-people travel to and from by tram and light railway. There are no slums—the Germans certainly arrange these things better than we do.

The Rheinland is chiefly agricultural, and the farms are large and extremely well cultivated. One misses the winding lanes, tall hedges and hedgerow trees of England; the river valleys are well-wooded, but, compared with Surrey, the country-side in Rheinland seems almost treeless.

The people are quite tame, in fact they are most friendly—more so than the civilians in some parts of Belgium and France. In the Rheinland the inhabitants belong to the best type of Germans; they are kindly, hospitable souls; military, it is true, but not warlike. But there are other reasons for their friendly attitude: first, they are very much afraid of the revolutionaries—they say, quite frankly, that if it were not for the "Occupation" Cologne and the other towns of the Rheinland would suffer as Berlin, Munich, and Stettin have suffered. Then, they prefer the British Occupation—the French and Belgians enforce the regulations with some severity—we adopt a milder attitude, there is no harshness, though there is no laxity, and we find the people ready to obey willingly, if not cheerfully. Occasionally stray Spartacists find their way into the Rheinland, and there have been a few outrages, but in nearly every case Germans, not British, were the victims.

Then, the Rheinland is unspoiled by war; one sees no wounded or maimed men, and no widow's weeds. When the German army retired, the regiments marched into Cologne with colours flying, the men decked with flowers, and bands playing. They were greeted as though they were a victorious army—and the people believed that it was so. We know that it was not so. If they had not accepted the Armistice terms their armies would have reached the Rhine as a defeated and routed rabble.

The severity of the Peace terms astonished the Rheinlanders. At first they could not understand it at all. "Why," they said, "should Germany alone make such sacrifices?" "The loss should be borne by all the belligerents; the German people were not responsible, they did not want the war."

They seemed to have no idea of the distrust and dislike they have aroused in other nations, and it is only the severity of the terms that has brought this home to them. Out there the impression is that the Treaty will be signed. Protests there will be, of course, and the Allies may be compelled to make a show of force, but the terms will be accepted. How far they will be carried out is another matter.



Old Boys' Notes.

The Old Boys' Club has been making some remarkable progress since entering on the "Peace" Year, and the enthusiasm of the members has been a great encouragement. The numbers at present show a good advance, and we have now 36 Honorary

Members and 207 Members, and with an effort on the part of Old Boys to obtain still more members there is no reason why our numbers should not pass the 300 mark before the end of the year. We have been very fortunate in increasing the number of our Vice-Presidents, and it is a great pleasure to find so many Governors of the School and other prominent gentlemen in the Borough taking such a lively interest in the Club. Another very satisfactory feature is the way in which the subscriptions are coming in, and the number now outstanding is comparatively small, but of course, this does not preclude us from reminding those members who have not yet paid, that their subscriptions are due and that the Treasurer is very anxious to fill up his receipt book.

The Re-union on Saturday, 14th June, was a triumph for the Club, and on all hands one hears it described as a great success. The weather was perfect, and the gods seemed to be on our side. We had hoped to see many Old Boys present, and our hopes were more than fulfilled, for we had the pleasure of meeting many whom we had not seen since before August, 1914. It was indeed a joyous meeting.

The Cricket Match against the School was played in the afternoon on the Priory Ground, and was extremely enjoyable. The teams were 12 aside, those representing the Club being:— E. W. Farrington (Capt.), C. W. E. Bishop, S. Charlwood, J. Innes, C. G. J. Silcock, G. H. Ince, C. E. Spearing, H. S. Verrells, K. Lucas, D. R. Turner, V. James, and A. A. L. Pash. The School batted first, and owing to some excellent bowling by Innes, James and Charlwood, and good fielding by the whole team, were dismissed for 50 runs. The Old Boys, however, did not have matters all their own way, and when Ince left after making 28 there were 7 wickets down, and they were still 7 runs behind. The necessary runs were obtained without further loss, Turner making the winning hit, and with Verrells making 21 not out, the score was eventually taken to 93. There was a splendid attendance of Old Boys and friends, and the match was one of the most enjoyable that we have ever had.

An Extraordinary General Meeting was held at the School at 7.30 p.m., there being three items on the Agenda. As many representations had been made regretting the decision not to hold the Annual Dinner, the question was brought up again and it was decided to hold the Dinner in addition to the programme already arranged. The date fixed is 13th December, and it will be held at the Warwick Hotel, Redhill. With regard to football the following resolution was carried:—"That the R.G.S.O.B.C.

should support the Reigate Priory Football Club in every way possible, and should urge its members to become playing members of the Priory Club." It was mentioned that at a recent meeting of the Priory Club six members of the Old Boys' Club were elected to serve on the committee of twelve of the Priory Club, and it is hoped that during the coming season the Priory team will consist largely of Old Boys. The third question on the agenda was that of the War Memorial. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were as follow :—

- (1). That a tablet should be erected in the School.
- (2). That any surplus money should be devoted to one or more of the following objects :—
 - (a). Cadet Corps Cup for efficiency.
 - (b). Cricket Pavilion.
 - (c). Benevolent Fund.

After some discussion it was decided that a Tablet should be erected in the School, to cost not less than £100 and up to £120, that the next 10 guineas over and above this should be devoted to a Cadet Corps Cup to be given annually to the boy obtaining the highest number of marks in the Certificate "A" examination, and that the question of the disposal of any surplus should be left to the Sub-Committee.

Following the meeting a very enjoyable Al-Fresco Concert was held in the playground. The programme throughout was excellent, and the Club is greatly indebted to all those who provided us with such a splendid entertainment. Miss Olive Clifton sang charmingly, and Miss May Apted recited in her best style, and it was a great pleasure to have the assistance of these ladies again, and our thoughts went back to pre-war days. Mr. Searle's quartette was the great success of the evening, and their singing was really delightful. The thanks of the Club are due to Mr. Searle for helping so largely to make the evening a success. The last part of the programme consisted of a Sketch entitled "The Odd Trick," which was extremely well acted. The cast consisted of Miss Kendall, C. G. J. Silcock, J. H. Clayton, and E. Mockett. We were pleased to welcome Miss Kendall, and trust that she will be kind enough to help us on future occasions. We cannot refrain from mentioning Mr. H. Silcock, to whom we are indebted, as stage manager, for the production of the Sketch, and we hope that the time and energy given by him were fully repaid by its great success.

On Sunday afternoon, 15th June, a Memorial Service in commemoration of Old Boys who had fallen in the War was held, and by the courtesy of the *Surrey Mirror*, we reprint an account of it :—

REIGATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO OLD BOYS.

Old boys of the Reigate Grammar School gathered at the Reigate Parish Church on Sunday afternoon, and in a service impressive by its simplicity, remembered with proud sympathy and thanksgiving, their comrades who had laid down their lives for their country in the great war. There were also present the parents and relatives of that goodly number who had made the great sacrifice from the School. Practically every seat in the sacred building was filled, and included in the very large congregation were the Mayor of Reigate (Alderman T. Malcomson, J.P.), Sir Benjamin V. S. Brodie, Bart. (Chairman of the Governors of the School), Alderman F. E. Lemon, J.P., C.C., Alderman G. A. R. Ince, J.P., Col. C. Attersoll Smith (Clerk to the Governors), Mr. Howard Martin, J.P., the Rev. Walter Earle, Alderman O. C. Apted, Mr. W. Figg, J.P., Mr. J. Selwyn, Mr. F. S. Orme (the Headmaster of the School), and the assistant masters of the School, the School O.T.C., and many others, including a representative number of old boys who had served. During the assembling of the congregation, Mr. Eric Gritton, who presided at the organ, played suitable voluntaries. The arrangements for the service were made by the hon. secretaries of the Reigate Grammar School Old Boys' Club, Messrs. G. H. Ince and E. W. Farrington.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

The Roll of Honour of the School comprised the following names :—

C. Arnold, G. W. T. Ballard, H. C. Barker, F. S. Barnard, W. A. Bennett, H. C. K. Bidlake, B. L. Bilcliffe, H. W. Budden, R. Burr, W. R. Charlwood, G. E. Cragg, R. J. Dempster, Edwards, W. English, W. P. Farrington, D. W. Figg, E. G. Francis, H. McNeale Fraser, G. E. Garton, F. M. Gill, B. B. Gough, H. M. Headley, W. Hewett, C. V. Holder, A. E. Hood, D. Ive, C. W. Kenyon, E. Lambert, A. V. Lewis, H. E. Little, S. T. Malcomson, F. L. Mott, W. H. S. Morrison, E. N. N. Nightingale, C. Pakeman, E. N. Penfold, J. L. Perren, W. A. Perry, R. A. Pooley, J. Pym, C. H. Rayner, A. Reynolds, F. B. Sewell, C. M. Smith, W. Streeter, E. A. Vowell, S. F. Weekes, J. O. Whiting, G. Wisden, B. E. Worley, and R. Worley, and those whose names are not on record.

The officiating clergy were the Vicar of Reigate (Canon F. C. Davies) and the Rev. J. A. Easten.

The service opened with the singing by the choir of the antiphon, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and after prayers the chanting of the two Psalms, "Out of the deep have I called unto Thee," and "The Lord is my Shepherd," followed. The lesson was read by the Headmaster of the School, and was taken from Revelation, "After this I beheld, and, lo, a great

multitude which no man could number." Then, as if in dreadful despair, there broke out quietly and swelling, the wailing notes from the organ of the "Dead March," ending with the crashes of final triumph and joy, and the choir in sweet tones sang the consoling words of the anthem, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil." The commendatory prayers were read by the Vicar, and each of those who had rendered their earthly lives for God and country were remembered by name. Choir and congregation joined in the singing of the hymn, "Through the night of doubt and sorrow."

AN INTERNATIONAL GOOD FRIDAY.

The address was given by the Vicar of Reigate, and he said it was with mingled feelings that they gathered there that day in their old Parish Church for that solemn memorial service. He called to mind the early days of the war, the splendid heroism of those who sprang to arms in defence of those grievously wronged. From far distant realms the sons of the old Motherland came to her aid, and from their own fair island probably nearly three-quarters of a million gave their all and laid down their lives for a noble ideal. And that day they bore in mind especially the scholars of the Reigate Grammar School, which rested under the shadow of their ancient Parish Church, and in whose memory they were that day proudly sorrowing. In the list of over fifty names recorded as having made the great sacrifice they recognised some who had already made their mark in the country, and others who had made known themselves in the Borough of Reigate, and that day, as they mourned their loss, they realised what the country had lost by their death, and they realised what their families had lost, and they deeply sympathised with those they left behind. On the other hand, there was another side, they knew that all progress came through sacrifice. These young lives had not been thrown away. Lives were being saved by other men's deaths, and if to-day the world had before it a better future it was because these gave themselves. The world was sick of the horrors of war, it yearned for a nobler state of affairs, and needed an era of brotherhood, but this could only be brought about by sacrifice—sacrifice of self for the good of others, for the good of those around them. All through the ages there had been one motive of genuine Christian thought, "He died for me and I must live for him." But how few were moved. Then came the great earthquake of universal war, and millions who never gave it a thought before were faced with a new presentation of Calvary, an international Good Friday, a mighty Passion Play with the world for a stage and the flower of all the nations upon the Cross. More willing self-effacement had been crowded into these years of war than perhaps had been the case during the past four centuries. "At last," said a lad since killed, "I feel that I am really doing something," and he was typical of many who realised that to live and if necessary die for

others was after all the secret of all nobility of life. Being dead, these young lives still spoke to them. There was nothing more inspiring than to read of their heroic sacrifices, and to solemnly recall the splendour of their last service. The preacher concluded by quoting the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury: "It has been worth while. It is worth while. We have lived through large days, large doings, at a great juncture in the history of mankind. Through the testing fires we have striven to reach the height of an ennobling trust. And we are not afraid, as we ponder that sacrifice and all that it means, we are not afraid, weak and wayward though we be, to link it with our prayers for the bettering of the world, for the coming of the Kingdom of the Prince of Peace."

"Abide with me, fast falls the eventide," was then sung. The Vicar's voice was heard from the Altar pronouncing the Benediction. There was a moment's silence, and clearly and slowly there rang out the "Last Post," the wailing notes penetrating and echoing through the sacred edifice, and thoughts of "Alma Mater" went out to heroic sons sleeping in distant lands.

The National Anthem was sung, and the impressive service was brought to a close.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Searle and Mr. Orme who were responsible for making all the arrangements of the service, and relieved the Club of all the work in connection with it.

The term's programme will be completed by an inspection of the School O.T.C. by Major F. Gordon Gill, D.S.O., on the 8th July, and by the School Sports, which will be held on the Priory Ground, on Saturday, 19th July.

Many Old Boys will remember E. L. Higgins, and we reprint from *Lloyd's List*, May 18th, 1918, the following interesting extract:—

CAPTAIN E. L. HIGGINS, D.S.O., M.C.

A UNIQUE RECORD.

The war experiences of Captain Edward Lawrence Higgins, who was mobilised with his regiment on August 4th, 1914, are perhaps unparalleled in the annals of the present great conflict, and they are certainly worthy of more than passing notice as far as Lloyd's Roll of Honour is concerned.

Having, in April, 1913, obtained a commission as Second-Lieutenant in the 1st City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), Captain Higgins proceeded in due course to the Western Front, and was wounded for the first time in September, 1915, at Bois Grenier. After being in hospital for some time, he returned to duty, and received his second wound in August, 1916, at Hébuterne. On his recovery, he proceeded to Flanders, where he received his third wound, in October, 1917, at Passchendaele. Captain Higgins was wounded for the fourth time in March, 1918,

near Amiens, and he is now in hospital in this country. He has thus had the unique experience of being wounded in each of four consecutive years while serving the Empire in the cause of justice and freedom.

In June, 1916, Captain Higgins received the Military Cross for his gallant conduct, while during the present month he has been the recipient of the Distinguished Service Order. He is 25 years of age, and is the only son of Mr. S. E. Higgins, an Under-writing Member of Lloyd's, and a well-known Insurance Broker.

At one time Captain Higgins was a representative at Lloyd's of the United Shipping Company, Ltd., and at the outbreak of the Great War he was about to enter his father's business, after having spent some months abroad acquiring a knowledge of languages. It is the earnest wish of all that this gallant young officer may be spared to enter Lloyd's in the career for which he was originally intended.

We offer our congratulations to :—

F. Holt, who was awarded the D.C.M., in France, where he was a C.Q.M.S. in the 31st, R.E., Signal Company.

C. S. Bangay, who has been awarded the M.S.M., for services rendered in connection with the "Push" last year.

W. R. D. Robertson, who has been presented with a daughter.

W. J. Miles, on his recent marriage.

"MARRIAGES."

"Miles—Batchelor.—On June 2nd, at St. John's Church, Redhill, Walter John Miles, H.M.S. Champion, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Miles, Broomfield, Redhill, to Florence Edith, elder daughter of Mrs. C. W. Batchelor, Redhill."

III We learnt with much regret of the death of C. Arnold, who was a Signaller in the 1st Northamptonshire Regiment. He was gassed in September 1918, after 6 months service in France, and died 12 days later in Redlands Hospital, Reading.

We are pleased to welcome an "Old Boy," E. Sellick, as a member of the Club. He was Captain of the School in 1896, when he won the Challenge Cup, and he was also the first Secretary of the Old Boys' Club.

A very old friend, Mr. R. L. Taylor, of Alleyn's School, came down to the Re-union, and carried our minds back to the dim ages when we did Mechanics in the Fourth Form. Other old masters whom we have recently heard from are Rev. G. T. Dickin, who is now at Finchley, Rev. T. J. Barford who is still at Tamworth, and Mr. E. J. E. Tunmer. Mr. J. S. M. Ward writes to say that he has returned from Burma, and is no longer a Schoolmaster. Mr. G. T. Reeve and Mr. A. M. Dawson are still at Bridlington and Jersey respectively.

F. M. Blunden, who is in the Eastern Telegraph, writes from Gibraltar as follows :—

"I trust all continues to go well with the old School. The Pilgrim arrives regularly, and from here it goes on to India, where my brother is as interested in it as I am. He was expecting leave this year, but owing to the Afghan rising, all leaves for this summer at any rate are cancelled."

"Our life here is a very happy one, though we are still very badly understaffed, and handicapped by faulty cables. . . . We go in a very great deal for sport of all descriptions, and just at present my interest lies chiefly in sailing and cricket. I have a small yacht (in partnership with another member) in which we have great fun, though neither my partner nor I know much about yacht-racing, and for the first two or three attempts all our attentions were occupied in ramming hulks, tow-ropes, and other ornaments of the Bay. Yesterday, however, we managed to finish the course without even colliding with one of the starting buoys, so we are evidently learning slowly."

We understand that "Jock" Lillywhite is remaining in the Army, and is now on his way to India with his Regiment.

GODFREY H. INCE,	} Joint
E. W. FARRINGTON.	



O. T. C.

This term, the busiest and most important in the year, will be a specially memorable one, for once again after five years our Inspection will be carried out under Peace conditions. A distinguished "Old Boy" of the School, Major F. Gordon Gill, D.S.O. will be the Inspecting Officer, and will put us "through our paces" on July the 8th, at 3.0 p.m., on Earlswood Common. May we all acquit ourselves well, and maintain the standard reached during the strenuous years of war!

On June the 5th, the Corps attended a Memorial Service in the Parish Church, in honour of those Old Boys of the School who have fallen in the War. Thirty-five of the fifty who have laid down their lives for the cause of Right against bestiality, received their early military training in this Corps. We are proud of them, whilst sorrowing for their relations.

Owing to examinations, etc., we have not had quite so many Field Days as usual, and we have also been unfortunate in the days selected for combined Field Days with other Schools, the weather at the end of last term and other circumstances always preventing us from attending. However, at the time of

writing, there are two to look forward to before the Inspection, and later two afternoons at Westcott Range for the Senior Cadets to fire the open range course.

Once again we have to thank Sir B. V. S. Brodie, for an invitation to Brockham Warren. An Official Public Schools Camp will be held this year, the first since 1914. It is very disappointing and disheartening that only 30 cadets have given in their names—the smallest number submitted by *any* School, in spite of the fact that our strength is far greater than that of some of the Schools in the list. This is not as it should be, nor is it in accordance with our past record and the work done during the War. Parents and Cadets should realise the great benefits received from the training in Camp. The work brings out initiative, self-reliance, and all manly qualities so valuable in forming a boy's character, and in fitting him for after life. The intercourse with boys from other Schools in work, and sports, and games, can only be for good, while the extensive arrangements for entertainments should make the time a thoroughly enjoyable one. Camp should be an experience looked back on by all with pleasant memories, as well as a feeling of satisfaction that something has been done for the sake of Patriotism,—a duty of the very highest nature, incumbent on all the sons of our great Empire. This year the Camp "Staff" is composed of officers from the Brigade of Guards.

May I make an appeal to all to support these Public School Camps, and to wipe out the disgrace of the small numbers attending this year. The cause cannot be the cost, for assistance has been offered to those on whom the expense might weigh too heavily. There is another serious matter which I feel it my duty to touch on, and that is the recent falling off in the numbers in the Corps. There are at present nearly thirty fit boys who have not joined. Why is it? Are they afraid of the work, or do they not realise that there is much enjoyment and many benefits to be obtained from it? Do they not also realise that it is their plain unmistakable duty to their School and Country? I'm afraid the real reason is lack of the sense of duty, and a spirit of selfishness. Every right-minded boy should be anxious to do something *for* his school, and not keen only to get something out of it for himself. Membership of the O.T.C. is an honour, and should be recognised as such.—The Colonel in Chief of the O.T.C. is His Majesty the King himself,—a fact perhaps which is not so well known as it ought to be.

The Hun Field Gun awarded to the Corps has not yet arrived, but we hope it will do so shortly.

We are unfortunately losing Lieut. T. B. Barnes this term. What he has done for the Corps is beyond all praise. We are truly grateful, and wish him all success in his new work. We hope Lieut. Abbey will be officially gazetted to the Corps very soon. He will be sure of a hearty welcome, and we know his special qualifications will be of the greatest help.

In conclusion may I remind all readers that this Corps is a Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps, and not a "Cadet Corps." I should not mention the point again, but for the constant mistakes being made on the subject, and the fact that I am being continually asked the question.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the "Old Boys' Club" for their help and interest on behalf of the Corps. The Shield presented by them will now, with their consent, be presented terminally as an Inter-Platoon Challenge Shield, instead of Inter-Section. Part of the funds to be collected for a War Memorial are to be devoted to providing a Cup, to be presented annually to the Cadet who in any year obtains the highest marks in the War Office "A" Certificate Examination. This will serve as an encouragement to Cadets to take this Examination, which qualifies for a Commission in the Special Reserve and Territorial Force, thus supporting one of the primary objects for which the O.T.C. exists.

O. C.



Cricket Notes.

This season we began by meeting Purley Old Boys' C.C. Batting first, Reigate made 92. Carpenter made 59 not out, and was awarded a bat. Purley were not very strong with the bat, and only made 36 in their first innings. After the tea interval, Purley went in again and made 38. In this match Hengler took 8 wickets for 10 runs.

On May 21st, the 1st. XI. journeyed to Caterham, to play our old rivals. We started badly, 3 wickets being down for 2 runs. Then Carpenter and Charlwood began to put on the runs. After 8 overs, Lattey was put on, off his second ball Carpenter was caught; Charlwood was bowled in the same over. Ashenhurst nearly performed the hat-trick in the next over; a bye was run in between 3 wickets. Caterham made 152, seven, including Mr. Extras, reaching double figures. From one cut past point, Caterham ran 6, and then the umpire decided it was a boundary and counted 4! In our second innings, C. Knight, Page and Smith played very steadily, needing 20 overs to make 30 runs for 1 wicket.

Our next match, the most exciting surely for some time, was against Skinners' School. Batting first, a usual custom this season, we started badly, 2 wickets being down for 0 runs. A partnership between Carpenter and Charlwood made 29 for the fifth wicket. The tenth wicket was down for 79. Smith did extraordinarily well, taking 9 wickets for 13 runs; only five times were runs scored off his bowling. Another feature was the difference between the ways most members of the teams got out, Reigate were all bowled; seven of Skinners' School were caught.

In our second innings, Reigate made 53 for 5 wickets, when the innings was declared closed. This was necessary in order to prevent Skinners' playing successfully for time, and so causing a draw. With 104 to get in just under the hour, Reigate felt secure, judging from their first innings. Skinners' were very plucky, and made a gallant attempt to hit off the runs on the somewhat high-priced boundaries. But it was beyond them, and the tenth wicket fell for 90, with four minutes to spare. Parker made 30 for them. Thus ended a very sporting game, and which looked very much in doubt for some time. Unluckily we have not been able to secure a return match on the Priory.

On Saturday May 31st, the first XI.—or nine of them—visited Guildford. Owing to a misunderstanding C. Knight and Chick missed the train by the narrow margin of half a minute. By the next train they might have arrived by 4.30 p.m. Somewhat less sanguine about the result, Reigate fielded first, as there was the chance of C. Knight and Chick turning up. On the hard ground, Burton's fast balls were irresistible, occasionally the wicket-keeper, (not the usual 1st XI. one either), found them so, and largely accounts for 14 byes. Still, Burton captured 4 wickets for 2 runs, and this is the thing that matters. Guildford are a team with no especially good batsmen, and made 69. This Reigate, playing nine first XI. men and the scorer, managed to equal, Smith making asplendid 40, going in first and coming out the last but one. But it was still more to be Smith's match; for against Guildford in their second innings he took 8 wickets for 9 runs, which truly merited the bat he gained. Mainly owing to this Guildford were all out for 28. Against this Reigate made 30 for the loss of 3 wickets, and thus won by 6 wickets. The first XI. is looking forward to the return match at Reigate, when it is hoped nobody will need to catch a train.

The return match with Caterham was played on the Priory on June 4th, and, as was expected, Caterham ran out the winners by 29 runs and 4 wickets. The wicket was slightly damp on top, but dry and hard underneath. Batting first Reigate made 127, of which Smith made 45, Carpenter 29, and C. Knight 20; Winder took 4 wickets for 29 runs. Caterham were very strong with the bat: Ashenhurst 46, Hern, not out, 40, and Winder 19, being the highest scores. The afternoon was clearer than in the morning, when there had been a slight shower, but there was an occasional drizzle. Smith had again the best bowling average, taking 3 wickets for 41 runs.

On Wednesday, June 11th, as Horsham Grammar School were unable to play, the First XI. met a team representing the Masters. The boys won by 19 runs, the scores being 124 and 105. Carpenter made 44, C. Knight 33, and P. Burton 19, were the highest scores. Mr. Smith was successful in taking 7 wickets for 37 runs, and Mr. Abbey took 3 for 8. Mr. Smith made 36, and

Mr. Jones 31, for the Masters, who were helped by Verrells, an Old Boy. Mr. Calistri hurt his leg while fielding, and had Mr. Wiltshire to run for him.

On Saturday, June 14th, we met the Old Boys, who, as was expected, won. The School batted first and made 50; the steady play of Inman who made 11, not out, the highest score, calls for commendation. For the Old Boys, S. C. Charlwood took 4 wickets for 8, Innes took 5 for 17, and Ince brought off three good catches. When the Old Boys went in they started badly, losing 5 wickets for 18; Ince, who had made 28, came out when the score had reached 43. Turner, James and Verrells made good scores, the latter making 21 not out.

Matches are now reported weekly in the Sports columns of the *Surrey Mirror*.

G. W. TROWELL (1st XI. Scorer).

CHARACTERS OF THE TEAM.

The season opened with seven old hands from last year's XI., viz., Carpenter, C. Knight, Smith, Page, Inman, Burton, and Hengler. Of these—

CARPENTER, this year's Captain, is a cricketer by nature and upbringing. A sound bat, and one capable of forcing the game; has taken great pains this season to improve his defence; possesses a safe pair of hands, and throws in accurately; compiled a very fine 59 not out against Purley Old Boys. Sets a high standard in the field and at the wicket.

KNIGHT, C. As wicket-keeper has improved considerably, but is still inclined to take the ball with one hand. His batting, also improved, is careful, until he is well set, when he hits freely and strongly.

SMITH. One of the most useful members of the team. Bowls a good length with a swerve from leg; is not perturbed by a hitter. Improving with the bat.

PAGE. A good defensive bat, with useful strokes to the off. Should cultivate leg strokes. Development probably retarded by ill-health.

CHICK. Bowls a good length ball which frequently beats the bat by breaking back. Varies his pace well, but is still inclined to overpitch a slow ball. A very keen fielder. Well deserves his colours.

CHARLWOOD. A forcing batsman of the natural order. With Carpenter, saved the side from disaster in the first match against Caterham. A clean fielder and useful bowler.

SLEET. Very keen in the field, lacks confidence at the wicket, but when in form his batting is sound. Worth his place in the team.

INMAN. Fields well at point, but is sometimes lazy. Has a limited number of strokes, with a liking for pulling the ball to mid-on.

BURTON. A fair change bowler if not kept on too long. Rather slow in the field. Should remember that a straight bat is the best defence.

HENGLER. Not alert enough in the field. Should remember that the L.B.W. rule discounts all the advantages to be gained from bowling round the wicket.

KNIGHT, B. Keen in the field, but disappointing as a batsman.

SHORT. A promising bat, with some useful forward strokes, and a good defence. Keen in the field. Will make a useful change bowler.

TAYLOR, R. A good fielder. Would be a more successful bowler if he did not sacrifice length for pace.

N.B. Practically every one of the above move away from the wicket to convert leg balls into off balls.

CRICKET 2nd XI.

The 2nd XI. has played (to date), two matches against Caterham, and one against Guildford. In the first Caterham match on 21st of May, at the Priory, we batted first and scored 77, (Knight P. 32, Taylor 18, and Hodge 9). Caterham replied with 99, topping our score with 5 wickets in hand, Hawker 3 for 9, and Short 3 for 32, bearing the brunt of the bowling for us. In our second trial against Caterham on June 4th, we were unfortunate enough to be unable to secure a brake, every vehicle being in use for the "Derby," we therefore had to bicycle. To add to our troubles it was the only wet day in a very long spell of fine weather, and the ride and the rain were decidedly against us. Caterham batted first and knocked up 100, (Winder 40), the wet ball greatly troubling our bowlers until late in the innings, when sawdust was forthcoming. Taylor took 4 wickets for 32, Hawker 3 for 32, and Hodge 1 for 22. We began our batting very badly, Taylor being run out for 3, Hodge bowled for the same number, and Knight, Bugler and Lord only surviving a few balls. Hawker however seemed quite at home, and hit up a very useful 16, Dawson put on 15, while Dale's vigorous hitting produced 21, and Holt compiled a careful 8 not out. Our total score being 71, or 29 behind. All things considered not at all a bad result.

Against Guildford 2nd XI. we fared better, winning comfortably in a two innings match. We batted first, scoring 78, (Taylor 13, Hawker 12, Lord 10, Mazdon 21, Skelton 15). Guildford replied with 51, Taylor taking 6 wickets for 26, and performing the bat-trick, and Hawker 4 for 25. In our second innings we were all out for 54, (Taylor 7, Knight 14, Lord 9, Bugler 9, Mazdon 8,) and Guildford's wickets fell for 60, Taylor again doing most of the execution, and taking 7 wickets for 13.

It is somewhat difficult to foreshadow the team, but Knight P., the Captain, Taylor and Hawker at the time of writing have been awarded, and certainly deserve, their 2nd XI colours, while Bugler, Dawson, Lord, Mazdon, Holt, Dales, Skelton, and Hodge should be in the running for theirs.

BATTING.

(Down to June 12th).

	Innings.	Not out.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Average.
W. H. Carpenter ...	8	2	211	59*	35.16
H. S. E. Smith ...	9	1	117	45	14.62
C. S. Knight ...	7	1	80	33	13.33
P. D. Burton ...	6	2	36	19	9
E. Charlwood ...	8	—	61	29	7.62
W. T. Short ...	3	—	11	9	6
J. T. Page ...	5	1	13	10*	3.25
R. J. Chick ...	6	1	15	5*	3
H. W. Inman ...	6	—	17	5**	2.83
M. C. Hengler ...	6	2	11	7	2.75
G. E. Sleet ...	8	—	16	7	2
B. C. Knight ...	6	1	6	3	1.2

* Not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Best performance.	Average.
H. S. E. Smith ...	83.5	10	250	40	8 for 9	6.25
P. D. Burton ...	23	3	60	9	4 ,, 2	6.66
M. C. Hengler ...	64.5	11	146	21	8 ,, 20	6.95
W. H. Carpenter ...	9	2	24	2	2 ,, 5	12
R. J. Chick ...	28	—	124	8	5 ,, 23	15.5

CATCHES.

W. H. Carpenter	...	9
H. S. E. Smith	...	6
H. W. Inman	...	4
M. C. Hengler	...	3
R. J. Chick	...	3
G. E. Sleet	...	2
C. S. Knight	...	2
J. F. Page	...	2
B. C. Knight	...	2
P. D. Burton	...	1



The British Forces in Italy.

The general story of British fighting in France and Flanders is known to everyone. War-correspondents were plentiful, and although the presence of one within five miles of the line was a very singular phenomenon, the Press Office at G.H.Q. never failed to produce its daily deluge. Vivid shell-hole sketches of the British soldier strolling genially forward with a fixed bayonet, a cigarette, and entire contempt for enemy action; intimate descriptions of mud and blood; technical explanations of military operations; adverse criticisms of the German General Staff; eulogistic rhapsodies on the uncanny efficiency of our own; heart-to-heart talks with Commanders-in-Chief—all was told that was to tell. For the rest, the most uneventful day never found the thoughtful pressman at a loss to make the world-disaster fit his allotment of type. Moreover there were official communiques, always a keen tonic for the imaginative who could recognise themselves as figuring therein, and also the while-you-wait Histories of the Great War.

So it may be a little refreshing to consider a front of which less is known.

Excepting a few batteries of heavy howitzers, there were no British Forces in Italy in the autumn of 1917 when the Austrians inflicted a decisive defeat on the Second Italian Army holding the eastern wing of the front. This attack, cleverly prepared by propaganda, and stiffened by a German Army Corps, drove the Italians from their mountain entrenchments North of Venice and pursued them in confusion over the plains. The Italian right was broken, General Cadorna's Headquarters at Udine was captured, but the centre held out against furious pressure. Owing to almost insurmountable difficulties of terrain the left flank was not attacked.

Eleven Divisions, five English and six French, were immediately despatched from France to the assistance of Italy. Although itself not involved in the retreat, the presence of this considerable reinforcement effected a stabilising influence on the disordered Italian troops, and enabled them to reform, and to organize and consolidate a strong line along the South Bank of the river Piave.

The British Forces occupied the Montello, a long, low, flat-topped mountain at the exit of the Piave from the Alps N.E. of Venice, and on their left the French held the dominating heights of Mt. Tomba and Mt. Grappa.

During the winter 1917-1918 the Austrians continued sharp, desultory attacks on the Italian centre, between the Brenta and Astico valleys, but failed to dislodge the Italians from their main positions.

In March 1918, the great German offensive in France necessitated the transfer to that country of three British and four French Divisions. The remaining British and French then took

over the Asiago sector, which soon gained notoriety as the "Ypres and Verdun" of the Italian front.

In spite of the initial success of Germany in the West, the Austrians delayed any attempt at co-ordination of offensive effort until June 18th, 1918. At dawn on that date, after a four-hour hurricane bombardment, an attack was launched in full strength against the British, French and Italians on a 100 mile front from Asiago Plateau to the Adriatic.

The crossing of the Piave was stubbornly forced at three or four points, particularly at the Montello and in the lagoon district north of Venice. All available Air-Forces were at once concentrated on the destruction of the enemy's bridges, and after heavy fighting on the South Bank, the enemy, weakened by casualties and lack of supplies, were forced back to their former positions north of the river. It is significant of the original optimism of the Austrians that they had thought of adding momentum to this attack by issuing to their troops newly printed notes, drawn on the Bank of Venice; these were found on prisoners, but it is not known whether they proved of use to their captors. In the mountains also the attack was a colossal failure and at no point penetrated the main zone of resistance. The British line was driven in fully a mile, but immediate and vigorous counter-attacks completely restored the situation. Austria's mighty blow had been sustained, held and finally turned against herself. Her long sought objectives, the rich cities of the fertile plains, were still but a golden dream. Her last and greatest effort had spent itself in its own blood. Already weakened by years of inglorious fighting, the moral of the army—of the whole nation—faltered and sank until, at the end of October, when the British, French and Italians attacked over the river and through the mountains, a tired resistance rapidly deteriorated into the greatest rout of the whole War.

* * * *

Such, briefly, is the history of the British Forces in Italy, and it may here be of interest to note a few points of difference between the soldier's life and work on the Western and Italian fronts.

As war on the flat is much the same everywhere, it will be well to confine attention to those parts of the Southern fronts which have given rise to the widely accepted theory that in Italy all soldiers wore feathers in their hats, and either fought horribly in very deep snow on very pointed peaks, or else advanced upwards—at least seventy degrees upwards—in perilous opposition to countless heavy boulders proceeding smartly in the direction of sea-level.

This theory has been of immense benefit to the sleek-papered weekly pictorials, but, with all due caution, we will endeavour to explode it.

Firstly, then, climate. Of course, it does snow; often to a great depth. But as snow paralyses military tactics, it is not an

unmixed curse. In such circumstances the chief care of a Commander is to protect his men with hot food, hot drink, warm furs, fuel and anti-frostbite grease. During the summer the sun shines consistently, but not too fiercely, and waging war on a mountain is as pleasant a diversion as the enemy may allow. And in both summer and winter there are compensations by way of scenery, ever-varying, always grandly beautiful.

As regards mode of warfare, it is safe to say that it was possible to instal a trench system in most mountain sectors, but it was not always practicable or desirable for it to be based on the normal principle of continuous lines. In cases of insufficiency of soil, trenches were blasted. As a rule no-man's-land ran to a healthy width. On the Piave front it included the river bed, a wild tract of scrub and stones, and a kilometre broad, but full only during spring when the snow-waters rush down from the mountains. On the Asiago Plateau the distance between the opposing lines averaged half a mile, and the consequent facility for manœuvre allowed of night patrols of abnormal strength,—often 100 men exclusive of machine gun and mortar detachments—and afforded wide selection of forming-up positions for trench raids. These latter were, on our part, very frequent and of important dimensions, sometimes embracing the employment of two infantry battalions, supported by a more powerful concentration of artillery than was ordinarily available for similar minor operations in France.

A weapon far more widely used in Italy than on the Western Front was propaganda. The variety of races—Czecho-Slavs, Jugo-Slavs, Magyars, Ruthenians, Germans—included in most of the Austro-Hungarian Regiments naturally led to internal jealousies, discontent and lack of cohesion. In such a soil the seed of propaganda only needed time to produce a rich harvest. Pamphlets and newspapers were liberally distributed by Allied aeroplanes, balloons and rockets, and valuable work was performed by specially trained companies, the personnel of which (many of them deserters) represented all the nationalities found in the Austrian Army. The function of these companies was, by means of patrols at night, to establish direct verbal communication with the units opposite, the racial composition of which was, of course, always known. This delicate and dangerous task was usually attempted through the medium of folk-songs peculiar to the locality in which the regiment under treatment had been recruited. On hearing their own familiar tunes sung in their native dialect the audience would often retaliate in kind, and, introduction effected, the patrol would tactfully encourage desertions to the Allied lines. In this connection rumour asserted that, as an agent of defection, the value of a packet of Wood-bines was astonishing.

In the mountains, observation from enemy heights, and from balloons anchored thereto, necessitated a vastly more thorough

use of camouflage than was required on the British front in France. Headquarters, roads, dumps, horse-lines, stand-pipes, battery positions, tracks,—even the parapets of trenches—all needed concealment from the eye behind the telescope miles away. Smoke showed plainly against the dark-green background of pines, and, by day, fires had either to be made smokeless, or multiplied broadcast to confuse the enemy. Owing to the extraordinary range of sound in mountains important movements had to be carried out in all possible silence.

Obviously, the greatest difference between warfare on the French and Italian fronts was in the matter of transport. Now a military force may be quite nimble getting about normal country, but it may be equally immobile on a highly uneven surface as presented by the Alps, and when the British went to Italy they were neither trained nor equipped for mountain warfare. As a consequence they had to learn a lot in a short time.

The altitude of the Asiago plateau is about 4,000 feet. A pre-war metre-gauge railway from Thiene (North of Vicenza) to Asiago town was totally inadequate to supply the two British divisions holding the line. However, the mountain roads, though few in number and of tortuous length, were triumphs of Italian engineering skill, and most admitted of two-way traffic. To surmount the steep gradients and to negotiate the innumerable sharp corners, the British 3-ton lorries were replaced by light, high-powered vehicles of short wheel-base. *Telefericas*, overhead wire-rope railways, were almost exclusively reserved for shells. Five were in use day and night behind the British front, the largest boasting a length of three kilometres, and a carrying capacity of 100 tons per 24 hours. This type of railway is cheap and reliable, requires little attention, and is far and away the most rapid form of transport over very broken country.

On arrival in Italy, Battalion Transport Sections were increased nearly 50 per cent. by the addition of mules, pack-animals being the principal means of distributing supplies to the forward troops.

After relief on the Plateau, divisions marched down to rest areas in the plains around Vicenza. Out of the line they fared better than in France. Billets were less crowded, the weather was less exacting, and leave to all parts of Italy was usually obtainable. In summer fruit was plentiful, and during spells of excessive heat hours of military training were reduced to a minimum.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, compared with the Western Front, the Italian war had much to commend it. It was certainly safer, but it impressed one with the conviction that a determined shell and a resolute rock are things to be kept quite separate. And it was more comfortable—there was no mud. With a great deal of reason it has been called a "gentleman's war," but, with quite as much reason, this was not always apparent to those who were there.

Natural History Society.

PRESIDENT: MR. A. CLARKE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: MESSRS. SWEATMAN, ABBEY AND HERROUN.

Since the last notes went to press many excellent lectures have been given.

The first of these was given by C. H. Colton, on February 24th, the subject being "The Remains of Ancient Egypt." Many slides were shown, and the lecture was thoroughly enjoyed.

On March 10th, Major P. H. Mitchiner, R.A.M.C., gave an interesting and amusing lecture on his experiences in the Balkans. In passing, he said that the Balkan bread was made of husks, millstone grit, and camel's tongue, and was regarded as a delicacy.

On March 24th, Mr. Percy Allingham delivered a lecture on "Weather, and its effects round Reigate." Slides exhibiting Reigate under all conditions of weather were shown, and the success of the snowy views was vastly augmented by the fact that the heating apparatus was not working, and the room was bitterly cold.

On April 7th, Mr. Wiltshire, an experienced yachtsman, gave a lecture on "The Romance of Shipping." Many interesting slides were shown, including drawings by Dales and Miller.

On April 9th, a daring attempt was made by A. M. Taylor ("the younger sodium chloride," as Quinton called him) to outshine the excellence of Mr. Wiltshire's lecture by reading a paper on "Trans-Atlantic Shipping." The paper was quite amusing owing to the lecturer's difficulty in pronouncing nautical terms. The lecturer apologised for these slips from time to time, blaming the light, lantern operators, and other sundry things. However, the paper was voted a great success, and should prove very beneficial to prospective sailors.

As no lectures will be given during the Summer term, an all-day excursion is being arranged, and will probably take place early in July.

An excellent dark room has now been fitted up by Colton and Bowden, and photographers are invited to join the photographic section and share the benefits provided by it.

The progress of the Natural History Museum and Aquarium will probably be notified by the two enterprising curators, Quinton and Miller.

June 11th, 1919.

H. S. E. SMITH, Hon. Sec.



An Appeal.

On behalf of the above Society, we desire to thank all those who in the past have given articles to the Museum, but especially do we wish to thank Mr. P. H. Mitchiner. He has given to the Society an extensive geological collection, as well as some valuable paleolithic implements.

We would take this opportunity of informing all boys and Old Boys that the Museum needs more such gifts, both of collections and of single articles. We would appeal above all to those Old Boys who have been serving with the colours during the late War. We are sure that they must have a great number of souvenirs, and we ask them to remember the Old School, and to part with some of them for the benefit of its Museum.

H. F. QUINTON, }
G. A. MILLER, } Curators.



House Notes.

DOODS.

As yet this season we have played only one Cricket Match, our opponents being Priory. In this we were successful. In this match some good hard play was enjoyed, and we are sure that if the same vigour is shown in our next match—against Wray—we shall win that too.

“Doodles” are asked to bear in mind the Steeplechase and Sports which will soon be here, and that it is not too early to go in for systematic hard training.

[In writing these notes you seem to have reckoned without the printer! Ed.]

“Doods” holds the Footer Cup, and *Doods Must Have* the Cricket and Sports Cups too!

Then, at the end of term, Inter-House Swimming Competitions will take place. It is up to every “Doodle” to turn up at the baths and practice hard, and not loiter round hindering other people.

In conclusion they are asked to remember that much can be learned by watching cricket matches. Verb: Sap: !

HOUSE CAPTAIN.

PRIORY.

We have not been very successful at cricket this season, having lost both the matches already played, the one against Doods, and the other against Wray. In the second eleven we have been more fortunate, as we won against Wray.

The Athletic Sports are coming at the end of this term, and it is hoped that every boy who is fit will run in as many events as possible, and for this it will be necessary to train. As there will probably be prizes this year, we hope that no boy will shirk running because he thinks he stands no chance of winning a prize—we cannot all get a prize.

There are also going to be Swimming Sports this term, and some practice will be necessary to pull off prizes in this; but everyone who can swim should enter for some events, because the points gained by winning a race will be added to those gained in the Athletic Sports, thus increasing the points for the House Cup, which we hope will be held by Priory this year.

HOUSE CAPTAIN.

REDSTONE.

Once more the Sports are looming ahead, and all Redstone boys have another chance of doing their best for the house. Most of the events are being revised this year, and all boys should make certain of what races there are and refrain from putting their names down for races which no longer exist.

This year, also, Swimming Sports are going to be held, and points will count, with those from the ordinary Sports, towards the Cup. Now then, you Redstone "swimmists," here's another chance for you! It is also rumoured that there will be a special race for those boys who could not swim prior to this term.

New boys must bear in mind that every Redstonite is expected to enter for at least one event, unless medically unfit.

As regards cricket, we have got quite good teams this term, both in the 1st and 2nd XIs. We beat Wray in the only match we have played this term, and, if we beat Doods, we have an excellent chance for the Cricket Cup. The 2nd XI also did well in beating Wray 2nd XI.

Just one other thing! There is no Farm Camp this year, so let's see crowds of Redstonites at the O.T.C. Camp at Aldershot this year.

C. K. B.

WRAY.

Up till the present Wray has played two matches, one against Priory and one against Redstone. The former we won, but in the latter Redstone won a well deserved victory. Part of our

defeat may be put down to our lack of bowlers, but we cannot expect to win matches if hardly any Wray boys turn up at nets. We have yet to play Doods, and only by hard practice can we hope to beat them. We have held the sports Cup for three years, and we must see that we do not lose it this. All boys who are fit should run for their House, and train hard before the Sports. Come on Wray, what about those pots?

W. H. C.



Form Notes.

UPPER SIXTH.

There are not many howlers to report this time, owing, no doubt, to the studious life we lead. Quinton is an exception to this: I don't mean to say he does not lead a studious life, but that he makes some howlers. The following were found in the answers to two questions:—(a) $4 \times 2 = 6$; (b) When a pin is attached to the terminal of a Wimshurst, . . . it turns, creating a wheel; (c) The E.S. unit of capacity is the amount on a sphere radius 1 cm., at a potential of 1 roll; and (d) refractive index = $\frac{1}{\sin. v.}$

The activity in the Museum still continues. Some fine quartz crystals and a fossil fish—a very fishy fossil—have been presented. A 1st XI. cricket cap was also placed in the museum, but it has not been decided what mineral it represents.

The latest idea is a cap for masters. It is blue, with the School arms inside a D in white. It is doubtful whether those masters who delight “to air their cocoanut matting,” as Mr. Wiltshire remarks, will like the idea. For Headmasters a cane in gold will be added. A more vivid cap, so that masters will be easily recognised, is considered necessary in some quarters.

One of the Lantern Lectures next term will be on “The Importance of Bath Buns in everyday life,” by C. H. C-lt-n. “The way the handle comes off” will be shown in some very interesting slides.

We have been told by one master that we are not a perfect Upper Sixth; there is nothing perfect on this earth, so we consider the remark utterly futile. A perfect Upper Sixth has been defined as a form who know when to work, and when to play. He said he had never yet found one.

There is in our Form a misguided individual who persists in doing Higher Maths. Does anybody know a remedy?

INFORMATION WANTED. Why is it that two of the masters who are both on the Games Committee cannot make a single run between them, while all the other masters who played made some? Perhaps it is a Government muddle. Still, Mr Smith is president of the Games Sub-Committee. No, B—.

G. W. TROWELL.

LOWER SIXTH.

[This space to be let, unfurnished.

Apply, Editor.]

FORM. V.

Labor ipse voluptas.

Work itself is pleasure. ("To some.")

This term our experts have kindly provided us with food for laughter, most of the gems having been unearthed during science periods.

Having satisfied our science master that we were thoroughly competent in chemistry, we have devoted one period weekly to the interesting and highly instructive study of "Physiology." It seems a shame that the vulgar should call it by a name which implies that substance of which violin strings are made!

Short, Dark, and another gentleman who shall be nameless, are our chief "butchers," as they call themselves.

Dark informs us that he has a sweet cake under his stomach. Short assure us that amceba, micro-organisms, consist of: "lumps of jelly" to use his own charmingly simple phraseology, "with animals inside."

Short, we understand, has made no objection to the theory advanced by Mr. Cl-rk-, viz.:—that the said jelly is Chiver's raspberry flavoured.

The "nameless gentleman," (Rumour says it is B-gl-r) in discussing the properties of flour, said that he could obtain a "gluttonous" substance from it.

Short, to determine the apparent depth of water, decides to throw a pin to the bottom. How brilliant!

In the light of Rutherford's recent discovery as to the nature of nitrogen, Pain's statement that the gas is of a deep blue colour is very interesting.

From another gentleman we learn that Pitt strongly opposed the Catholic Emancipation Act. We do not think that he is certain whether he ought to have said "Pitt" or "Lloyd George the younger."

In closing, it would be a pity not to extend a hearty welcome to the "Bolshies" who parade in the play-ground; it is pleasant to see such a paragon of alertness and alacrity as Sc-tt!

V. W. B.

FORM IVA.

Motto: Sans peur et sans reproche.

For the start, we are sorry to lose Mr. Clarke, but we welcome Mr. Smith as our own new Form Master.

We are pleased to have masters to teach us again, but we miss the good time we had with the mistresses.

We are pleased to lose our "History Swotter," as there seemed no hope of gaining honours when he was swotting.

We have not, so far, been able to play a game of cricket with 4B, but when we do, we hope to whack them, to make up for the loss at football last term.

Everyone seems to be on strike now that the warm weather has set in.

Some members of the Form, such as C-r-y, have the idea that they are geologists, and are collecting Fossils. Some Fossils!

An individual of the Form thinks that biscuits are made from Fullers Earth.

Master. Quel âge avez-vous?

C-r-y. Je m'appelle C-r-y

Master. What are you doing with that screw-driver?

Ha-k-r. I am only screwing up my nut, sir!

There are a few questions the form would like answered:—

Why was C-r-y born with such glaring eyes?

Where did M-y pinch his voice from?

T. C. D.

FORM IVB.

MOTTO: *Labour.*

Our numbers this term have been reduced to 26, last term's being 28.

A certain youth, knowing all he could have known (?) left us to go on quietly with our much loved studies. We thought "Jumbo" had left, but when we saw his figure coming in at the door (we couldn't help noticing it) our surprise knew no bounds. He seems to know more this term, which is a great credit to him and our Form. He must have been "swotting," or else he has brain-waves sometimes. We welcome to "our" corridor the Fifth Form, those sinful warriors who, after years of toil for their past sins, have at last arrived in a suitable place, but they have taken good care to lodge away as far as possible from the mighty men of this Form.

Fr-st is quite an expert getting late for School. We wonder when he will rise early enough to arrive at School in time. We are sure he gets home late in the evening, after the many detentions he has had. So here's a little bit of advice: "Don't arrive late in the morning if you don't want to stay behind in 'the evening.'"

We have not many "howlers" this term, having, as usual, so much work to do, but we are never weary, and when there's a lark about we all approve of it. St-tt, a most "questionable" youth, asked a certain master in a respectable mood "Whether it was Edison who built the Edison lighthouse?" H-It is still in great form as a historian. Why doesn't he take a rest? He-gler says "Swot" is a bother when he has to play cricket, so he doesn't do any. We wonder why he hasn't time to do it? Also how he curls his golden hair?

When will that eternal question:—"Are you going fossil-hunting this afternoon" cease? Ha-mond must have found his memory, for, when asked what a chord was, he rolled it out in one breath. How he did it is a great mystery.

We wish we had more windows in our room to open to cool our heated brows during the hours of toil.

We have a fine selection of sportsmen in our Form, having at least four in the School 2nd XI. and one in the 1st XI. We wind up by saying we welcome a new Form-master, and also a "Sporting" Maths. Master.

G. A. S.

