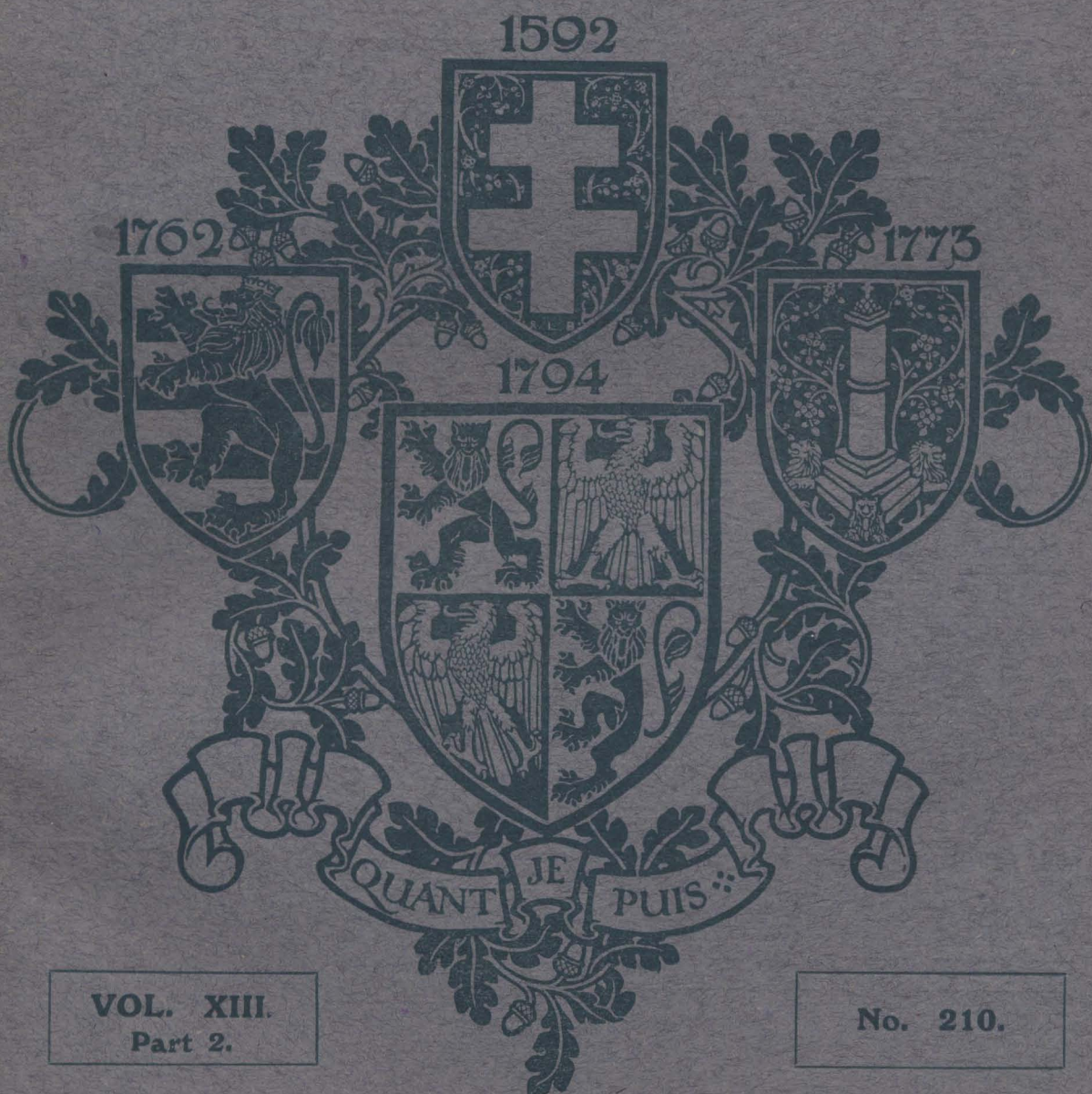


# THE STONYHURST MAGAZINE



VOL. XIII.  
Part 2.

No. 210.

FEBRUARY, 1917.





[Photos by Rev. W. McKeon, Stonyhurst.]

# STONYHURST BOYS SKATING ON THE RIVERS RIBBLE AND HODDER, FEBRUARY, 1917.

- (1) The Ribble, Reed Deep.
- (2) The Ribble below Reed Deep.
- (3) The Hodder below the Bathing Place.
- (4) The Ribble at Brockhall Wood End.
- (5) The Ribble above Dinckley Ferry.

# THE STONYHURST MAGAZINE

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## STONYHURST AND THE WAR.

### *Recent War Honours.*

Companion of St. Michael and St. George:

COLONEL A. C. DOUGLAS DICK, c.B.

Distinguished Service Order:

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. S. TEMPEST.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. A. PEARSE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. M. MOLYNEUX.

MAJOR P. R. BUTLER.

Military Cross:

MAJOR R. G. S. COX.

CAPTAIN F. G. J. BERKELEY.

CAPTAIN J. C. CALLAGHAN.

LIEUTENANT S. C. DAY.

## *Recent War Honours—Continued.*

**Brevet Rank:**

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. W. COSTELLO, V.C.

**Legion of Honour (Chevalier):**

LIEUTENANT R. LANGTON-JONES, D.S.O., R.N.

**Order of St. Stanislas, 3rd Class:**

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. M. MOLYNEUX.

**Order of the White Eagle, 5th Class:**

MAJOR R. C. MAYNE.

CAPTAIN G. W. B. TARLETON.

**Order of the Karageorge:**

BRIG.-GENERAL F. E. JOHNSTON. C.B. (3rd Class).

BREV. LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O.

(4th Class).

## *War Honours.*

Victoria Cross ... ..	CAPTAIN J. A. LIDDELL. LIEUTENANT M. J. DEASE. LIEUTENANT G. G. COURY.
Companion of the Bath ...	BRIG.-GENERAL F. E. JOHNSTON. COLONEL H. J. ROCHE.
Companion of St. Michael and and St. George	LIEUT.-COL. D. F. MACCARTHY- MORROGH.
Distinguished Service Order	LIEUTENANT R. LANGTON-JONES, R.N. LIEUT.-COL. W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT. MAJOR F. P. C. KEILY. MAJOR P. A. MELDON. CAPTAIN W. P. STEWART. CAPTAIN A. V. JARRETT. CAPTAIN D. G. J. RYAN. CAPTAIN R. C. J. CHICHESTER- CONSTABLE. CAPTAIN C. M. S. MANNERS. LIEUTENANT W. J. TEMPEST.
Distinguished Service Cross	FLIGHT-COMMANDER J. J. PETRE.



*War Honours—Continued.*

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. CAPTAIN G. AYLMER. REV. W. M. FITZMAURICE, S.J., C.F. REV. J. STRATTON, S.J., C.F. CAPTAIN A. D. PLACE. CAPTAIN A. J. BLAKE. CAPTAIN E. DE TRAFFORD. CAPTAIN F. G. IESCHER. CAPTAIN F. M. HARVEY. CAPTAIN G. M. MCKAY. CAPTAIN W. J. W. COLLEY. LIEUTENANT W. O. RYAN. LIEUTENANT H. CHRONNELL. LIEUTENANT B. C. TRAPPES-LOMAX. LIEUTENANT B. F. P. MULLHOLLAND. LIEUTENANT W. O. LATHAM.
Bar to Military Cross:	CAPTAIN A. D. PLACE, M.C. CAPTAIN G. M. MCKAY, M.C.
Russian Honour ...	LIEUT.-COLONEL G. H. SWINDELLS.
The Order of St. Stanislas, 3rd Class.	
The Order of St. Anne, 4th Class, Inscribed: "For Valour in War"	CAPTAIN P. G. J. MOSTYN.
Croix de Guerre ... ..	FLIGHT-COMMANDER J. J. PETRE, D.S.C. CAPTAIN G. AYLMER. J. F. FRANCK.
Brevet Rank ... ..	LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. TEMPEST. LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. MAXWELL- SCOTT, D.S.O.
Distinguished Conduct Medal	2ND LIEUT. A. W. POWELL.
Commended for Service in Action.	LIEUTENANT R. LANGTON-JONES, D.S.O., R.N. SURGEON J. H. B. MARTIN.
Commended for Service ...	LIEUT.-COMMANDER W. H. N. YONGE, R.N.

## *Mentioned in Dispatches.*

---

LIEUTENANT R. LANGTON-JONES, D.S.O., R.N. (July 12th, '16).

MAJOR-GENERAL E. S. BULFIN, C.B., C.V.O. (Nov. 20, '14; Jan. 14, '15; Nov. 30th, '15).

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. E. JOHNSTON, C.B. (Aug. 25th, '15; Nov. 13th, '16).

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).

COLONEL A. C. DOUGLAS-DICK, C.B., C.M.G. (Jan. 25th, '17).

BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. TEMPEST, D.S.O. (Nov. 30th, '15; June 15th, '16; Nov. 13th, '16).

BREVET LIEUT.-COL. W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O. (Nov. 20th, '14; Jan. 14th, '15; July 13th, '16; Oct. 8th, 16th).

BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL E. W. COSTELLO, *V.C.* (April 5th, '16; Aug. 24th, '16).

LIEUT.-COL. SIR J. L. HARRINGTON, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (June 15, '16).

LIEUT.-COL. D. F. MACCARTHY-MORROGH, C.M.G. (July 12th, '16).

LIEUT.-COL. S. A. PEARSE, D.S.O. (Oct. 8th, '16).

LIEUT.-COL. J. P. MACKESY, D.S.O. (Nov. 13th, 16).

MAJOR H. SIDNEY (Jan. 14th, '15; Nov. 13th, '16).

MAJOR E. L. CARUS (Sept. 22nd, '15).

MAJOR R. C. MAYNE (Jan. 14th, '15).

MAJOR F. B. J. STAPLETON-BRETHERTON (Nov. 30th, '15; Nov. 13th, '16).

MAJOR W. H. WHYTE (Dec. 11th, '15; Oct. 8th, '16).

MAJOR A. L. BICKFORD, C.I.E. (March 9th, '16).

MAJOR P. A. MELDON, D.S.O. (July 12th, '16).

MAJOR P. R. BUTLER, D.S.O. (Jan. 14th, '15; Oct. 8th, 16th).

MAJOR A. E. O'MEARA.

MAJOR W. T. SYNNOTT (Nov. 13th, '16).

MAJOR R. G. S. COX, M.C. (May 31st, '15).

*Mentioned in Dispatches—Continued.*

- CAPTAIN W. P. STEWART, D.S.O. (May 31st, '15; Nov. 30th, '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.*, M.C. (Jan. 14th, '15).  
CAPTAIN A. V. JARRETT, D.S.O. (May 31st, '15).  
CAPTAIN H. W. D. MacCARTHY-O'LEARY, M.C. (May 31st, '15;  
CAPTAIN P. G. J. MOSTYN, M.C. (May 31st, '15). [Nov. 30th, '15)  
CAPTAIN D. G. J. RYAN, D.S.O. (Sept. 22nd, '15).  
CAPTAIN C. H. LIDDELL (Jan. 14th, '15; May 31st, '15).  
CAPTAIN G. F. CALLAGHAN, M.C., (Nov. 30th, '15).  
CAPTAIN R. C. J. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, D.S.O. (Nov. 30th, '15)  
CAPTAIN C. E. RYAN, M.C., (Nov. 30th, '15).  
CAPTAIN V. F. W. STAPLETON-BRETHERTON (Nov. 30th, '15).  
CAPTAIN G. W. B. TARLETON, M.C., (Nov. 30th, '15).  
CAPTAIN A. F. V. JARRETT, M.C. (April 5th, '16).  
CAPTAIN J. N. GILBEY (June 15th, '16).  
CAPTAIN F. R. COPPINGER (July 6th, '16).  
CAPTAIN B. E. FLOYD (May 31st, '15; Nov. 22nd, '16).  
CAPTAIN G. AYLMER, M.C. (July 12th, '16).  
CAPTAIN C. M. S. MANNERS, D.S.O. (July 13th, '16; Aug. 24th, '16).  
CAPTAIN B. J. SMITH (Dec. 1st, '16).  
CAPTAIN J. J. F. BERKELEY (Nov. 13th, '16).  
CAPTAIN G. M. MCKAY.  
LIEUTENANT M. J. DEASE, *V.C.* (Nov. 20th, '14).  
LIEUTENANT W. ST. J. COVENTRY (Jan. 14th, '15).  
LIEUTENANT A. E. CAPEL (May 31st, '15).  
LIEUTENANT C. D. W. ROOKE (Nov. 30th, '15).  
LIEUTENANT W. O. RYAN, M.C. (Nov. 30th, '15).  
LIEUTENANT H. P. RADLEY (April 5th, '16; Aug. 24th, '16).  
LIEUTENANT B. C. TRAPPES-LOMAX, M.C. (Dec. 11th, '15).  
LIEUTENANT H. CHRONNELL, M.C. (Nov. 30th, '15).  
LIEUTENANT R. B. HAWES (Jan. 14th, '15).  
LIEUTENANT V. B. HOLLAND (Nov. 13th, '16).  
LIEUTENANT F. O'NEILL (Jan. 25th, '17).  
LIEUTENANT W. J. TEMPEST, D.S.O. (Jan. 25th, '17).  
J. F. FRANCK (July, '16).



## 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), Lieut. — *Loyal North Lancashire Regt.*  
 ALLANSON, G. (1908). — *Inns of Court O.T.C.*  
 ALLANSON, W. G. (1909). — *Inns of Court O.T.C.*  
 ALLEN-HAYNES, W. E. (1891), Lieut. — *A.S.C.*  
 \*Amoroso, M. (1904), Lieut. — *R.F.A.* ; **killed** (July 3rd, '16).  
 \*ANDERSON, F. O. (1909), 2nd Lieut. — *East Lancashire Regt.*  
 \*ANDERSON, I. D. (1907), Midshipman. — *R.N.R.*  
 ANDERSON, P. B. (1907), 2nd Lieut. — *Mahrattas.*  
 \*ARBUTHNOTT, J. G. (1905), Lieut. — *H.M.S. Venerable.*  
 \*Archer-Shee, G. (1905), Lieut. — *South Staffordshire Regt.* ; **killed** (Oct. 31st, '14.)  
 \*AYLMER, G., M.C. (1890), Capt. — *I.A.* ; **Croix de Guerre** (Feb. 24th, '16) ; **Military Cross** (June 2nd, '16) ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (July 12th, '16).  
 \*BAMFORD, E. J. (1909), Lieut. — *Rifle Brigade* ; **wounded** (Oct. 10th, '15 ; July 15th, '16).  
 \*BAMFORD, H. J. (1901), Capt. — *R.F.A.*  
 \*BAMFORD, J. H. (1894), the Rev., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class. — *Sussex Regt. B.E.F.*  
 \*Bamford, O. J. (1894), Capt. — *North Staffordshire Regt.* ; **killed** (Oct. 13th, '15).  
 \*BARKER, C. (1908). — *Canadian Forces* ; **wounded** (Sept. 7th, '16).  
 \*BARKER, F. B. (1903), Capt. — *R.E.*  
 \*BARRON, E. A. W. (1887), Lieut. — *Lancers ; Intelligence Dept., G.H.Q., France.*  
 \*BARROW, J. C. W. (1904), Lieut. — *Royal Fusiliers* ; **wounded** (Aug. 18th, '16).  
 \*BARRY, G. (1896), Capt. — *A.V.C.*  
 \*BARRY, V. (1900), the Rev. Fr. Alfred, O.S.F., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.  
 \*BARTON, G. R. (1903), Lieut. — *2nd Canadian E.F.*  
 BELL, J. V. (1908). — *At Sandhurst.*  
 \*BELLAIRS, H. A. (1898), 2nd Lieut. — *R.F.A.* ; **wounded** (Oct. 10th, '15 ; Oct. 26th, '16).  
 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., Bart. (1877), Lieut.-Col. — *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. — *King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.).*  
 \*BERKELEY, F. G. J., M.C. (1895), Capt. and Adj. — *Hampshire Regt.* ; **Military Cross** (Jan. 1st, '17).  
 \*BERKELEY, J. J. F. (1896), Capt. — *King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)* ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 13th, '16).  
 BERKLEY, G. E. (1907), 2nd Lieut. — *G.I.P. Volunteer Rifles.*

- \*BERNARD, F. C. (1897), Lieut.—*R. Irish Fusiliers*; **wounded** (Dec., '16).
- BETHELL, A. P. (1892), Lieut.—*Gordon Highlanders*.
- \*BETHELL, B. (1892), Lieut. — *Canadian Forces*.
- \*Bickford, A. L., C.I.E. (1883), Major.—*Punjab Rifles, F.F.*; *D.A.A.G. 1st (Peshawar) Division*; **died of wounds** (March 8th, '16); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (March 9th, '16).
- BINNS, J. C. (1909).—*Nottingham University College O.T.C.*
- \*Binns, R. L. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—*Yorkshire Regt.*; **killed** (July 10th, '16).
- \*BLAKE, A. J., M.C. (1897), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*, *attd. South Wales Borderers*; **Military Cross** (Sept. 22nd, '16);
- \*BLAKE, H. (1892), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.C.*
- BLAKE, H. M. J. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Munster Fusiliers*.
- \*Blake, W. C. (1899), Capt.—*Irish Guards*; **killed** (Jan. 29th, '16).
- \*BLISS, H. (1874).—*A.S.C.*
- \*BLISS, L. (1881).—*A.S.C.*
- BLOOMFIELD, H. P. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*East Lancashire Brigade, R.F.A.*
- \*BLOOMFIELD, H. S. (1906), Lieut.—*King's Own Yorkshire L.I.*
- \*BLOOMFIELD, T. G. (1905).—*Manchester Regt.*; **wounded** (May 10th, '15).
- \*BLUNDELL, F. N. (1893), Capt.—*Lancashire Hussars*.
- BOBBETT, J. C. N. (1893).—*London Regt. (Artists Rifles)*.
- BODKIN, L. F. (1890), Major.—*I.A.*
- BODKIN, J. J. (1871), Capt.—*Connaught Rangers*.
- \*BODKIN, V. G. (1890).—*Canadian Contingent*; **wounded** (Nov. 19th, '16).
- BOLTON, E. A. (1910), Prob. Flight Sub.-Lieut.—*R.N.A.S.*
- \*BOULTON, C. H. E. (1908), Lieut.—*Cameron Highlanders*.
- \*BOULTON, H. D. (1907).—*Croix Rouge*.
- BOWEN, H. G. (1910), Lieut.—*Duke of Cornwall's L.I.*; *attd. R.F.C.*
- \*BOYD, J. F. (1892), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- BRACKEN, J. P. (1905), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- \*BREEN, T. F. P. (1900), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- BROADBENT, C. J. (1913), Cadet.—*H.M.S. Conway*.
- \*BRODRICK, A. L. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*County of London Yeomanry*.
- BROWN, E. B. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*Hussars*.
- \*BRUMBY, E. F. (1911).—*Royal Highlanders of Canada*.
- BRUMELL, C. H. (1898).—*Demerara Artillery Corps*.
- BRUMELL, J. C. (1898).—*Demerara Artillery Corps*.
- \*BUCKLEY, P. K. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.)*.
- \*BULFIN, E. S., C.B., C.V.O. (1873), Major-General Commanding an Army Corps; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 20th, '14; Jan. 14th, '15; Nov. 30th, '15); **wounded** (Nov. 4th, '14).
- \*BULLEN, E. (1885).—*Somerset L.I.*
- \*BURKE, E. B. (1903), Capt.—*King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*.
- \*Burke, H. J. (1903), Lieut.—*South Staffordshire Regt.*; **killed** (Sept. 25th, '15).
- BURKE, H. W. A. (1867), Major.—*R.A.M.C.*
- BURNS, D. C. (1914).—*At Sandhurst*.
- \*BUTLER, P. R., D.S.O. (1899), Major.—*Royal Irish Regt.*; Brigade Major; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15, Oct. 8th, '16); **wounded** (Nov. 3rd, '14); **Distinguished Service Order** (Jan. 1st, '17).
- BUTLER-BOWDON, J. E. (1863), Hon. Col.—*East Lancashire Regt.*
- CAFFERATA, B. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
- CAFFERATA, C. (1905), Corpl.—*Duke of Connaught's Rifles*.
- CAFFERATA, R. (1885), Lieut.—*R.N.V.R.*
- \*CALLAGHAN, E. C. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.C.*; **missing** (Aug. 26th, '16).

- \*CALLAGHAN, E. F. (1894), Capt.—*London Regt., R.F.A.; Intelligence Corps.*
- \*CALLAGHAN, G. F., M.C. (1894), Capt.—*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., M.C. (1902), Capt.—*Royal Munster Fusiliers*; Flight Commander, *R.F.C.*; **wounded** (July 25th, '16); **Military Cross** (Feb. 13th, '17).
- \*CALLAGHAN, S. C. (1906), Capt.—Equipment Officer, *R.F.C.*
- CALLAN-MACARDLE, J. R. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- \*Callan-Macardle, J. R. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*Manchester Regt.*; **killed** (July 9th, '16).
- \*CAMERON, E. K. (1908), Capt.—*Cameron Highlanders*; **wounded and prisoner** (Sept. 27th, '15).
- CAMINADA, C. B. (1896).—*R.G.A.*
- \*CANNON, P. W. J. (1908), Lieut. and Adjt.—*Lincolnshire Regt.*
- \*CANNON, R. (1908), Lieut.—*Wiltshire Regt.*; **wounded and missing** (April 5th, '16).
- \*CAPEL, E. A. (1897), Lieut.—*Intelligence Corps*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15).
- CARNE, C. M. C. (1855).—*Bombay Volunteers.*
- CARNEGIE, C. J. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*Norfolk Regt.*
- \*CARR, R. St. John (1894), 2nd Lieut.—*R.H.A.*
- CARRINGTON, J. (1876), Major.—*York and Lancaster Regt.*
- CARRODUS, V. R. (1902).—*Queen's Westminster Rifles.*
- \*CARUS, F. X. (1892), Capt.—*East Lancashire Brigade R.F.A.*
- \*CARUS, E. L. (1887), Major, V.D.—*East Lancashire Regt.*; **wounded** (June 16th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Sept. 22nd, '15).
- \*CARYLL, F. A. J. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*South Staffordshire Regt.*; **wounded** (Sept. 2nd, '16).
- \*CASELLA, C. C. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*West Yorkshire Regt.*; **wounded** (May, 31st, '15; Oct. 12th, '16).
- \*CASHMAN, W. J. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- \*CASSIDY, B. M. (1904), Capt.—*A.S.C.*
- \*CASSIDY, F. (1896), Capt.—*Div. A.C., R.F.A.*
- CASSIDY, O. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Irish Rifles.*
- \*CHADWICK, E. (1889), Lieut.—*Middlesex Regt.*
- CHESTER-WALSH, H. F. (1901), 2nd Lieut.
- CHESTER-WALSH, J. H. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
- CHEVERS, M. N. J. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.C.*
- \*CHICHESTER, C. R. (1877), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C., Somersetshire Regt.*
- \*CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, B. H. (1906), Corpl.—*M.G.C.*; **wounded** (July 19th, '16).
- \*CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, C. H. J. (1904), Capt.—*Warwickshire Regt.*; **prisoner** (Aug. 27th, '14).
- \*CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, R. C. J., D.S.O., (1904), Capt.—*Rifle Brigade*; Brigade-Major; **wounded** (July 16th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15); **Distinguished Service Order** (Jan. 14th, '16).
- CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, W. G. R. (1874), Lieut.-Col.—*Recruiting Staff.*
- \*CHOPIN, A. J. de L. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*County of London Yeomanry*; **wounded** (April 26th, '15).
- \*CHRONNELL, H., M.C. (1907), Lieut.—*Loyal North Lancashire Regt.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15); **Military Cross** (Jan. 14th, '16).
- CHURCHILL, F. V. S. (1880), Major.—*King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).*
- \*Clancey, T. J. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—*Border Regt.*; **killed** (Oct. 28th, '14).
- \*CLEMENTS-FINNERTY, H. (1909), Lieut.—*Lancers and R.F.C.*; **prisoner** (July 27th, '16).



- \*CLIFFORD, C. L. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*Lancashire Hussars*; *attd. Lancashire Fusiliers*.
- \*Clifford, W. J. J. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—*Irish Guards*; **killed** (Sept. 27th, '15).
- COCHRANE, R. F. E. (1888), Major.—*Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers*.
- COCKSHUTT, J. (1896), Assistant Paymaster.—*R.N. Reserve*.
- \*COCKSHUTT, N. (1903), Lieut.—*M. T. School of Instruction (Northern)*; *A.S.C.*
- \*COGGANS, J. L. (1901).—*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.—*Wiltshire Regt., I.E.F.*
- \*COLLEY, F. J. W. (1892), Major.—*South Notts. Hussars*.
- \*COLLEY, J. W. (1888), Capt.—*Welsh (How.) Brigade, R.F.A.*
- COLLEY, P. W. (1899).—*Calcutta Light Horse*.
- COLLEY, R. W. (1896), Lieut.—*Unattached List T.F.*
- \*COLLEY, W. J. W., M.C. (1901), Capt. and Adjt.—*Bedfordshire Regt.*; **Military Cross** (Nov. 25th, '16).
- COLLINGWOOD, B. J. (1882), Lieut.—*A.O.D.*
- COLLINGWOOD, E. J. (1882), Major.—*East Yorkshire Regt.*
- CONROY, E. (1915).—*Artists Rifles*.
- \*CONSETT, M. W. (1879), Capt.—*R.N.*
- COOKE, E. A. (1902).—*Australian Forces*.
- \*COOPER, G. C. (1913), 2nd Lieut.—*Rifle Brigade*; **wounded** (Oct. 6th, '16).
- COPPINGER, F. R. (1901), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (July 6th, '16).
- \*CORBALLIS, E. R. L. (1904), Capt.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers and R.F.C.*; *D.A.Q.M.G.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15).
- \*Corbally, L. W. (1890), Capt.—*R.F.A.*; **died of wounds** (May 6th, '15).
- \*Cormac=Walshe, E. J. (1904), Lieut.—*Leinster Regt.*; **died of wounds** (Nov. 5th, '14).
- CORMAC=WALSHE, H. I. (1905), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- \*V.C. COSTELLO, E. W. (1893), Brevet Lieut.-Col.—*Punjabis*; General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (April 5th, '16; Aug. 24th, '16); **Brevet Rank** (June 3rd, '16).
- \*COULSTON, H. C. (1902), Capt.—*Warwickshire Yeomanry*.
- \*COULSTON, J. H. C. (1897), Capt.—*King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*; **wounded and prisoner** (Oct. 20th, '14); **exchanged** (Aug. 12th, '16).
- \*V.C. COURY, G. G. A. (1907), Lieut.—*South Lancashire Regt.*; **Victoria Cross** (Oct. 26th, '16)
- COURY, M. N. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*.
- COVENTRY, H. (1909).—*At R.M.C., Wellington*.
- \*COVENTRY, W. St. J. (1907), Lieut.—*Bedfordshire Regt.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15); **wounded and missing** (Oct. 14th, '14).
- \*COX, R. C. (1867), Colonel.—*K.O.Y.L.I. Garrison Batt.*
- \*COX, R. G. S., M.C. (1904), Major.—*R. Inniskilling Fusiliers*; *M.G.C.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15); **wounded** (July 24th, '15); **Military Cross** (Jan. 1st, '17).
- \*CRABTREE, J. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*Loyal North Lancashire Regt.*
- \*CRAMER, H. W. (1907), Lieut.—*London R.F.A.*; *attd. T.M. Batt.*
- CRAVEN, A. (1902).—*Canadian Forces*.
- \*CRAWFORD, C. B. (1905), Lieut.—*Oxford and Bucks. L.I.*; **wounded** (June 5th, '15).
- CRAWFORD, R. (1874), Colonel.—*Ordnance Officer, 1st Class*; *A.O.D.*
- \*Crean, T. (1894), Capt.—*Northamptonshire Regt.*; *attd. R.F.C.*; **killed** (Oct. 26th, '14).
- CREAGH, H. (1894), 2nd Lieut.—*York and Lancaster Regt.*
- CREAGH, J. R. (1891), Major.—*Manchester Regt.*

- \***Creagh, L.** (1892), Capt.—*Manchester Regt.* ; **killed** (Dec. 21st, '14).  
**CREAGH, P. N.** (1891), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.* ; *Manchester Regt.*
- \***Creagh, W.** (1892), 2nd Lieut.—*Leinster Regt.* ; **killed** (March 7th, '17).  
**CROUCHER, E.** (1911).—*At Sandhurst.*
- \***Cuffey, M. O'C.** (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers* ; **killed** (May 20th, '15).  
**CUNNINGHAM, J. J.** (1911), 2nd Lieut.—*London Regt.*
- \***D'Abadie, L.** (1887).—*Royal Fusiliers* ; **killed** (July 29th, '16).  
**DALTON, T. J.** (1889).—*Royal Dublin Fus.*
- \***DALY, A. P. V.** (1907), Capt.—*Connaught Rangers* ; Flight Commander *R.F.C.* ; **wounded** (Sept. 6th, '16) ; **missing** (Jan. 28th, '17).  
**DALY, D. L.** (1914), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.C.*  
**DALY, J.** (1906).—*North Irish Horse.*  
**DANSON, E. T.** (1907).—*At Sandhurst.*
- \***DANSON, J. F.** (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*R.E.*
- \***D'ARCY, J. C.** (1895), Capt.—*Connaught Rangers.*  
**D'ARCY, S.** (1915), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.C.*
- \***DAVIES, E. S.** (1914), Lance-Corpl.—*K.R.R.C.* ; **wounded** (Oct., '16).  
**DAVIS, P.** (1894), Lieut.—*R.E., Canadian Forces* ; **gassed** (Nov. 13th, '15).
- \***Davis, W. A. J.** (1911), 2nd Lieut.—*East Surrey Regt.* ; **killed** (April 21st, '15).
- \***DAY, S. C., M.C.** (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*Sherwood Foresters* ; **wounded** (April, '16) ; **Military Cross** (Jan. 1st, '17).
- \***DAWSON, A. T.** (1896), Capt.—*Highland (Howitzer) Brigade, R.F.A.* ; **wounded** (Oct. 6th, '16).
- \***DAWSON, R. G.** (1896) Major.—*Scottish Horse.*  
**DEALY, F.** (1905).—*Australian Forces.*  
**DEALY, S.** (1905), Sergt.—*Australian Forces* ; *Officers' Training School.*
- \***D. Dease, M. J.** (1903), Lieut.—*Royal Fusiliers* ; **Victoria Cross** (Nov. 16th, '14) ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 20th, '14) ; **killed** (Aug. 23rd, '14).
- DE BURY, Count H. R. V.** (1882), Major.—*Canadian Forces.*
- DE LA MOTHE, S. J.** (1911).—*At Sandhurst.*
- DENSHAM, W. H.** (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*South Lancashire Regt.*
- DE PENTHENY-O'KELLY, E.** (1871), Major.—*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.-Colonel.—*East Yorkshire Regt.* ; *Training Reserve.*
- \***DE TRAFFORD, E. A., M.C.** (1902), Capt.—*S. Staffordshire Regt.* ; **Military Cross** (Sept. 22nd, '16).
- \***De Trafford, B. J.** (1888), Capt.—*South Staffordshire Regt.* ; **killed** (Sept. 25th, '15).
- \***DE TRAFFORD, H. M.** (1894), Lance-Corpl.—*Queen's Rifles (Canadian E.F.)* ; **wounded** (July 24th, '16)
- \***DE TRAFFORD, O.** (1895), Capt.—*South Staffordshire Regt.* ; **prisoner** (Oct. 28th, '14).
- DE TRAFFORD, R. A.** (1897), Lieut.—*Un-attached List, T.F.*
- \***DE TRAFFORD, T. C.** (1891), Capt.—*Royal Fusiliers* ; **wounded and missing** (Nov. 11th, '14).
- DE WILTON, G.** (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*Norfolk Regt.*
- DE ZULUETA, P.** (1893), 2nd Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- \***DEVAS, B. W.** (1898), Lieut.—*Suffolk Regt.* ; **missing** (Nov. 10th, '16).
- \***DEVAS, P. D.** (1904), the Rev., O.F.M., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class ; **wounded**
- DICKENS, H. C.** (1895).—*Army Reserve B.*
- DIGBY, E.** (1870), Major.—*Bedfordshire Regt.*
- \***DIGBY-BESTE, H.** (1894), Commander.—*Royal Indian Marine.*
- \***DILLON-CARBERRY, A. L.** (1882), Major.—*R.A.M.C., Scottish Borderers.*
- DIXIE, G. D.** (1894), Capt.—*King's Own Scottish Borderers*
- \***Dobson, A. J. O.** (1903), Lieut.—*Sherwood Foresters* ; **killed** (June 16th, '15)

- \*DOBSON, J. S. (1901).—*Leinster Regt.*
- \*DOBSON, T. Y. (1895), Lieut.—*R.N.V.R.* ; **wounded and prisoner** (Oct. 9th, '14) ; **exchanged** (May 29th, '16).
- \*DOUGHERTY, J. H. (1897), Lance-Sergt.—*Royal Fusiliers.*
- DOUGLAS-DICK, A. C., C.B. (1860), Colonel.—*Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders* ; **Order of St. Michael and St. George** (Jan. 1st, '17) ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 25th, '17).
- DRAYCOTT, W. (1899).—*R.F.A.*
- \*DUNSTAN, A. L. (1915), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.C.*
- DUPLESSIS, G. L. J. (1901), Capt.—*Hampshire Regt.*
- ELLIOT, F. S. (1903), Sergt.—Headquarters Staff, *R.A.*
- \*ELLIS, C. H. (1883), Major.—*A.P.D.*
- \*Elphick, T. K. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Irish Regt.* ; **died of wounds** (Sept. 28th, '16).
- ESMONDE, J., M.P. (1873), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.* ; **died** (April 17th, '15).
- \*EYRE, H. V. (1912), Lieut.—*The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)* ; **wounded** (Sept. 3rd, '16).
- \*EYRE, J. B. (1907), Lieut.—*Grenadier Guards* ; **wounded** (Dec. 24th, '14).
- EYSTON, G. E. T. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*Dorsetshire Regt.*
- FANNING, W. (1906), Lieut.—*M.G.C.*
- \*FARRELLY, J. L. (1909).—*Mounted Rifles, South African Defence Force.*
- FARRELLY, F. J. (1909).—*Mounted Rifles, South African Defence Force.*
- \*FARREN, W. I. G. (1902), Lieut.—*Royal Welsh Fusiliers* ; **wounded** (May 17th, '15).
- \*FERGUSON, A. J. K. (1896), Lieut.—*British West Indies Regt.* ; **died** (Feb. 2nd, '17).
- \*FERGUSON, S. H. J. (1903), Lieut.—*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.—*Cheshire Regt.* ; **wounded** (May 19th, '16).
- \*FILOSE, A. A. (1908), Lieut.—*Central India Horse* ; **wounded** (June 15th, '15).
- \*Fitzpatrick, D. T. J. (1909), Lieut.—*South Staffordshire Regt.* ; **killed** (Oct. 27th, '14).
- \*FITZMAURICE, W., M.C. (1891), the Rev., s.j., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.—*R. Irish Regt., B.E.F.* ; **Military Cross** (Aug. 19th, '16).
- FITZSIMONS, C. N. (1894), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- \*Finegan, D. M. (1904), Capt.—*King's (Liverpool Regt.)* ; **killed** (June 16th, '15).
- \*FINNIGAN, J. (1896).—*Manchester Regt.*
- FITZGERALD, T. E. (1897), Capt.—*M.G.C.*
- FLINN, F. S. (1905).—*King's (Liverpool Regt.)*.
- \*FLINN, H. W. (1901).—*R.A.M.C.*
- \*FLINN, P. W. (1907), Lieut.—*South Lancashire Regt.* ; **wounded** (Aug. 11th, '16).
- FLYNN, F. T. J. R. (1913), 2nd Lieut.—*Cheshire Regt.*
- \*FLOYD, B. E. (1900), Capt.—*R.G.A.* ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15 ; Nov. 22nd, '16).
- FOGARTY, W. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*South Irish Horse.*
- \*FORD, J. P. W. (1892), Capt.—*R.G.A.* ; **wounded** (Oct. 28th, '14).
- FORDER, C. J. (1900).—*London Regt.*
- \*FORSHAW, C. S. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*West Yorkshire Regt.* ; **wounded** (Aug. 26th, '16).
- FOUCAR, E. C. V. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*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, J. (1901).—*R.G.A.*
- FOX, R. (1901), Capt.—*South Lancashire Regt.*
- FOX, W. B. O. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*Unatt'd. List, I.A.*
- FRENCH, H. V. T. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*Leinster Regt.*
- GALLWEY, Sir T. J., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1867), Surgeon General.—*D.M.S., Aldershot.*



- GARMAN, E. E. (1897), Capt.—*A.S.C.*
- GARMAN, H. V. (1890), 2nd Lieut.—*Unattd. 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.*
- \*Getbin, R. D. W. (1907), Lieut.—*Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **killed** (Sept. 26th, '15).
- \*GIBBONS, C. B. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Irish Regt.*; **wounded and missing** (Aug. 27th, '14).
- \*GILBEY, J. N. (1899), Capt.—*Welsh Regt.*; Brigade Major; **wounded** (Nov. 10th, '14); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (June 15th, '16).
- GILLINGS, G. A. (1911).—*Artists Rifles.*
- GLASSON, B. (1899), Capt.—*R.G.A.*
- \*GORDON, C. A. (1892), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Scots.*; *attd. Cameron Highlanders.*
- \*GOSLING, G. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*Gloucester Regt.*
- GRACE, R. (1892), Lieut.—*Artillery, N.Z. Forces.*
- GRAHAM-LLOYD, S. E. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- \*Grech, R. J. (1901) Lieut.—*Canadian Highlanders*; **killed** (June 4th, '16).
- GREEN, D. F. (1890), 2nd Lieut.—*Northumberland Fusiliers.*
- \*Griffin, C. J. (1904), Capt.—*Royal West Surrey Regt.*; **killed** (Sept. 2nd, '16).
- \*GRIFFIN, R. M. J. (1911).—*R.A.M.C.*
- \*GRIFFIN, T. F. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal West Surrey Regt.*
- \*GRIFFIN, T. (1874), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- GURRIN, L. D. (1901).—*A.P.D.*
- \*GURRIN, R. W. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*E. Surrey Regt.*
- \*GWYN, A. J. J. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*Norfolk Regt.*, *attd. Royal Irish Rifles*; **wounded** (Nov. 11th, '15).
- GWYN, P. E. (1909).—*At R.M.C., Quetta.*
- \*Gwyn, R. A. J. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*Lincolnshire Regt.*; **died of wounds** (March 3rd, '16).
- HALLINAN, C. (1907), Flight Sub-Lieut.—*R.N.A.S.*
- HARDY, A. T. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*Manchester Regt.*
- \*HARRINGTON, Sir J. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., c.B. (1882), Lieut.-Col.—*South Lancashire Regt.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (June 15th, '16).
- \*HARRISON, J. B. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—*Life Guards.*
- \*HARRISON, J. S. (1901).—*Transvaal Scottish.*
- \*HARRISON, P. F. (1895), Capt.—*R.H.A.*; **wounded** (March 9th, '16).
- \*HARVEY, F., M.C. (1895), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*; **Military Cross** (Nov. 14th, '16).
- \*HARVEY, H. (1895), 2nd Lieut.—*Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.*; **wounded** (July 5th, '16).
- \*HASKETT-SMITH, V. A. P. (1905), Lieut.—*Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders*; **wounded** (May 9th, '15).
- HASTINGS, B. M. (1892), Corpl.—*K.R.R.C.*
- \*HASTINGS, L. M. (1892), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- \*HASTINGS, N. H. B. (1905), Capt.—*Gloucestershire Regt.*; **wounded** (July 7th, '16).
- HATCH, H. (1894).—*King's (Liverpool Regt.).*
- \*HAWES, J. A. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers*; **wounded** (April 24th, '16; Jan. 9th, '17).
- HAWES, B. R., c.B. (1867), Brev.-Colonel.—*Manchester Regt.*
- \*HAWES, R. B. (1906), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.* **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15)
- \*Hay, J. T. (1905), Lieut.—*Royal Scots Fusiliers*; **killed** (Sept. 27th, '15).
- \*HAY, J. (1895), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*; *Motor Transport.*
- \*Hay, W. (1895).—*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 Div., A.S.C.*
- \*HEMELRYK, P. H. (1886), Lieut.-Colonel.—*King's (Liverpool Regt.)*

- HEPPEL, B. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*Bedfordshire Regt.*
- \*HILLIER, M. (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*K.O.S.B.*
- HILLMAN, J. (1902), Lieut.—*Essex Regt.*
- HODGSON, T. G. (1887), Major.—*Manchester Regt.*
- \*Holden, J. (1893), 2nd Lieut.—*West Lancashire Engineers, T.F.*; **killed** (Aug. 5th, '16).
- \*HOLDEN, V. L. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—*R.E.*
- \*HOLLAND, V. B. (1898), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 13th, '16).
- \*Holtom, G. J. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*North Staffordshire Regt.* **wounded** (Oct. 13th, '15); **died of wounds** (Aug. 4th, '16).
- HOPER-DIXON, P. (1907).—*Royal Fusiliers.*
- \*HOWARD, J. C. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—*R.G.A.*
- \*HOWARD, W. J. H. (1903), Capt.—*King's. (Liverpool Regt.)*; Instruction, B.E.F.
- HUDSON, C. A. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—*South Wales Borderers and R.F.C.*
- HUGHES, A. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—*Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.*
- \*HUGHES, T. V. (1903), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*; *attd. R.N.A.S.*
- HULL, C. (1908).—*R.E.*
- \*HULL, E. (1902), Lieut.—*West Lancashire Brigade, R.F.A.*
- \*HULL, G. (1907), Lieut.—*West Lancashire Brigade R.F.A.*
- \*HULL, J. V. (1901).—*R.A.M.C.*
- HULL, R. J. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—*Unattd. List, T.F.*
- \*HULL, W. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Border Regt.*
- HUNTER, F. J. W. (1894), 2nd Lieut.—
- \*INGRAM, M. R. (1886), Lieut.—*Princess Patricia's L.I.*; **wounded** (Nov. 20th, '16).
- \*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.—*East Lancashire Regt.*; **wounded** (Sept. 14th, '16).
- IRWIN, C. J. (1891), Lieut.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.*
- \*IRWIN, R. A. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*East Lancashire Regt.*
- JACKSON, B. C. L. A. (1913).—*R.G.A.*
- \*JARRETT, A. F. V., M.C. (1894), Capt.—*Attd. Peshawar Mountain Battery (I.E.F.), 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.—*York and Lancaster Regt.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15); **Distinguished Service Order** (June 23rd, '15); **killed** (June 22nd, '15).
- \*Jarrett, C. B. B. (1883), Major.—*Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **killed** (April 25th, '15.)
- \*JARRETT, H. C. D. (1886), Major.—*Punjabis, attd. Rifles, F.F.*
- JERNINGHAM, C. E. W. (1870), Censor, Press Bureau, W.O.
- JERRARD, A. G. A. (1887), Major.—*Prince Albert's (Somerset L.I.).*
- \*JODRELL, F. J. (1904).—*R.F.A.*; **wounded** (Sept. 30th, '15).
- JOHN, A. U. (1875), Capt.—*General Staff Officer, Lahore Div.*
- JOHNSTON, G. C. (1888), Lieut.—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** (Aug. 2nd, '15; Nov. 13th, '16); **Companion of the Bath** (Nov., '15); **Order of the Karageorge** (Sept., '16).
- JOHNSTONE, F. A. F. (1907).—*Officer Cadet Batt.*
- \*JUMP, H. (1900), Capt.—*Royal Dragoons*; **wounded and prisoner** (Sept. 15th, '14).
- JUMP, R. L. (1902).—*R.F.C.*

- \***Kane, J. F. A.** (1891), Capt.—*Devonshire Regt.*; Squadron Commander, *R.F.C.*; **killed** (March 22nd, '15).
- \***Kane, R. B.** (1891), Sergt.—*Royal Fusiliers (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), 2nd Lieut.—*Punjabis.*
- \***KEEGAN, H. L.** (1899), Major.—*Canadian E.F.*
- \***KEILY, C.** (1892), Lieut.—*H.M.S. Philomel.*
- \***KEILY, F. P. C.**, D.S.O. (1884), Major.—*Napier Rifles*; **wounded** (Jan. 13th, Jan. 19th, April 16th, '16); **Distinguished Service Order** (April 14th, '16).
- KEILY, H. G.** (1884).—*G.I.P. Railway Vol. Rifles.*
- \***KELLY, J. J.** (1910).—*H.L.I. (Glasgow Highlanders).*
- KELLY, J.** (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.*
- \***KELLY, J. E.** (1905)—*Royal Warwickshire Regt.*
- \***V.C. Kenna, P. A.**, D.S.O., A.D.C. (1879), Brigadier-General; **died of wounds** (Aug. 30th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Dec. 11th, '15).
- \***KENNEDY, C. M.** (1908), Lieut.—*Leinster Regt.*; **gassed** (April 30th, '16).
- KENNEDY, E. R.** (1907), Lieut.—*Infantry, I.A.*
- \***KENNY, G. W.** (1881), Lieut.-Col.—*Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers*; **wounded** (May 3rd, '15).
- KENNY, P. W.** (1899), Major.—*Intelligence Dept., War Office.*
- \***Kenny, J. M. J.** (1910), Lieut.—*A.S.C., att'd. R.F.C.*; **killed** (Sept. 23rd, '16).
- \***KEOGH, E.** (1889), Sergt.—*B.S.A. Police.*
- \***KERWICK, J. A.** (1906), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- \***KING, A. M.** (1885), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*; *Motor Transport.*
- KING, E. J.** (1911).—*At R.M.C., Quetta.*
- \***KING, M.** (1869), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.—*G.H.Q.*; 1st Echelon, B.E.F., France.
- KING, W. W.** (1891), Capt.—*R.A.M.C. (T.).*
- KINLOCH, A. P.** (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Warwickshire Regt.*
- \***KIRBY, E. B.** (1891), Major.—*Lancashire Battery, R.F.A.*; *G.H.Q., Whitehall.*
- \***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.-Colonel.—*Indian Medical Service.*
- \***LAMB, L.** (1888), the Rev., O.C.D., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class; 21st Stationary Hospital, Salonika.
- \***LANGDALE, C. A. J. S.** (1887), Major.—*West Riding Regt.*; **wounded** (Oct. 10th, '14).
- \***Langdale, E. F. J. S.** (1896), Lieut.—*R.E.*; **wounded** (Sept. 20th, '16); **killed** (Oct. 4th, '16).
- LANGDALE, M.** (1772), Dom Odo, O.S.B., Chaplain to the Forces.—*The Camp, Cannock Chase, Staffs.*
- LANGDALE, P.** (1873), Lieut.-Colonel.—*East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.*
- LANGTON, G. P.** (1897), Capt.—*R.G.A.*
- \***LANGTON-JONES, R.**, D.S.O. (1898), Lieut.—*R.N.*; *H.M.S. Paladin*; **Commended for Service in action**; **Distinguished Service Order** (March 14th, '16); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (July 12th, '16).
- LATHAM, E.** (1910).—*R.H.A.*
- \***LATHAM, O. W.**, M.C. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*; **wounded** (Sept. 28th, '15; March 1st, '17); **Military Cross** (Oct. 20th, '16).
- \***LAWRENCE, S. B.** (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*; **wounded** (Oct. 1st, '14).
- \***Lavelle, J. D.** (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*Highland L.I.*; **killed** (Aug. 20th, '15).
- \***Leake, E. L. W.** (1909), Lieut.—*Lancashire Fusiliers*; **killed** (June 4th, '15).
- \***LE BRASSEUR, J. H.** (1904), Capt.—*R.F.A.*
- LEE, J. C.** (1907).—*Inns of Court O.T.C.*
- LEE, F.** (1884), Brigadier-General.



- \*LEICESTER, B. B. (1901).—*R.G.A.*
- \*LEICESTER, P. A. (1899), Capt.—*Worcestershire Regt.*; **wounded** (Oct. 10th, '16).
- \*LESCHER, F. G., m.c. (1900), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*; **Military Cross** (Oct. 20th, '16).
- \*LEWIS, J. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*East Lancashire Brigade, R.F.A.*; Asst. Prov. Marshal (Alexandria).
- \*LEYLAND, G. F. (1910) Lieut.—*Cheshire Regt* **wounded** (Aug. 6th, '16).
- \*LIDDELL, C. H. (1905), Capt. — *Hussars*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15; May 31st, '15).
- \***V.C. Liddell, J. A.**, m.c. (1900), Capt.—*Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, att'd. R.F.C.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches, Military Cross** (Jan. 14th, '15); **wounded** (July 31st, '15); **Victoria Cross** (Aug. 24th, '15); **died of wounds** (Aug. 31st, '15).
- \*LIDDELL, N. H. (1896), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- \*Lindrea, G. D. (1905), Major.—*South Midland Brigade, R.F.A.*; **killed** (July 18th, '16)
- LLOYD, B. (1898), Lance-Corpl.—*London Rifle Brigade.*
- \*LOCHRANE, N. L. (1897), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- LUCIE-SMITH, E. W. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—*Ammunition Col., R.F.A.*
- \*LUCIE-SMITH, J. A. (1898), Capt.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*
- \*Lumsden, C. B. (1896), Major.—*Glasgow Highland L.I.*; **died on active service** (March 8th, '16).
- LUMSDEN, H. P. H. (1895), Capt.—*Gordon Highlanders*
- LYNCH, F. (1905).—*At Sandhurst.*
- \***Lynch, H. J.** (1906), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Welsh Fusiliers*; **killed** (May 16th, '15).
- \*LYONS, J. D. (1887), Capt.—*Hussars*; Staff-Captain.
- \*McARDLE, P. P. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*York and Lancaster Regt.*; **wounded** (July 17th, '16).
- MACAULAY, D. I. M. (1881), Major.—*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.-Colonel.—*Manchester Regt.*; **Order of St. Michael and St. George** (June 2nd, '16); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (July 12th, '16).
- \*MacCARTHY O'LEARY, H. W. D., m.c. (1897), Capt. and Adjt.—*R. Irish Fusiliers*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15; Nov. 30th, '15); **Military Cross** (Jan. 14th, '16); **wounded** (Sept. 30th, '16).
- \*MacCARTHY O'LEARY, J. (1892), Major.—*South Lancashire Regt.*; **wounded** (Nov. 10th, '16).
- \***MacCarthy, O'Leary, W. J.** (1905), Lieut.—*Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded** (June 28th, '15); **killed** (Sept. 7th, '16).
- \*McCLYMONT, R. K. (1878), Major.—*Anglesey R.E.*
- McCUSKER, C. H. (1897), Capt.—*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.*; **wounded** (Nov., '16).
- \***McCusker, D. J.** (1903), Lieut.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers*; **killed** (Nov. 14th, '16).
- \*McELLIGOTT, G. L. M. (1906), Capt.—*Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded** (July 2nd, '15; Aug. 5th, '16).
- McFEELY, J. J. A. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*West Kent Regt.*
- McGAHEY, M. J. (1912).—*Royal Fusiliers.*
- \*McGINITY, H. C. (1892), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class; 23rd Field Ambulance, B.E.F.
- \*McGINITY, F. G. (1896).—*King Edward's Horse.*
- \*MacGRATH, R. (1892), Lieut.—*King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*; **wounded** (Dec 16th, '14).
- MacGRATH, W. (1894) 2nd Lieut.—*R.E.*
- \*McGUIRE, C. A. (1898), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*

- \***McGuire, E.** (1903), 2nd Lieut.—*Highland L.I.*; **killed** (Sept 25th, '15).
- McINTYRE, H. F. (1908).—*At R.M.C., Wellington.*
- \*McKAY, G. M., M.C. (1904), Capt.—*London Regt.*; **wounded** (April 14th, '15; Sept. 18th, '16); **Military Cross** (June 24th, '16); **Bar to M.C.** (Nov. 14th, '16); **Mentioned in Dispatches**
- McKEEVER, J. H. (1892), Lieut.—*King's Liverpool Regt.*
- \*MACKESY, J. P., D.S.O. (1883), Lieut.-Col.—*R.E.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 13th, '16); **Distinguished Service Order** (Jan. 1st, '17).
- McSHEEHY, L. J. P. (1893), Paymaster.—*H.M.S. Adventure.*
- \*MACSHERRY, D. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—*Connaught Rangers.*
- \*MAGNIER, W. J. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded** (Aug. 9th, '15).
- \*MAGUIRE, C. (1897), Lieut.—*Signal Coy., R.E.*
- MAHONEY, N. E. B. (1914), 2nd Lieut.—*Somersetshire L.I.*
- MAKEPEACE, A. M. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Warwickshire Regiment and R.F.C.*
- MALONE, E. M. (1903), Lieut.—*Light Infry., I.A.*
- MANLEY, M. (1880).—*Lova's Scouts.*
- \*MANNERS, C. M. S., D.S.O. (1895), Capt.—*Welleslev Rifles*; **prisoner** (April 29th, '16); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (July 13th, '16; Aug. 24th, '16); **Distinguished Service Order** (June 3rd, '16).
- \*MANNERS, R. H. (1893), Capt.—*Hazara Pioneers.*
- \*MANSFIELD, E. L. (1890), Capt.—*Northamptonshire Regt.*; **wounded** (Oct. 11th, '15).
- \*MANSFIELD, H. M. L. (1890), Major.—*R.F.A. attd. R.F.C.*; **wounded** (April 20th, '15).
- MARR, L. J. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*Lancashire R.E.*
- MARSDEN, F. W. (1873), Major.—*East Lancashire R.F.A.*
- MARSHALL, B. (1892), the Rev., Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd 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.S. Transport Indian.*
- MARTIN, H. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—*The Buffs (East Kent Regt.).*
- MARTIN, K. (1906).—*Australian Forces.*
- \*MASSEY-LYNCH, T. S. (1905), Lieut.—*King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).*
- MASSEY-LYNCH, W. (1905).—*Officer Cadet Batt.*
- MATHER, R. (1899), Lieut.—*King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).*
- MATHER, W. B. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*East Lancashire Regt.*
- MAUDE, A. P. (1911), Lieut.—*Rifle Brigade.*
- MAUDE, R. H. E. (1902), Lieut.—*West Yorkshire Regt.*; **died** (Sept. 12th, '16).
- \*MAXWELL-SCOTT, W. J., D.S.O. (1885), Brev. Lieut.-Col.—*Scottish Rifles*; Chief Staff Officer; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 20th, '15; Jan. 14th, '15; July 13th, '16; Oct. 8th, '16); **Distinguished Service Order** (Jan. 14th, '15); **Brevet Rank** (June 3rd, '16); **Order of the Karageorge** (Sept., '16).
- \*MAXWELL-SCOTT, H. F. J. (1902), Major.—*Canadian Forces*; **gassed** (April 24th, '15).
- \***Maxwell-Stuart, E. J.** (1902), Lieut.—*R.E.*; **killed** (April 26th, '16).
- MAXWELL-STUART, F. (1900), Lieut.—*East Riding Yorkshire Yeomanry.*
- \*MAXWELL-STUART, H. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Coldstream Guards.*
- \***Maxwell-Stuart, J.** (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.); wounded* (Oct. 3rd, '15); **killed** (March 2nd, '16).
- \*MAXWELL-STUART, W. J. P. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Sussex Regt.*
- MAYNE, E. (1899).—*R.F.A.*

- \*MAYNE, R. C. (1900), Major, A.D.C.—*A.S.C.* ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 14th, '15) ; **Order of the White Eagle** (Sept., '16).  
MAYO, E. A. A. (1880), Capt.—*Unattd. List, T.F.*  
MEASURES, P. H. (1905), Lieut.—*East Surrey Regt.*  
\*MELDON, G. J. (1896), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*  
\*MELDON, J. B. (1887), Major.—*R.A.M.C.*  
\*MELDON, L. A. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*  
\*MELDON, P. A., D.S.O. (1887), Major.—*R.F.A.* **wounded** (Jan., '16) ; **Distinguished Service Order** (June 2nd, '16) ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (July 12th, '16).  
\*MELDON, W. W. (1888), Capt.—*Durham L.I.* ; *attd. Oxford and Bucks L.I.* ; **wounded** (Oct., '15).  
METCALFE, E. D. (1903), Capt.—*Skinner's Horse, I.A.*  
\*MOLYNEUX, G. M. J., D.S.O. (1884), Lieut.-Col.—*Durban L.I.* ; **Distinguished Service Order** (Feb. 1st, '17) ; **Order of St. Stanislas** (Oct. 3rd, '16).  
\*MONTAGU, A. C. (1901), Lieut.—*H.M.S. Bulwark* ; **killed** (Nov. 26th, '14).  
MONTAGU, C. F. (1892), Capt.—*R.E.*  
\*MONTAGU, G. F. (1891), Commander—*H.M.S. Shannon.*  
MONTAGU, W. P. (1895), Lieut.—*Unattd. List, T.F.*  
\*MONTEITH, H. J. J. L. (1889), Major.—*Lancashire Yeomanry* ; **killed** (Dec. 27th, '15).  
MONTEITH, J. B. L. (1890), Major.—*Gordon Highlanders* ; *D.A.Q.G.*  
\*MONTEITH, J. F. (1903), Capt.—*South Wales Borderers* ; **wounded** (July 3rd, '16).  
MOONEY, A. C. (1905), Surgeon.—*R.N.*  
MOONEY, G. (1901), Surgeon—*R.N.*  
\*MOORE, B. J. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.* ; **wounded** (April 27th, '15).  
\*MORIARTY, E. (1903), Corpl.—*Royal Welsh Fusiliers* ; **wounded** (Oct. 12th, '16).  
\*MORIARTY, G. H. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.* ; **wounded** (March 15th, '16).  
MORPHY, M. (1894).—*Cavalry Cadet School.*  
\*MOSS, J. L. (1903).—*King's (Liverpool Regt.)* ; **wounded** (Oct. 5th, '16).  
\*MOSTYN, Sir P. G. J., Bart., M.C. (1904), Capt.—*R. Welsh Fusiliers* ; **Military Cross** (March 10th, '15) ; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15) ; **wounded** (Aug. 9th, '16 ; April 5th, '16 ; Dec. 12th, '15) ; **Order of St. Anne** (Aug. 25th, '15).  
\*MOYLAN, W. D. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*Sikhs, attd. Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).*  
\*MULHOLLAND, B. F. P., M.C. (1900), Lieut.—*R.F.A., C.E.F.* ; **wounded** (Oct. 6th, '16) ; **Military Cross** (Nov. 25th, '16).  
\*MULHOLLAND, W. (1887).—*Canadian Highlanders.*  
\*MULLEN, A. F. (1896).—*King's African Rifles.*  
\*MULLEN, J. C. (1894).—*East African Mounted Rifles.*  
\*MURPHY, O. J. (1910), Midshipman.—*R.N.R.*  
MURPHY, P. (1904).—*Northumberland Hus-sars.*  
\*MURPHY, P. J. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*North-umberland Fusiliers* ; **wounded** (July 16th, '16).  
MURRAY, Sir A. C. P., Bart. (1885), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*  
\*MURRAY, B. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Munster Fusiliers.*  
\*MURRAY, T. D. (1901), Capt.—*Leinster Regt.* ; **wounded** (Feb. 10th, '15).  
NASSAN, P. L. (1906).—*C.L.R. (Post Office Rifles).*  
\*NAUGHTON, L. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*North-umberland Fusiliers.*  
\*NELSON, C. H. (1910).—*Australian Infantry.*  
\*NELSON, H. H. (1898), Lieut.—*R.N.R.*  
\*NELSON, J. H. (1893), 2nd Lieut.—*Lancers.*  
NELSON, W. H. (1893), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*  
NEWDIGATE, B. H. (1878), Capt.—*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.*; **died** (March 9th, '17).

NOLAN, M. C. (1908).—*At Sandhurst*.

\*Nolan, M. B. W. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Irish Regt.*; **died of wounds** (Dec. 8th, '16).

\*Nolan, R. P. D. (1900), Lieut.—*Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)*; **killed** (Oct. 27th, '14).

NUGENT, G. J. (1909).—*Rocky Mountain Rangers (Canadian Contingent)*.

\*O'Brien, B. C. B. (1896), Capt.—*R. Munster Fusiliers*; **killed** (Dec. 22nd, '14).

O'BRIEN, K. R. (1907), Capt.—*London Regt.*

O'CONNOR GLYNN, A. R. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*

O'CONNOR, T. J. (1908), Lieut. and Adjt.—*Highland L.I.*

\*O'Connor-Mallins, C. J. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*Connaught Rangers*; **killed** (Nov. 2nd, '14).

O'CONOR-MALLINS, S. (1906).—*At Sandhurst*.

ODDIE, W. P. (1911).—*East Surrey Regt.*

\*O'DONOGHUE, G. C. P. R. (1912), 2nd Lieut.—*Connaught Rangers*.

\*O'Duffy, K. E. (1905), Lieut.—*Munster Fus.*; **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.—*Life Guards*; **wounded** (May 24th, '15).

O'KELLY, C. (1904).—*Public Schools and University Corps*; **died** (Oct. 1st, '15).

\*O'MALLEY, T. F. (1903), Capt.—*Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded and prisoner** (Sept. 14th, '14).

\*O'MEARA, A. E. (1894), Major.—(*Manchester Regt.*) *West African Frontier Force*; **Mentioned in Dispatches**.

O'NEIL, B. D. (1909), Corpl.—*Australian Garrison Artillery*.

\*O'Neill, J. (1891), 2nd Lieut.—*Dublin Fus.*; **killed** (Nov. 15th, '16); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 25th, '17).

\*O'Reilly, J. P. (1898), Flag-Lieut.—*H.M.S. Invincible*; **killed** (May 31st, '16).

\*O'SULLIVAN, J. J. C. A. (1886), Major.—*K.O.Y.L.I., att'd. N. Staffordshire Regt.*; **wounded** (July 3rd, '16).

\*PACE, J. J. (1902), Surgeon.—*R.N.*

\*PARISOTTI, L. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—*Yorkshire Regt.*; **wounded** (July, '16).

\*Parker, G. E. A. (1905), Lieut.—*South Staffordshire Regt.*; **killed** (March 10th, '15).

\*PARKER, F. J. T. (1892), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class; 27th Casualty Clearing Station, Salonika F.F.

PARKER, G. T. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—*Lancers, I.A.*

\*PARSONS, E. R. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*M.G. Corps (Heavy)*.

\*PARSONS, E. V. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—*Worcestershire Regt.*; **wounded** (Nov. 4th, '16).

\*PARTRIDGE, F. E. (1891).—*Commonwealth Forces*.

\*PAUL, J. (1896), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class; 2nd C.C.S., B.E.F.

PAYNE, J. B. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Oxford Battery, R.G.A.*

\*PEARSE, S. A., D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. (O.C. Stonyhurst O.T.C. since 1909).—*East Lancashire Regt.*; **wounded** (Sept. 14th, '16); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Oct. 8th, '16); **Distinguished Service Order** (Jan. 1st, '17).

PERCEVAL, F. W. (1899), Capt.—*A.O.D.*

\*PENTONY, J. K. (1901), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*

\*PERRAM, G. T. C. (1898), Capt.—*R.G.A.*

PERRAM, H. C. (1898), Lieut.—*Punjabis*.

\*PETRE, J. J. (1909), Flight Commander.—*R.N. Air Service*; **Distinguished Service Cross** (June 22nd, '16); **Croix de Guerre** (Oct., '16).

PIEHLER, P. H. (1901).—*Public Schools Special Corps*.

PIGACHE, D. L. G. (1905), Capt. and Adjt.—(*Public Schools*) *Batt. Royal Fusiliers*.



- \*PILKINGTON, J. B. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—*Northamptonshire Regt.*  
 PIMM, J. B. (1909).—*East Lancashire Regt.*  
 PINTO-LEITE, A. J. (1894), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*  
 PINTO-LEITE, H. M. (1898), Lieut.—*London (C.O.L.) Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.*  
 \*PLACE, A. D., M.C. (1895), Capt.—*R. Irish Regt.*; **Military Cross** (Aug. 19th, '16); **wounded** (Sept. 7th, '16); **Bar to M.C.** (Nov. 14th, '16).  
 \*PLACE, E. B. (1893), Capt.—*R.F.A. (East Africa).*  
 \*PLACE, H. L. (1904), Lieut.—*A.S.C.*  
 PLACE, N. D. (1893), Capt.—*Rajputs.*  
 PLANT, C. H. (1895), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*  
 PLISSONNEAU, R. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*  
 PLOWDEN, F. C. (1897), Lieut.—*Shropshire Yeomanry*  
 PLOWDEN, V. A. B. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—*Warwickshire Yeomanry.*  
 \*PLUCKNETT, E. (1894), 2nd Lieut.—*Warwickshire Yeomanry.*  
 \*POLLEN, J. H. (1874), Commander.—*R.N.*  
 \*Powell, A. T. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—*Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)*; **Distinguished Conduct Medal** (Dec. 10th, '15); **killed** (Aug. 21st, '16).  
 \*PRADA, L. E. (1908).—*Artists' Rifles.*  
 PRENDERGAST, J. A. (1899), Surgeon.—*R.N.*  
 \*PRIMROSE, A. H. R. (1907), Lieut.—*Scots Guards*; **wounded** (April 19th, '16).  
 \*Purcell, C. F. (1900), Lieut.—*Irish Guards*, **killed** (Sept. 15th, '16).  
 \*PURGOLD, L. J. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*County of London Yeomanry*; *attd. R.F.C.*  
 PYE, G. (1874), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class; H.Q., Wareham Camp, Dorset.  
 \*QUIN, C. S. (1901).—*Royal Fusiliers.*  
 \*Quin, D. A. (1894).—*Scots Guards*; **killed** (Jan. 25th, '15)  
 \*Quin, J. E. (1902).—*Royal Highlanders of Canada*; **killed** (April 22nd, '15).  
 \*QUIN, J. U. (1891).—*Canadian Forces.*  
 QUIN, L. M. (1901), Capt.—*A.S.C.*  
 QUIN, S. I. (1891), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*  
 \*QUINLAN, J. F. P. B. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—*(Heavy) Battery, R.G.A., and R.F.C.*; **Missing** (July 3rd, '16).  
 RADCLIFFE, J. H. F. (1881), Capt.—*Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.*  
 \*RADCLIFFE, P. J. J. (1880), Lieut.-Colonel.—*R.E.*  
 RADCLIFFE, P. V. A. (1906), Lieut.—*Transport Officer, M.G.C.*  
 \*RADCLIFFE, R. C. J. (1882), Lieut.—*A.S.C.*  
 RADCLIFFE, R. J. (1916).—*At Sandhurst.*  
 \*RADLEY, H. P. (1903), Lieut.—*Punjabis, Sig. Coy.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (April 5th, '16; Aug. 24th, '16).  
 \*RATCLIFFE, F. E. (1880), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.  
 \*RATTON, J. H. (1893), Capt.—*R.G.A. (West African Frontier Force).*  
 RATTON, W. H. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—*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.—*South Staffordshire Regt.*; **prisoner** (Oct. 27th, '14).  
 ROBERTS, C. J. (1905).—*King's (Liverpool Regt.).*  
 ROBERTSON, A. M. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Connaught Rangers.*  
 \*Roche, D. 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), Colonel.—*Jat Light Infantry*; **Mentioned in Dispatches, Companion of the Bath** (Jan. 14th, '15).  
 \*ROCHE, J. D. (1896), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*

- \*ROCHE, E. J. (1908).—*M.G.C.*  
 ROCHE-KELLY, B. (1894), Lieut.-Colonel.—*R.G.A.*  
 ROCHE-KELLY, A. J. S. (1894), Capt.—*R.F.A.*  
 \*ROCHE-KELLY, J. 'E. (1898), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*  
 \*ROCHE-KELLY, W. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.C.*  
 ROCKLIFF, F. (1911).—*Manchester University O.T.C.*  
 RONAN, J. G. (1902), Lieut.—*Leinster Regt.*  
 \*RONAN, W. J. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*  
 \*ROOKE, C. D. W. (1911), Lieut.—*Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)*; **wounded** (Jan. 2nd, '15); **killed** (June 20th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15).  
 RUSSELL, C. M. (1888), Lieut.—*R.F.C.*  
 \*RUSSELL, F. X. (1901), Capt.—*Royal Munster Fusiliers*; **wounded** (April 27th, '15).  
 \*RUSSELL, W. R. (1898), Major.—*Strathcona Horse (Royal Canadian Dragoons)*; **wounded** (July 17th, '16).  
 \*RYAN, C. E., M.C. (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), Major.—*Gurkha Rifles*; **Distinguished Service Order** (Aug. 25th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Sept. 22nd, '15).  
 \*RYAN, E. T. (1905), Lieut.—*Royal Irish Regt.*; **wounded** (July 14th, '16).  
 \*RYAN, E. O. (1899).—*Winnipeg Rifles*; **wounded** (March 4th, '15).  
 RYAN, F. F. (1899).—*Inns of Court O.T.C.*  
 \*RYAN, K. V. (1903), Lieut.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers*; **wounded** (July 9th, '15; Sept. 20th, '16).  
 \*RYAN, R. C. F. (1900), Lieut.—*H.M.S. Encounter*.  
 \*RYAN, W. O., M.C. (1903), Lieut.—*South Midland (Gloucestershire) R.F.A.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15); **Military Cross** (Jan. 14th, '16).  
 \*SANCHEZ, J. A. (1908).—*Canadian Siege Battery*.  
 \*SANCHEZ, P. N. (1908).—*Montreal Infantry*; **wounded** (April 5th, '15).  
 \*SANDIFORD, W. (1893), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.—*B.E.F., France*.  
 \*SAUNDERS, J. A. (1902), Capt.—*A.S.C.*  
 \*Savory, J. R. E. (1905), Capt.—*King's (Shropshire L.I.)*; **died of wounds** (Dec. 5th, '16).  
 SELLIER, A. (1898), 2nd Lieut.—*Life Guards*.  
 \*SHACKLES, C. F. (1909).—*R.F.A.*  
 \*SHARKEY, L. J. (1913), 2nd Lieut.—*Welsh Regt.*  
 \*SHEPHERD, J. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—*East Lancashire Regt.*  
 \*SHEPHERD, J. C. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*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; Nov. 13th, '16).  
 \*SIDNEY, P. (1890), Capt.—*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.—*London Brigade R.F.A.*  
 SMEE, J. F. (1912).—*At Woolwich*.  
 \*SMITH, B. J. (1898), Capt.—*West Lancashire Div. Amm. Col., R.F.A.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Dec. 1st, '16).  
 SMITH, D. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*  
 \*SMITH-SLIGO, A. G. R. J. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—*Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders*; **wounded and missing** (Aug. 27th, '14).  
 \*Somers, H. T. E. (1908).—*Commonwealth Forces*; **killed** (Aug. 8th, '15).

- \*SPENCER, T. J. (1904), Flight Sub-Lieut.—*R.N.A.S.*; **Missing** (Feb. 16th, '15).
- STANANOUGH, J. (1888).—*King's (Liverpool Regt.)*.
- \*STANDEN, H. J. (1904).—*West Riding Regt.*
- \*STANTON, J. (1897), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*, *attd. R.G.A.*
- \*STAPLETON, G. F. (1889), Capt.—*E. Lancashire Regt.*; Brigade Machine-Gun Officer.
- STAPLETON, N. (1885), Capt.—*London Regt.*; Brigade Musketry Staff Officer, Canadian Forces.
- \*STAPLETON - BRETHERTON, E. (1900), Capt. and Adj. — *Dep. Asst. Dir., Remount Service.*
- \*STAPLETON-BRETHERTON, F. B. J. (1892) Major (late *Lancashire Hussars*).—Staff Capt., *Cavalry Brigade*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15; Nov. 13th, '16).
- \*STAPLETON-BRETHERTON, V. F. (1908), Capt.—*West Lancashire Division Engineers*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15).
- STEVENS, T. G. (1878), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- \*STEWART, C. H. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.*
- \*STEWART, W. P., D.S.O. (1896), Capt.—*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., M.C. (1892), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.—*H.L.I.*, B.E.F.; **wounded** (Oct. 7th, '16); **Military Cross** (Nov. 14th, '16).
- STRICKLAND, R. W. (1886), Major.—*Cheshire Regt.*
- \*STRONGE, R. (1903).—*B.S.A. Police, Northern Frontier.*
- STUART, L. (1900), Flight Sub-Lieut.—*R.N.A.S.*
- \*SULLIVAN, M. B. (1906), Lieut.—*Norfolk Regt.*
- SUTHERLAND, T. G. (1914).—*At Sandhurst.*
- \*SWENY, M. A. W. (1907) Paymaster.—*H.M.S. Swiftsure.*
- \*SWINDELLS, G. H. (1887), Lieut.-Colonel.—*Cheshire Regt.*; **wounded** (Aug. 18th, '15); **Order of St. Stanislas** (Sept., '16).
- SWINDLEHURST, W. (1880), Major. — *Gloucestershire Regt.*
- \*SYNNOTT, P. (1897), Major.—*Royal Inniskilling Dragoons*; Assistant Commandant, School of Instruction.
- SYNNOTT, W. P. (1908).—*At Sandhurst.*
- \*SYNNOTT, W. T. (1887), Major.—*R.G.A.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 13th, '16).
- \*TALBOT, R. W. (1901).—*R.A.M.C., West Lancashire Field Ambulance.*
- \*TANKERVILLE - CHAMBERLAYNE, P. R. (1910), Lieut.—*Hussars and R.F.C.*; **wounded** (May 19th, '16).
- \*TARLETON, G. W. B., M.C. (1911), Capt.—*R. Dublin Fusiliers*; **wounded** (May 24th '15); **Military Cross** (July 3rd, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15); **Order of the White Eagle** (Aug. 22nd, '16).
- TATE, A. (1913).—*Croix Rouge.*
- \*Taunton, C. A. P. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*South Staffordshire Regt.*; **killed** (Aug. 9th, '15).
- \*TAUNTON, B. T. G. (1904), Capt.—*South Staffordshire Regt.*
- \*TAYLER, W. U. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal West Kent Regt.*; **wounded** (Nov. 8th, '16).
- TAYLOR, B. C. W. (1896).—*Ceylon Volunteers.*
- TAYLOR, L. (1904).—*R.E.*
- TEMPEST, Æ. J. (1885), Lieut.—*King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.)*
- \*TEMPEST, H. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*R.N.A.S.*
- TEMPEST, O. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
- \*TEMPEST, R. S., D.S.O. (1893), Brev. Lieut.-Col.—*Scots Guards*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15; Nov. 13th, '16); **wounded** (Sept. 17th, '16); **Brevet Rank** (June 2nd, '16); **Distinguished Service Order** (Jan. 1st, '17).

- \*TEMPEST, W. J., D.S.O. (1900), Lieut.—*King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.) and R.F.C.*; **Distinguished Service Order** (Oct. 13th, '16); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Jan. 25th, '17).
- \***Tempest, W. J.** (1900), Major.—*King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.)*; **wounded** (July 21st, '15); **killed** (Sept. 24th, '16).
- THIERENS, V. T. (1910), 2nd Lieut.—*South Lancashire Regt.*
- THOMPSON, A. J. (1890), Major.—*A.V.C.*
- THOMPSON, J. T. C. (1885), Capt.—*Canadian Forces.*
- THORNTON, G. P. (1907), Lieut.—*Scottish Rifles.*
- \*THORNTON, H. A. (1901), Sergt.—*Royal Fusiliers*; **wounded** (Jan. 10th, '17).
- \*THORNTON, J. R. (1898), Sergt.—*Royal Fusiliers.*
- THORP, J. (1885).—*R.N. Volunteer Reserve.*
- THUNDER, M. P. (1887), 2nd Lieut.—*Hampshire Regt.*
- \*THWAYTES, L. L. (1910), Lieut.—*Carnatic Infantry, Indian Army.*
- \*TOBIN, G. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*Hampshire Regt.*
- \*TOBIN, H. J. (1907).—*M.G.C.*
- TOLHURST, J. B. (1908), Lieut.—*W. Riding Regt.*
- TOPHAM, G. S. (1892), Lieut.—*Denbighshire Hussars.*
- \*TOPHAM, L. G. R. (1895), Lieut.—(*Irish Rifles*) *London Regt., attd. R.F.C.*; **wounded** (May 10th, '16).
- \*TRAPPES-LOMAX, B. C., M.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.—*King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).*
- TRAPPES-LOMAX, R. (1879), Major.—*Lancashire Hussars (Reserve Regt.).*
- TRAPPES-LOMAX, R. I. (1891), 2nd Lieut.—*Military Interpreter.*
- \*TRAPPES-LOMAX, T. B. (1905), Lieut.—*King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)*; **wounded** (April 4th, '15).
- \*TRIGONA, A. S. (1899), Capt.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*
- \*TRISCOTT, C. (1899), Dispatch Rider.
- \*TROUP, F. C. A. (1898), Capt. and Adjt.—*R.G.A.*
- \*TUCE, R. J. (1912), Lieut.—*The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)*; **wounded** (Sept 15th, '16).
- TUCE, S. C. (1912), Cadet.—*At Osborne.*
- \***Udall, W. E.** (1899), Sergt.—*King's (Liverpool Regt.)*; **killed** (July 30th, '16).
- \***Unsworth, C. J.** (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*South Lancashire Regt.*; **killed** (July 7th, '16).
- \*URQUHART, D. D. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).*
- \*VAN CUTSEM, E. C. L. (1883), Capt.—*King's Royal Rifle Corps*; **wounded** (Feb. 8th, '15)
- \*VAUGHAN, C. J. (1892), Major.—*R.E. (Monmouth).*
- \*VERDON, F. R. (1890), Capt.—*Manchester Regt.*; Staff, G.H.Q.
- VERITY, A. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—*King's (Liverpool Regt.).*
- \*WADDINGTON, J. (1892), 2nd Lieut.—*King's (Liverpool Regt.).*
- WADDINGTON, W. P. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).*
- \*WALLIS, H. J. F. (1880), Lieut.-Col.—*Leicestershire Regt.*; **wounded** (May 15th, '15).
- \*WALMESLEY-COTHAM, J. (1892), Capt.—*Manchester Regt.*
- \*WALMESLEY, H. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—*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.—*Coldstream Guards*.
- WATERTON, E. A. M. (1910), Flight Sub-Lieut.—*R.N.A.S.*
- WATERTON, J. C. (1906), Lieut.—*Bedfordshire Regt.*; **accidentally killed** (Feb. 19th, '15).
- WATERTON, J. E. (1913), 2nd Lieut.—*Bedfordshire Regt.*
- \*WATT, P. B. (1886), Staff-Sergt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- \*WATTS, R. J. (1889), Capt.—*Worcestershire Yeomanry*; Machine Gun Officer.
- \***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-Sergt.—*King's (Liverpool Regt.)*; **wounded** (Sept. 23rd, '16).
- \*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.—*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.-Colonel.—*Indian Army*.
- \*WHYTE, M. J. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—*Howitzer Brigade, R.F.A.*; **gassed**.
- \*WHYTE, T. A. (1887), Major.—*R.G.A.*
- \*WHYTE, W. H. (1891), Major.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers*; **wounded** (Aug. 18th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Dec. 11th, '15; Oct. 8th, '16).
- WIGZELL, H. (1907).—*Public Schools Batt. (Royal Fusiliers)*.
- WILLIAMS, G. (1914), 2nd Lieut.—*R. Welsh Fusiliers*.
- WILLIAMS, G. A. S. (1885), Major.—*South Staffordshire Regt.*
- \***Wildsmith, L. C.** (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*County of London Batt (The Rangers)*; **killed** (March 2nd, '15).
- \*WILSON, L. S. (1908).—*Royal Scots*.
- \*WITHALL, B. P. P. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Fusiliers*.
- \***Withall, J. J.** (1903), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Fusiliers*; **killed** (Oct. 7th, '16).
- \*WITHNELL, G. L. (1897).—*H.A.C.*
- WOODLOCK, F. J. (1901).—*Officer Cadet Batt.*
- \*WOODROFFE, A. J. (1881), Major.—*Bridging Train, R.E.*
- \*WORSLEY, N. (1898), Sergt.—*R.E.*; **wounded** (Sept. 25th, '14).
- \*WORTHINGTON, B. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*Yorkshire Dragoons Yeomanry*.
- WORTHINGTON, P. I. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—*London Regt.*
- \*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 Artillery*.

COMOUTH, A. (1914).—*4e Chasseurs à Cheval, Belgian Army*.

\*De Bermond de Vault, Comte P. (1886), Capt.—*French Army*; **killed** (Oct. 3rd, '15.)

DE BOURBON PARMA, H.R.H. Prince Felix (1913), Lieut.—*Belgian Artillery*.

DE BOURBON PARMA, H.R.H. Prince Rene (1913), Lieut.—*Belgian Artillery*.

DE CROMBRUGGHE DE LOORINGHE, Baron A. (1915).—*Belgian Army*.

\*DE MUN, Comte A. (1887).—*French Army*.

\*DESPRETZ, R. (1914).—*Belgian Artillery*.

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*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (July, '16); **Croix de Guerre** (July, '16); **wounded** (Aug. '16).

HACHÉ, J. M. (1915).—*Belgian Artillery*.

HOTTLET, A. J. A. (1915).—*Belgian Artillery*.

MELLERIO, B. (1905).—*French Army, Infantry Regt.*; **wounded** (Aug., '16).

\*MON ROE, D. L. (1901), Capt.—*French Army*.

\*MULATIER, J. (1908).—*French Army*.

\*PASTRE, G. (1910).—*Dragoons, French Army*.

RECIPON, G. (1913).—*French Army*.

## SOME O.S. PROMOTIONS.

Capt. A. E. O'MEARA to be Major (Oct. 24th).

Capt. R. C. MAYNE to be Major (Nov. 8th).

2nd Lieut. C. J. GRIFFIN (since killed in action) to be Captain (July 2nd).

Lieut. E. D. METCALFE to be Captain (Aug. 17th).

2nd Lieut. H. W. CRAMER to be Lieut (July 2nd).

2nd Lieut. A. P. V. DALY to be Flight-Commander, and Capt. whilst so employed (Dec. 20th).

2nd Lieut. H. F. S. AGOSTINI to be Lieut. (Aug. 11th).

Lieut. H. C. COULSTON to be Capt. (Aug. 24th).

2nd Lieut. W. J. W. COLLEY, M.C., to be Capt. (Oct. 20th).

2nd Lieut. A. A. E. FILOSE to be Lieut. (Nov. 8th).

2nd Lieut. L. L. THWAYTES to be Lieut. (Nov. 8th).

Capt. E. R. L. CORBALLIS to be D.A.Q.M.G. (Dec. 31st).

2nd Lieut. E. A. W. BARRON to be Lieut. (Aug. 8th).

2nd Lieut. G. G. COURY, V.C. to be Lieut. (Aug. 9th).

Capt. P. R. BUTLER, D.S.O., to be Major.

## Stop Press Additions.

MAXWELL-STUART. A. (1910). — *Officer Cadet Batt.*

O'NEILL DAUNT, R. (1902). — *Canadian Engineers*.

RIDPATH, J. R. (1890).—*R.F.C.*

A list of O.S. Mentioned for Valuable Services (Feb 24th), is held over until the next issue.



LIEUT. JOHN M. KENNY,

*Royal Flying Corps.*

Born 1896.      O.S. 1910.

Killed in action in France, September 24th, 1916.

# 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. MONTEITH.  
 Major A. L. BICKFORD, *C.I.E.*  
 Major C. B. LUMSDEN.  
 Major G. P. LINDREA.  
 Major W. N. TEMPEST.

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.*, *M.C.*  
 Capt. H. J. DE TRAFFORD.  
 Capt. O. J. BAMFORD.  
 Capt. F. R. E. SAVORY.  
 Capt. V. C. BLAKE.  
 Capt. LE COMTE DE BERMOND DE VAULX.  
 Capt. C. J. GRIFFIN.

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.  
 Lieut. M. AMOROSO.  
 Lieut. W. F. MACCARTHY O'LEARY.  
 Lieut. C. F. PURCELL.  
 Lieut. E. F. S. LANGDALE.  
 Lieut. R. F. GRECH.  
 Lieut. P. J. McCUSKER.  
 Lieut. J. M. J. KENNY.

2nd Lieut. T. J. CLANCEY.  
 2nd Lieut. C. J. O'CONOR-MALLINS.  
 2nd Lieut. L. C. WILDSWITH.  
 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.  
 2nd Lieut. C. J. UNSWORTH.  
 2nd Lieut. R. L. BINNS.  
 2nd Lieut. C. F. HOLTOM.  
 2nd Lieut. J. R. HOLDEN.  
 2nd Lieut. A. W. POWELL.  
 2nd Lieut. T. K. ELPHICK.  
 2nd Lieut. J. J. WITHALL.  
 2nd Lieut. K. H. CALLAN-MACARDLE.  
 2nd Lieut. F. O'NEILL.  
 2nd Lieut. M. H. W. NOLAN.  
 2nd Lieut. W. CREAGH.

Sergt. R. H. KANE.  
 Sergt. W. E. UDALL.  
 W. J. BELLASIS.  
 P. WALTON.  
 D. A. QUIN.  
 J. E. QUIN.  
 W. HAY.  
 N. T. E. SOMERS.  
 L. D'ABADIE.



**DIED.**

Lieut.-Col. J. B. NOBLE.  
 Capt. J. ESMONDE.  
 Lieut. J. C. WATERTON.  
 Lieut. R. H. E. MAUDE.  
 Lieut. A. J. K. FERGUSON.  
 2nd Lieut. W. H. RATTON.  
 C. O'KELLY.

**MISSING.**

Flight Sub-Lieut. T. J. SPENCER.  
 Capt. T. C. DE TRAFFORD (Wounded).  
 Capt. A. P. V. DALY.  
 Lieut. C. B. GIBBONS (Wounded).  
 Lieut. W. ST. J. COVENTRY (Wounded).  
 Lieut. R. CANNON (Wounded).  
 Lieut. B. W. DEVAS.  
 2nd Lieut. A. G. R. J. SMITH - SLIGO  
 (Wounded).  
 2nd Lieut. J. F. P. B. QUINLAN.  
 2nd Lieut. E. C. CALLAGHAN.

**WOUNDED.**

Lieut. T. Y. DOBSON, R.N.V.R. (Prisoner of War).  
 Major-General E. S. BULFIN, C.B., C.V.O.  
 Brev.-Lieut.-Col. R. S. TEMPEST, D.S.O.  
 Lieut.-Colonel G. H. SWINDELLS.  
 Lieut.-Colonel S. A. PEARSE, D.S.O.  
 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, D.S.O.  
 Major F. P. C. KEILY, D.S.O.  
 Major H. J. F. MAXWELL-SCOTT. (Gassed).  
 Major W. R. RUSSELL.  
 Major J. J. C. A. O'SULLIVAN.  
 Major R. G. S. COX, M.C.  
 Major R. P. BUTLER, D.S.O.

Capt. E. L. MANSFIELD.  
 Capt. J. P. W. FORD.  
 Capt. H. JUMP (Prisoner of War).  
 Capt. G. F. CALLAGHAN, M.C.  
 Capt. E. C. L. VAN CUTSEM.  
 Capt. J. N. GILBEY.  
 Capt. A. F. V. JARRETT, M.C.  
 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. H. WHYTE.  
 Capt. R. C. J. CHICHESTER - CONSTABLE,  
 D.S.O.  
 Capt. P. G. J. MOSTYN, M.C.  
 Capt. E. K. CAMERON (Prisoner of War).  
 Capt. W. W. MELDON.  
 Capt. C. E. RYAN, M.C.  
 Capt. P. F. HARRISON.  
 Capt. G. W. B. TARLETON, M.C.  
 Capt. T. D. MURRAY.  
 Capt. G. L. McELLIGOTT.  
 Capt. J. F. MONTEITH.  
 Capt. J. C. CALLAGHAN, M.C.  
 Capt. N. H. HASTINGS.  
 Capt. A. D. PLACE, M.C.  
 Capt. W. H. D. MACCARTHY-O'LEARY, M.C.  
 Capt. P. A. LEICESTER.  
 Capt. A. DAWSON.  
 Capt. G. MCKAY, M.C.  
 Rev. J. STRATTON, S.J., C.F.  
 Rev. P. D. DEVAS, O.F.M., C.F.  
 Lieut. R. MACGRATH.  
 Lieut. T. B. TRAPPES-LOMAX.  
 Lieut. V. A. P. HASKETT-SMITH.  
 Lieut. W. I. G. FARREN.  
 Lieut. A. A. FILOSE.

**WOUNDED—(Continued).**

Lieut. C. B. CRAWFORD.  
 Lieut. P. DAVIS (Gassed).  
 Lieut. A. H. R. PRIMROSE.  
 Lieut. L. G. R. TOPHAM.  
 Lieut. M. I. WHYTE (Gassed).  
 Lieut. E. J. BAMFORD.  
 Lieut. G. F. LEYLAND.  
 Lieut. R. J. TUKE.  
 Lieut. H. HARVEY.  
 Lieut. B. F. P. MULHOLLAND, M.C.  
 Lieut. K. V. RYAN.  
 Lieut. E. T. RYAN.  
 Lieut. P. R. TANKERVILLE - CHAMBER-LAYNE.  
 Lieut. C. M. KENNEDY (Gassed).  
 Lieut. W. J. BARROW.  
 Lieut. M. R. INGRAM.  
 Lieut. H. J. McCUSKER.  
 2nd Lieut. J. B. EYRE  
 2nd Lieut. S. B. LAWRENCE.  
 2nd Lieut. B. J. MOORE.  
 2nd Lieut. A. J. DE L. CHOPIN.  
 2nd Lieut. C. C. CASELLA.  
 2nd Lieut. W. J. MAGNIER.  
 2nd Lieut. H. A. BELLAIRS.  
 2nd Lieut. A. J. J. GWYN.  
 2nd Lieut. O. W. LATHAM, M.C.  
 2nd Lieut. J. J. O'HEA.  
 2nd Lieut. J. A. HAWE.  
 2nd Lieut. S. C. DAY, M.C.  
 2nd Lieut. J. A. FIDDES.  
 2nd Lieut. C. S. FORSHAW.  
 2nd Lieut. L. PARISOTTI.  
 2nd Lieut. P. J. MURPHY.  
 2nd Lieut. P. P. McARDLE.  
 2nd Lieut. P. W. FLINN.

2nd Lieut. F. A. J. CARYLL.  
 2nd Lieut. H. V. EYRE.  
 2nd Lieut. J. A. INNES.  
 2nd Lieut. G. C. COOPER.  
 2nd Lieut. E. V. PARSONS.  
 2nd Lieut. W. U. TAYLER.  
 2nd Lieut. F. BERNARD.  
 Sergt. N. WORSLEY.  
 Sergt. H. A. THORNTON.  
 Lance-Sergt. J. J. WELD.  
 Corpl. B. H. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE.  
 Corpl. E. MORIARTY.  
 Lance-Corpl. H. M. DE TRAFFORD.  
 Lance-Corpl. E. S. DAVIES.  
 E. O. RYAN.  
 T. G. BLOOMFIELD.  
 F. J. JODRELL.  
 P. N. SANCHEZ.  
 C. BARKER.  
 J. F. FRANCK.  
 J. L. MOSS.  
 V. G. BODKIN.  
 B. MELLERIO.

**PRISONERS OF WAR.**

Capt O. DE TRAFFORD.  
 Capt. C. H. J. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE.  
 Capt. W. R. O'FARRELL.  
 Capt. C. M. S. MANNERS, D.S.O.  
 Lieut. R. R. RILEY.  
 Lieut. H. CLEMENTS-FINNERTY.

**SUMMARY.**

Serving in the Forces	...	...	...	787
Killed	...	...	...	81
Died	...	...	...	8
Missing	...	...	...	10
Wounded	...	...	...	113
Prisoners of War	...	...	...	11
Honours	...	...	...	66
Mentions in Dispatches	...	...	...	82

## LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

FROM AN O.S. OFFICER WITH THE SALONIKA FORCES.

" . . . . Up to the first of October we spent our time rushing round and round the country in support of whichever portion of the line was contemplating a boost. It was all very well in its way, but it was a five days' trek, and they used to give us three days to do it in.

The awful spell was when we bolted from that part of the line called 'X' to support another position called 'Y.' We had just got round to 'Y' when a motor-cyclist hurried up and told us we had to get back at once to 'X.' We supported them for about a fortnight, as they had a sudden access of energy, and then we came along here. . . .

About forty kilos back someone got in the dickens of a hurry and pushed us forward straight off the reel. The result was we got up a tremendous momentum and didn't stop in time—a company of mine being in front. The Bulgar realised the situation and turned on guns of various sizes (all unpleasant), and knocked over, after vast salvoing, my leading section. However, we carried on, tripped over a dead Bulgar, and ran into the wire. That brought us to our senses. We remembered what we were and retired to some high grass, where we stayed some days, till someone with red tabs discovered us and sent us along to another part of the line.

We stayed there a month, catching fish and hunting chickens, pigs and Bulgars. Latter were very scarce indeed. We couldn't find any, though I did a 28-mile tour with a fighting patrol one day. Emigrated to another district, which seemed a nice place. People were firing guns and rifles. We sent out a patrol and I took one out and got mixed up in three separate fights in a fog, but could not find any of the combatants. Went out again next day, heard a scrap going on and hurried up to join the fray when someone started firing volleys into our flank. We went at them in great style and they fired a bit more without doing any harm. No wonder, considering the

range was 2,000. Firing ceased at 1,500 and we were just in time to see twelve little Huns hurriedly retreating on their batteries, nearly two kilos away.

Searched a neighbouring village and found one broken rifle, a she-goat, and numerous dogs; also two chickens. Retired to our line vastly pleased. Someone vastly superior in numbers had fled at our approach. We were great men. The Divisional General beamed and said, 'Tophole,' though not quite in the same words. But the Brigadier was greatly upset. We had no right to chase those Huns because they belonged to another regiment. Anyhow, what were infantry invented for?

The Brigadier marked down a fixed area for us. We can now go to the limit of it, cock our rifles up to 45 degrees, and our bullets will fall a mile and a half short of the Hun. But as we would have to pay for the ammunition, we don't do so. With the money so saved, we buy shot gun cartridges and now wage war against snipe, plover, partridges, hares, geese, duck, etc. These things exist in small numbers—very small numbers—and the exercise entailed in firing one cartridge is tremendous. In other words, this is peace.

We do get shelled sometimes; fairly scared out of our lives by Archibald across the river. . . . The real, burning question, out here is leave. Several people have already gone on leave, and it is rumoured a few more may go before the war is over. We all expect to be among the chosen and the anxiety for the ill-health of those above us on the roll is great. I haven't heard of murder being committed on these grounds yet, but I expect to do so.

We live in houses—real mud ones—with what is supposed to be tiled roofs. All have holes of varying diameters in direct proportion to the size of the shell that hit them. Those that took a 60-pounder are light and airy, but not recommended in wet weather. On the whole, the 18-pounder villa is the most popular. It gives light to what would otherwise be a dark cavern, and you can always place your bed to escape the drops. Houses which have been hit in the chimney are not good ones as they always catch fire. The C.O. has one like that and I've had the



LIEUT. EDWARD STOURTON LANGDALE,  
*Royal Engineers.*

Born 1884. O.S. 1896.

Killed in action in France on October 4th, 1916.



unique pleasure of pouring several dozen buckets of water over his half-cooked dinner without being cursed for it."

*(Rest of letter consists of various blistering comments on H.M. The Elusive Tino. Not passed for publication by this Censor !)*

SPORT IN MACEDONIA.—FROM AN O.S. OFFICER.

SALONIKA,

February 6th, 1917.

I am not dead yet, although you may have thought I was ; you have certainly had good cause to write me off as a carcase if my name should ever have occurred to you, as I have never written you, although I promised to long ago.

What I am really writing to say is that I wish you could be out here to see the bird life—it's marvellous !

There is every imaginable kind of small bird about which I know nothing, so I can't expound upon this theme, but I can tell you about the game birds—Partridges (grey and French)—the French partridges are enormous—like chickens when plucked ; Woodcock (quite a lot of these) ; Snipe and Duck, and a species of pheasant, I think they are called " Francolin." I haven't shot one yet, but I have seen the feathers of one devoured by a fox, or some such quadruped. Of wild fowl, I am dumb—there are so many, but difficult to get. Geese (Grey Lags) fly over us all day, but at a huge height and out of shot. On Sunday last I shot what I think must be a Harlequin Goose—quite small, but bigger than a duck, red beak, red legs, with black markings, rather a nondescript wing, but the under side of the wing is a very delicate pink. I believe they are rather rare. Altogether this week we have had ten of the Harlequin Geese. They are very good to eat, and so fat. All the game here are very plump—I have never seen such plump partridges and hares. There are no rabbits here. Our best duck ground is within 500 yards of an enemy post, which all adds to the excitement, and the best part of the marsh

for fighting, in fact, the spot that the Lags cross, is within about 100 yards ; but I haven't ventured there yet ; 500 yards is quite near enough, else you may get sniped, which the Bulgar could do quite easily if he chose. We clear out soon after daylight, as we have horses quite close and have to negotiate several barbed wire entanglements both going and coming home. The duck lie in the marsh and feed at night then flight out and sit in the middle of the lake to outwit the hawks, buzzards, eagle-falcons, etc., which infest this place. As a result of these birds of prey, your game lie very close and generally in the densest cover. There is magnificent cover of every description here—brambles, thorns, and dwarf oak, as on Gallipoli. The hawks, etc., are a nuisance, and pick up your birds unless you retrieve them quickly.

Of the birds of prey there are Vultures (enormous birds), Golden Eagles, Bonelli's Eagle, several Buzzards and Harriers, including Montagu's Pallid Harrier—an almost white bird. One could make a most interesting collection of birds here if one had time and a taxidermist's outfit and skill.

We have wolves to contend with also. An officer in the infantry in this sector was attacked five days ago by three wolves, and shot one within four yards of him ; the other two made off. Packs of dogs also attack you if alone.

Two officers had a most exciting chase after some wolves. It was a pack of eight ; they rode one out—a she wolf—and gave chase ; when they were not far behind she stopped to look for the pack, and one of them, S—, shot at her from the saddle at 25 yards and got her in the shoulder. She went on and then the shot began to tell and he got up within ten yards and shot again from the saddle, and killed her—hit in the head. She weighed 48 lbs., and had to be brought back here on a pack mule. I saw her after she came in.

They then returned to the pack, rode a dog wolf out, and he gave them a six mile point-to-point. They turned him twice, but he eventually got away in a thicket. I saw one trotting along the sky-line a few days ago and thought it was a loose mule !

I suppose a dog wolf would weigh 60 lbs. or so. I am afraid, however, that the hard weather is going (to-day is quite mild), and we shall not get a chance at a wolf when it is warmer.

I haven't run across any O.S. here yet, but one doesn't see much of anyone but one's own crowd. I haven't been to Mass for two months, and have applied for a priest to visit us. I think Fr. Henry Day will turn up one day. The trouble is that unless he has a guide he would never find us! Camps can be so perfectly hidden here. I went up to the top of a great hill to-day, partly to see the other side and partly to hunt game, and thought I was miles from anywhere, when suddenly I walked slap on to a Battalion H.Q. You never know your luck in this place.

To-day I shot a mysterious wild-fowl bird. I thought he was some species of Grebe, but now I don't think so. He is about the same size as a Teal, but has white bars on his wings, which are very dark. He has grey feet and beak and chesnut head. His beak is narrow and serrated, like a Merganser's. His skin (when plucked) resembles that of a Widgeon. However, we are eating him to-morrow; I hope he won't be "fishy."

I get my *Stonyhurst Magazine* regularly, and keep in touch all I can, but it is difficult enough to keep in touch with the outer world at all from here.

Who writes the Aviary Notes? I think they are perfect; that is my idea of humour. I wish, however, one of the Aviary experts would attach himself here and tell me what these mysterious birds really are. The shooting season is practically closed now, and I shall be very lost with no shooting. I shall have to join an A.A. battery, I think, to keep my eye in for fighting.

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FROM ESSAYS. By *Natu Minimus*.

*Books.*—The question "What can books do for us?" is easily answered. A book can do a great lot for us. They can make us learned men, priests and cardinals.

## ROLL OF HONOUR.

Lieut. EDWARD STOURTON  
LANGDALE,

Royal Engineers.

O.S. 1894.

Born 1884.

*Killed in action in France on October 4th, 1916.*

A notice of Lieut. Langdale in the *Stonyhurst Magazine* for October, 1916, has already furnished our readers with a brief outline of his career. Beyond the photograph which accompanies this notice and an appreciation of him from the pen of his former Professor of Philosophy, we have received little further worthy of insertion.

As Edward Langdale had a rooted objection to being photographed no portrait of him was available other than the rather unsatisfactory enlargement from a regimental group, which we have published in this number.

*An appreciation of him from a former Master :*

"I had E. Langdale as a pupil when he was in Philosophy at Stonyhurst and he seemed to me a young man of good ability and of considerable power of work when interested in a subject, although I don't think he had been over diligent as a boy. But he specially impressed me as possessing much force of character, so that I was not surprised when I learned that he had been very successful in his engineering career. When he returned to Stonyhurst shortly before the war, after several years in South America, he came to my room and told me that his life had been cast for long spells in regions where the spiritual climate was unhealthy, and the facilities for fulfilling religious duties indifferent, and that he had come back to do a little recruiting of soul and body amid the surroundings and associations of the old School. Before he left he assured me that he had derived immense benefit from the visit, in fact, all the good of an excellent retreat, of which, indeed, I felt quite convinced. It was an admirable preparation for the final summons."

These lines emphasize his force of character. Determination and pluck, together with considerable powers of physical endurance, were certainly needed in his railway engineering work among the wilds of the Chilian Andes and the malarial jungles of Sierra Leone. He was built to overawe rough crowds of natives in such surroundings, where the solitary white man in command must make himself feared and respected for his personal qualities—or retire.

Of commanding stature, great strength, and gifted with cool self-reliance and courage, Langdale was just the man for such jobs.

Many a mounted Chilian brigand, of the type that rides up to within close range of his victim with a short-barrelled rifle under his poncho, decided that Langdale and his "outfit" on the Chilian-Transandine Railway were "unhealthy" folks to tackle.

His accounts of his Andine experiences were seasoned with incidents of this nature which cropped up naturally in the course of conversation. They will explain the confidence with which he was regarded by his employers and the warmth of their written appreciation of his services.

When in 1912 he relinquished his appointment with the Transandine Railway the General Manager, in his farewell communication, expressed the appreciation of the Company for his services, laying special stress on his successful efforts to keep the line open during the exceptionally severe winter of 1912, when many bridges had to be rebuilt and the permanent way continually repaired, owing to numerous snow-slides, avalanches, and "wash-outs." The resident engineer, in his testimonial to Edward Langdale, describes this work as "a difficult and dangerous job."

Within a year after his departure from Chile he obtained the appointment of District Engineer on the Sierra Leone Government Railway Extension, a position which he held with the reputation of being a "very sound and capable engineer," until the Government decided to close down the works until

after the war. Then Langdale returned to England and obtained a commission in the *Royal Engineers*.

Unfortunately we are without any particulars of his services at the front in France.

He was not a letter-writer himself and so far we have seen no correspondence from his brother officers.

The work on which his section was employed was the onerous and dangerous operation of driving mine tunnels under the enemy lines. For this, his rough apprenticeship in the Andes, rendered him peculiarly fitted and his services were highly valued.

That a man of his manly, genial temperament was bound to be popular with men and officers alike goes without saying, and no one will regret his loss more than the many new friends he made during his last visit to Stonyhurst.

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*A correspondent supplies the following further particulars :—*

"When Edward was engineering in Sierra Leone, in the beginning of 1915, he was told to take 250 men (native troops) to Freetown, to hand them over to the captain of the vessel that was taking them to fight on the East African coast. These men did not want to go, so one of them waylaid Edward when he was leaving his bungalow, and fired at him. The shot went right through his body, but did not touch a vital organ, so after two months spent in hospital at Freetown he was quite well again.

Edward left for France on May 1st, 1916. On the 15th of September Edward led his section at the assault on Combles, where the first and then the second German trenches were taken. It was a great test, but the C.O. was satisfied, otherwise E. would have been sent back to England. The R.E. were that day in the fight from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., then they worked all night to consolidate the positions taken.

At Aldershot, Edward had designed and built a timber bridge very successfully. He got his second star in recognition of this work. He was such a good engineer that he was soon put on mechanical work,

building cement dug-outs, and other work of that kind. He ought to have asked for a higher grade when he joined, but he would not.

On the 4th of October Edward went out at 9 a.m. with his section. The *Engineers* were building brigade headquarters at F—. At 4 p.m. that day he was killed by a shell and buried in a road called the 'little alley,' near F—, with his Section Sergt., of whom he was very fond. They had started that morning from M—, their headquarters, at 9 a.m.

Edward's name had been placed on the honours' list by his Commanding Officer. The only honour given after death is the V.C.

At M— there was a statue of Our Lady, with an unexploded shell lying close to it, in the portion of the Church still standing. Edward, with his company, erected a shrine for this statue of Our Lady, and it overlooked the battlefield.

Edward's C.O. wrote of him:—'The whole company is very sorry to lose your son. He was so popular, knew no fear, and was a good, sound officer on his work.'

Captain Fielding also said that Edward led his men well and knew how to make them work."

## 2nd Lieut. KENNETH CALLAN MACARDLE,

*The Manchester Regiment.*

Born 1895.

O.S. 1902.

*Killed in action in France on July 9th, 1916.*

Kenneth Macardle, whose death in action is announced above, came to Stonyhurst in 1902, together with his younger brother John Ross Macardle. After a stay of less than two years at Stonyhurst they were transferred to the Oratory School, where they completed their college education. The very complete account of Lieut. Kenneth Macardle's career, which we reprint below from the *Dundalk Democrat* for November 4th, leaves us nothing further to add, beyond the expression of our

sincere sympathy with his parents, Mr. Thomas Callan Macardle, D.L., and Mrs. Macardle (of St. Margaret's, Dundalk), on the loss of their son.

His father is director of the well-known company Macardle, Moore and Co., Brewers, Dundalk, and chairman of the Dundalk and Newry Steampacket Co., Ltd.

Lieut. Macardle was gazetted to the *Manchesters* on April 6th, 1915, and then transferred to another battalion of the *Manchesters*.

The *Court Journal* for November 10th says of him: "He became an expert bomb-thrower and was appointed grenade instructor."

(His Grenade Instructor's Certificate records that he passed 1st Class in "Knowledge of Grenades and Trench Engines)."

Being of a very artistic temperament, he also displayed ability in scouting and map drawing. Lieut. Macardle was the grandson of Col. James Clarke Ross, late *Scots Greys*, and a grand-nephew of Hicks Pasha."

The account taken from the *Dundalk Democrat* is as follows:—

"Mr. T. Callan Macardle, D.L., Dundalk, learned on Monday last, through the Bureau Zuricois pour la recherche des Disparus, that his eldest son, Lieut. Kenneth Callan Macardle, who had been gazetted 'missing' since July last, was killed in the taking of Trones Wood on July 9th. During the past three months inquiries had been on foot through various agencies, official and unofficial, from the King of Spain to the Catholic chaplains in the German war prisons, as to whether Lieut. Macardle had not been taken prisoner to Germany. It was known that in the confused fighting in the depths of the wood some of the men of his battalion (the *Manchester Regiment*) had been taken prisoners. Search was made for these prisoners, and at length one of them, Sergt. N. D. Crichton, was discovered in the war prison at Minden. His statement is given as follows by the Zurich Bureau: 'Crichton states that he saw Lieut. Macardle go to fetch reinforcements, then he



*Elliott & Fry, Ltd.*

2ND-LIEUT. KENNETH CALLAN MACARDLE,  
*Manchester Regiment.*

Born 1890. O.S. 1902.

Killed in action in France on July 9th, 1916.



heard a shot and cry ; he went after him and found him lying on the ground, carried him to a ditch, and there saw that he was dead ; the shot had gone through his head.'

The battle of Trones Wood was one of the most fiercely contested of the series of fights on the Somme. It lasted the better part of a week, chiefly owing to the denseness of the wood and to a series of hidden trenches and redoubts, armed with machine guns, which the Germans had constructed there. Part of a company of the *Manchesters* in charge of Lieut. Macardle and another officer reached an advanced post, where the fluctuations of the fighting left them without supports. They had the option of falling back, but they dug themselves in and resolved to hold on to their position. After a time their ammunition was exhausted and their situation became desperate. Lieut. Macardle volunteered, although it was inviting almost certain death, for the supremely dangerous duty of going back across the fire-swept zone to bring up reinforcements from the nearest available troops. It was while so engaged that he was shot. The remnant of the brave little company was eventually captured, before the next wave of advance gave Trones Wood to the Allies, and the dead received hasty burial on the field of battle. Thus it was that no certain news of the fate of any of this little band, officers or men could be ascertained until three months had passed.

Lieut. Macardle was educated at Cardinal Newman's famous school at Edgbaston. As a boy he was a lover of outdoor life, and hence on completing his school life he was apprenticed to Mr. Yeoman of Hereford well-known as a judge at the Dublin Show. After spending two years there chiefly in learning the hop-growing business, he went to California to fulfil an engagement with Clemens Horst and Co. the biggest firm of hop growers in the world. Having completed this engagement he joined the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in San Francisco, and both in banking and social circles in the great Western city he soon firmly established himself. Nevertheless he did not wholly abandon his love for country life, for he bought and stocked a fruit

ranch in Southern California and proposed eventually retiring there, though his prospects in the Bank service were excellent.

When the war broke out Lieut. Macardle threw up his position and prospects to offer his services to the old country. No doubt fighting was in his blood, for on the paternal side he was the grandson of a soldier and grandnephew of the famous Anglo-Egyptian General, Hicks Pasha, who commanded the Egyptian armies in the early fighting against the Madhi, led his men up to the Nile and across the desert to El Obeid, and ended an adventurous life in that heroic but disastrous four-days' battle in which the Egyptian army was overwhelmed by the Dervishes. Lieut. Macardle on presenting himself to the military authorities was given a commission in the *Manchester Regiment* and served with the battalion in France since early in last year.

Lieut. Macardle took part with his regiment in the first and most deadly of the Somme fighting. In a letter to his father, written on July 3rd six days before his death, he describes the part played by his battalion in the taking of Montauban, one of the strongly fortified villages taken in the first rush. His company was placed in the second 'wave' of advance but in the mile of open ground over which they had to advance before coming to grips with the enemy all the officers of the first 'wave' were put out of action and those of the second took over and led the advance on the actual fortifications. 'I don't think I ever enjoyed an hour so much,' he says in the letter from which we quote, 'but afterwards holding on to what we had won was absolute hell. We were shelled like a hurricane from three sides and were not relieved for 48 hours.' The *Manchesters* suffered severely, only 250 remaining fit for action out of 900 who 'went in.' Lieut. Macardle had 'two biscuits and no sleep in 60 hours.' Nevertheless, 'though the Boches made a couple of counter-attacks,' he says, 'we beat them off and didn't lose an inch.' No wonder they 'got a top hole reception' at the base, where he expected they would get a week's rest. Before the end of that week Lieut. Macardle had gone to that rest which is eternal.

Thus ended heroically a young life full of much promise. It is the supreme tragedy of war that those very qualities of intrepidity and unselfishness that go to make the best soldier most certainly invite the cutting short of the most promising military career. Had Lieut. Macardle cared more for his own safety than for the cause he fought for and the men who followed him, he would most probably be alive to-day. He chose that sole guerdon of many a manly soul, a gallant and unselfish end, a soldier's grave, and the epitaph that tells of duty fearlessly and nobly done.—God rest his soul!

It remains to add only that all who know the Macardle family will sorrow with them in the loss of this young hope of their house to whom Dundalk might have looked to carry on the fine traditions of a family that has done much for Dundalk and earned the gratitude of its people by public spirit and enterprise and generosity. Mr. T. C. Macardle's second son, Lieut. John Ross Macardle, *R.F.A.*, has been at the front with his battery for many months, and was, when his father heard from him a short while ago, safe and well."

## 2nd Lieut. FREDERICK O'NEILL,

*Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*

Born 1879.

O.S. 1891.

*Killed in action in France on November 15th, 1916.*

Fred O'Neill had spent some days at Stonyhurst on a visit before he left for the front. He was then, as always, in the best of health and spirits, and looking forward to his share in the fighting. Those of the friends of his schooldays whom he met on this occasion remember him well as a sturdy, athletic boy, very cheery and companionable and invariably popular with his fellow students here. On leaving school he spent some time in Ireland, travelled in Europe and America before he took up a post in connection with a mining industry in South Africa in which his brother-in-law, Mr. Sidney Farrar, together with another brother, George Farrar (since killed in action), had large interests.

At the outbreak of war he was a capable and trusted member of the staff of the Rezende Mines, Penhalonga. His brother, Jack O'Neill, was also living in South Africa and had fought in the South African War, but the refusal of the doctors to pass him for war service prevented him from joining Fred in coming home to fight in Europe.

The following extract from the journal *South Africa*, for December 16th, briefly summarizes his career:—

"Second-Lieutenant Frederick O'Neill, *Royal Dublin Fusiliers*, elder son of Mr. John O'Neill, of Dublin, and brother of Mrs. Sidney H. Farrar, of Ascot, was killed on November 13th, aged 36. He was educated at Stonyhurst College and went out to South Africa some years ago. He was engaged in mining on the Rand and in Rhodesia, and at the outbreak of war was on the staff of Rezende Mines, Limited, Penhalonga. He returned to England and joined the *Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps*, receiving his commission in November, 1915. He was ordered with his regiment to Dublin at the time of the Sinn Feiners' rising, and was mentioned in Sir John Maxwell's dispatches. He went to the front in October last, and his Colonel writes that he was gallantly leading his platoon against the German trenches and had actually reached their third line of defence when he was killed. The news of his death will be received with sincere regret by his many friends here and in South Africa, as he was a great favourite with all who knew him."

In the supplement to the Honours List for January 26th, 1916, Fred O'Neill is mentioned under the heading of "Commendations for Distinguished Services."

On January 10th, High Mass was celebrated in St. Teresa's, Dublin, at which some of his battalion were able to be present. The rest attended a mass said at the same hour at the Curragh Camp, after which the "Last Post" was sounded.



*Wheeler's,*

*Weymouth.*

2ND-LIEUT. FREDERICK O'NEILL,  
*Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*

Born 1879. O.S. 1891.

Killed in action in France on November 15th, 1916.

*From his Colonel :*

18th November, 1916

I regret to have to inform you that your son was killed in action on Monday last, 13th November, whilst gallantly leading his Platoon against the German first line system of trenches. He and his men had actually reached their third trench, and he was killed just as he was jumping into it. He was a most gallant officer and his death is a tremendous loss to us all.

The Battalion more or less avenged all their comrades who fell, as they took over 450 prisoners, besides inflicting serious loss in killed and wounded on the enemy.

We buried your son along with five other brother officers in 'Knightsbridge Cemetery,' Mesnil. The service being read by the Rev. S. A. L. Thornton, R.C. Chaplain to this Battalion. Again expressing our regret at yours and the Battalion's loss through the death of your son.

*From a Brother Officer to his Sister :—*

B.E.F., FRANCE,

30th November, 1916.

I had meant to write you 'ere this some details regarding the death of your brave brother, but there has been much to do, and I waited for a quiet and comparative peaceful moment to do so. In a shelter in the reserve line of the trenches Fred gave me your address, and asked me that if anything happened to him to write you and visit you if ever I got back home. I promised him this small effort. This was on our last visit to the trenches prior to the "going over."

On the night of the 12th we lay in the open and your brother had command of my leading platoon. He curled himself up in a shell hole and had a sleep. In the cold grey of the dawn, as our artillery opened an intense barrage, we advanced. There was a fog—a thick fog, in fact—prevailing, and I did not see Fred again. His death was instantaneous—shot through the heart—and the brave fellow's body was found lying before the third German line. He had gone clean through two lines of the German defences. It may be a consolation to you in your grief to know that those of us who came through are proud of our dead comrade. He died every inch of him a soldier. I would not write you like this, but that I knew Fred before he joined us here. I was in the same battalion as he, and subsequently we met in Dublin and broke bread together on more than one occasion.

When he joined us in France I particularly asked that he should be posted to my company, and we all spent a happy time together until the effort came.

I offer you my sincerest sympathy in your loss. At the same time you should be proud that he died the brave unflinching death he did. I hope to be home on leave shortly and will endeavour to see you and tell you more about everything.

*From a Military Chaplain :—*

190th Brigade, 63rd Div.,

November 30th, 1916.

He wasn't very long with us, but I had time to see that he was a very earnest, determined officer, and a good Catholic. Have no fear for your dear boy's soul. He was at Mass on Sunday (the day before he died), received absolution and got Holy Communion. You have every reason to be proud of your son. He was as brave as a lion and died like a gallant gentleman, leading his men across no man's land to the German trenches. I buried him with young McCusker in the same grave.

**Lieut. PATRICK McCUSKER,**

*Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*

Born 1894.

O.S. 1903.

*Killed in action in France on November 14th, 1916.*

"Paddy" McCusker was the youngest of four brothers educated here and of whom all entered the army for the war.

After leaving Stonyhurst he entered Glasgow University as a medical student. He received his commission in a battalion of the *Royal Dublin Fusiliers* in August, 1915. He was afterwards transferred to another battalion and went with them to France in August, 1916. While at the front he received his promotion to Lieutenant.

Those who remember him as a light-hearted, good-natured boy here will not be surprised to learn how popular he was with all his brother officers and men.

To his gallantry in action, soldierly qualities, and high character, the letters from brother officers and a military chaplain given below bear eloquent

testimony. Lieut. McCusker was the son of Mr. and Mrs. McCusker, of "The Cottage," Neilston, Scotland.

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*Letter from a brother officer :*

Nov. 18th, 1916.

As an officer who advanced to the attack in the same company as Lieut. P. J. McCusker, may I be permitted to add my tribute to his noble gallantry, and to tender you my sincerest sympathy on your great loss, which is shared by every one of his fellow officers.

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*Letter from his Colonel :*

Nov. 16th, 1916

I regret to have to inform you that your son fell on Monday morning, at 6-15 a.m., while leading his platoon against the first line system of trenches of the enemy. He was a most gallant and fearless officer and his loss will be much felt by all ranks in the battalion. His death was more or less avenged, as his comrades in the battalion took over 400 prisoners besides inflicting serious loss in killed and wounded on the enemy.

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*Letter from his Captain :*

Nov. 20th, 1916.

Allow me to be one of the many who will sympathize with you on the loss of your son, Lieut. P. J. McCusker. He was killed by a bullet through the head on the 13th of November, 1916. It was the day our regiment advanced and he fell leading his platoon. We found his body in the third German lines, and buried him beside five of his brother officers who fell in the same action. I was his Company-Commander from the time he joined us in the Royal Barracks, and since that time we were great friends. I feel his loss immensely, as do all the officers in the company. His men miss him very much. He died in the grace of God, as he and I were at Confession two days before the battle, and I think he was at Holy Communion the following morning.

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*Letter from a Military Chaplain :*

Nov. 30th, 1916.

Kindly permit me to join in your sorrow on the loss of your dear son. I knew him best of all among the officers, and we used to look upon each other as "townies." He was such a very good Catholic, far and away the holiest and most devout in the whole battalion. Had he been forewarned that he was to die soon he could not have made a better preparation. His whole endeavour was to be as near as possible to God. We left billets on Sunday afternoon to take our places for the push on Monday morning. On Sunday morning your son was at both masses and came up for Holy Communion and for absolution.

I never saw him again till I found him lying dead just as if he were asleep. Thank God ! when his death did come it was such a beautiful ending. It was instantaneous and without pain. There he lay, a gallant gentleman, charging at the head of his section when he fell dead.

Your boy's courage was of the supreme kind. His was not that wild fury of the angry animal that fears nothing because it sees no danger. Your son's courage was the offspring of honour, example, self-sacrifice and whole-hearted devotion to duty. His name should have been "Duty" McCusker.

We all miss your boy very much—myself to a very great extent—as he was such a help and consolation to me in my work. Your boy rejoiced in the thought that he was not your *only* child. One day he said to me, "Well, Father, if I do get killed, thank God my mother has others at home." Dear old boy ! always thinking of others and their comfort.

P.J. lies in the same grave with Lieut. O'Neill,\* right on the edge of the battlefield.

May the Sweet Jesus who died for all mankind have mercy on his soul.

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\*2nd Lieut. Fred O'Neill, a notice of whom, with portrait,\* appears in this issue





*Lafayette, Ltd.*

LIEUT. PATRICK McCUSKER,

*Royal Dublin Fusiliers,*

Born 1894. O.S. 1903.

Killed in action in France on November 14th, 1916.

December 8th is a date hitherto sacred to the memory of Philosophers' Plays. Owing to the demands of their country on their services the time-honoured institution of the Philosophers is in abeyance, and their annual performance was, this year, replaced by the Grammar Play, usually acted earlier in the month.

On Tuesday, December 12th, at 6 p.m., we had the pleasure of listening to a well-composed and brightly delivered lecture on "Flying" by Miss Bacon.

The audience was most attentive throughout, and at times enthusiastic, especially at the mention of the names and exploits of those Stonyhurst flying men who had gained brilliant distinction—Captain Aidan Liddell, V.C., and Lieut. Wulstan Tempest, the destroyer of the Potter's Bar Zeppelin.

The disorganisation of the train service preceding the Christmas holidays made it necessary to send off many of the boys in batches at dates in advance of the 20th December, the day fixed for the breaking up of the School. The first to go were the Irish boys, who left on December 14th, a privilege which afforded them some compensation for the Easter vacation, which they had to spend at Stonyhurst, when the Irish traffic was paralysed on occasion of the Sinn Fein Rebellion.

Our late Rector, Father Bodkin, is now Prefect of Studies at Wimbledon College, where we wish him every success.

We take this opportunity of making good some omissions in the list of the modifications introduced by him in the School life, which appeared in our valedictory notice in the December number.

Chief among these were the institution of private rooms for boys, first of all in "Shirk," and later, on the suspension of the course of Philosophy, the introduction of boys into the rooms in the Philosophers' quarters. A minor innovation on the same lines was the allotment of "Study Dormitories" for the use of a select number of senior boys.

On Candlemas Day, February 2nd, the following O.S. members of the Society of Jesus took their Last Vows:—Fr. Walter Weld (1893), Fr. J. Woodlock (1893), Fr. G. Gallagher (1895), Fr. J. Waddington (1890), and Br. O. Taylor (1898).

#### SKATING.

An exceptionally hard winter like the present, while it is the despair of the farmer, is the delight of the skating schoolboy, and is sometimes also, mayhap, a source of dignified satisfaction to the more sprightly among his venerable pedagogues. The severe frosts began this term towards the end of January, and lasted, with scarcely more than a day's intermission, till February 17th, when a thaw set in of longer duration. During this period of nearly three weeks there was skating on the College ponds, the Crowshaw Reservoir, and on the Hodder and Ribble. The heavy fall of snow early in February sadly impaired the quality of the ice, especially on the ponds and the Reservoir. Luckily, however, the rivers had become frozen over and provided many a sheet of new ice untouched by snow. It is many years since the boys have enjoyed so prolonged a period of river skating. All the classes down to the Second Division of Rudiments, had their share of skating on some portion of the river. The reaches of the river, which afforded most satisfactory sport were: On the Hodder, the flats below Hodder garden, and above Hodder Bridge, and the last pool on the Hodder before its junction with the Ribble. In Mid Ribble the favourite pools were Hodder Foot and Mitton Wood End; in the Big Ribble, below its junction with the Calder, skating was obtained at Hacking Boat, Brockhall Wood End, Reed Deep, and Dinkley Roughs.

Photographs of the skating on some of these pools, taken by our dauntless photographer, Br. William McKeon, under adverse weather and arctic conditions, will, we hope, be ready in time to accompany these lines.

To see this nimble artist, no clerical chicken now, scaling the snowy river cliffs, camera in hand, in search of a view point, was to be irresistibly

reminded of a hoary mountain goat amid his native crags, or a veteran *Chasseur Alpin* on the summit of the Hartmannweilerskopf.

We are glad to be able to publish in this issue another of the able series of naval articles which we owe to the skilled pen of Maurice Prendergast (1901). We take this opportunity of congratulating him on the edition of *Jane's Fighting Ships* for 1917 (Sampson, Low, Marston, 21/-), which he has edited.

The edition, of which he has kindly sent us a copy, contains much that is interesting, especially under the headings of "Ships Lost during the War," and Foreign Navies. The information concerning the British Navy and recent additions to it is necessarily incomplete. The work is profusely illustrated throughout, and exhibits the results of a vast amount of painstaking labour on the part of its compilers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* for February 14th, 1917, under the heading of "Our Great Public Schools and the War" contains the following notice of Stonyhurst:—

"Three Victoria Crosses from a school which averages 400 is the proud record of Stonyhurst College. Captain Liddell, Lieutenant Dease, and Lieutenant Coury, gained the highest distinction, and, in addition, Stonyhurst can boast 15 D.S.O.'s, 26 Military Crosses, and other Orders, British and Foreign.

Eighty-eight old boys have been mentioned in dispatches; eighty out of the 784 serving in the forces have gained a hero's grave; eleven are missing, 111 wounded, and seven died on active service."

The page of the issue in which this notice appears is illustrated with three excellent line engravings, representing views of the College, including the old front, the new front, and one of the garden houses. The only other schools illustrated in the article are Eton, Harrow, and Winchester. The sole criticism we would offer to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on their presentment of Stonyhurst to the public in this

series is the curious implication that Stonyhurst is not in Lancashire. This occurs in the account of Rossall School, and reads thus: "It is strange that a big county like Lancashire should boast only one public school, but Rossall, etc."

Perhaps some Hodder boy will be kind enough to write to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to indicate this geographical oversight. In the days of duelling the editor would have had a visit from the seconds of some indignant Lancastrian O.S.

#### EXCHANGES.

*Elizabethan, Radleian, Wellingtonian, Rossallian, The I.C.A.I. (Istituto Catolico de Artes e Industrias), Month, Raven, Ignatian Record, Xaverian, Mountaineer, Beaumont Review, Sphinx, Glasgow Observer, Loyola University Magazine, University Correspondent, Georgian, Fordham Monthly, Boston College Stylus, Johannesburg Clubman, King Edward VI. Grammar School Magazine, Oscotian, Ushaw Magazine, Cottonian, Ratcliffian, Yellow Dragon, Zambesi Mission Record.*

#### HODDER NOTES.

On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, in spite of the war, we had a glorious breakfast. After tucking into the salmon we began to attack the cakes, fresh fruit and preserved fruit. It was a spiffing day, and none of us got ill.

December 12th was the first anniversary of Fr. Cassidy's death. The Rector very kindly came down from the College and we had a grand Requiem Mass, with a catafalque in the centre of the Sanctuary. I am sure Fr. Cassidy was very pleased with us.

This term we go to bed earlier than we did when I came to Hodder. I suppose it is because Zeppelins might see our lights. We are not afraid of Zeppelins, but they might hit the river and kill some poor little trout, or spoil Jim the Gardener's fine cabbages and potatoes.

## A.M.D.G.—FIRST ELEMENTS PLAY.

Near the end of the term First Elements got up a very good play called "The Black Stone." It was a very exciting play, about German spies, who conspired to prevent the British Navy from being prepared for the war. They formed a band, called the "Black Stone," and had communications with a German Admiral. A man called Skudder discovers their plot, and as they suspected him he was forced to take refuge in the house of Mr. Hannay. How Skudder was murdered was awfully exciting. It was very exciting when Hannay found out the secret, and the third scene, when Hannay walked right into the enemy's headquarters and was captured, was the best scene of all. The fifth scene, when the German spies were sentenced, was also very amusing, as it was in this scene that a spy was found among the Cabinet. The whole play was really thrilling from the beginning to the end. The clothes, moustaches, and beards made the actors look very extraordinary. Most of the boys who acted were hardly recognisable. The two chief parts, that of Mr. Hannay and of Skudder, were acted excellently by Laing and Robinson. Mr. Hill got up the play. Altogether the play was a general success.

D. MAC DERMOT.

On December 7th Father Bernard Vaughan, who is an old Hodder boy, was 50 years a Jesuit on December 8th, so we wrote to congratulate him and tell him about the prayers we were saying for him. This was his answer. I think it is quite good:—

114, MOUNT STREET,  
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.,  
December 15th, 1916.

MY DEAR BOYS,

How can I find words in which to express to all of you my deep gratitude for helping an old Hodder boy to keep his jubilee all golden of his religious life? Your fine contribution to my sum of happiness will never be forgotten; it was among my most appreciated gifts of that day. It is a lovely thing to know one has been in the special service of the Divine Master for all those long years. Like an ass I thought I was giving up a lot when I put the world aside and put on the Jesuit gown, but I soon found I had made a splendid exchange, and if I were to start life again I should repeat what I have done, only I would join the Society even younger

than I actually did. When I was at Hodder I then made up my mind, and even before I got to Hodder I had resolved, if our Lord would have me, to serve Him all my life as a religious in the Society. *Veni! Vidi!! Vici!!!* which done into English means—I *joined*, I *jumped*, and I *jubileed*! Come on, now, all of you, and become *crows*, black as my gown. Come and join us; you shall have three meals a day, if it is not war time, and plenty of time for work, and some for prayer. Don't crowd into the Society all at once, before Christmas, but go home and tell your loved-ones at home that I am spreading a net borrowed from St. Peter in which to catch you all alive! When I am dead and buried you will stand at the altar and plead for the safe landing of my soul. Prayer is the *landing net*.

Yours lovingly,

BERNARD VAUGHAN (*Late of Hodder*).EXTRACTS FROM HODDER BOYS' ANSWERS TO A PAPER  
ON GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

Sir Walter Scott discovered the South Pole.

The Holy Innocents are good people, such as Jesuits.

Mercury invented wireless telegraphy.

A barber uses a "last" at his work.

You see the flash of a gun before you hear its report, so as to give everybody a chance of shutting their ears.

Workmen lower a light before descending into an old well, so as to frighten the rats away; or there might not be any bottom to the well; or to see if the water is dirty.

Shakespeare, a Dane, wrote "Alice in Wonderland."

John Bunyan wrote the Waverley Novels, and Marconi created the character of Mr. Pickwick.

Columbus designed St. Paul's Cathedral.

The name O'Rourke is German.

To take French leave is to ask for things in French.

The study of birds is called Theology.

F.Z.S.: (1), For zealous service; (2), First Zulu service; (3), Famous Zoological service.

The period of time called the Golden Age is: (1), When a man becomes sixty; (2), When a man is dead; (3), When he is in heaven; (4), When he has been married twice.

## OLD ALUMNI.

Captain Joseph Cruess Callaghan (1902), was recently awarded the Military Cross for services officially described as follows:—

“He displayed marked courage and skill on several occasions in carrying out night bombing operations. On one occasion he extinguished a hostile searchlight.”

We print below further particulars contained in a paragraph from the *Irish Independent* for Jan. 23rd. The official grounds for the award of the other recent war honours noted on our front page have not, to our knowledge, been published as yet.

“Captain J. C. Callaghan, *Royal Munster Fusiliers*, attached to the *Royal Flying Corps*, has been awarded the Military Cross for bravery and devotion to duty. Captain Callaghan, who is a native of Dublin, has been on active service during the past eleven months, and was twice wounded. On one occasion his observer was killed during a fight with three German machines. Captain Callaghan was recommended by his Squadron Commander for excellent services during night flying. One of his brothers, Lieutenant C. Callaghan, *R.F.C.*, has been missing for the past four months. Another brother is Captain S. Callaghan, also of the *Royal Flying Corps*.”

2nd Lieut. J. A. Hawe (1909), *Royal Dublin Fusiliers*, has had a marvellous recovery recently from desperate wounds in the head. He had scarcely recovered from severe wounds to the thigh, received in the Dublin riots (April 24th, 1916), when he was sent to France. After three months in the trenches he was again severely wounded, this time by a shell splinter in the head. The thigh wound, received in Dublin, nearly led to the loss of his leg, as described below:—

“His wounds suppurated and he was actually in the operating theatre to have his leg amputated, when the senior surgeon looked in casually before they had started on Jack. The two young surgeons told the senior that the septic poisoning was going up into the body, and that amputation was the only chance of saving his life. The latter decided that the loss of blood would kill him, and ordered him back to the ward, where he spent two days and nights

with him, injecting iodine into the wounds, and finally drew back the poison from the body. The leg ultimately became as strong as ever.”

The account of his astonishing recovery from his recent shell wounds in the head is best given in his own words in the following extracts from his letters. He was wounded on January 9th, and was in the Canadian collecting station and in Boulogne Hospital till removed to Manchester on January 27th:—

2ND WESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL,  
WHITWORTH ST., MANCHESTER,  
28th January, 1917.

I arrived here this evening after a rough and very trying journey. The crossing from Boulogne to Southampton was very rough, but luckily my head was too sore for sickness. This is a splendid hospital. . . . Well, I promised I would tell you about my wounds. I was unlucky enough to get hit during a very heavy shelling, and God alone knows how I am alive, for a big shell burst five yards from me and blew me bodily about fifteen yards. I was hit by a piece in the head and by six pieces in the left hand. Well, before they got me as far as the trench dressing station they gave me up, but I became conscious and our Chaplain gave me Holy Communion and I was able to give him my address. When I got to the field dressing station they operated on me and took a piece which was two inches into my brain. The specialist who operated said he never saw a patient live after a piece of shell actually in the brain. At 2-30 that morning he gave me up, but I became conscious again at 8 a.m. My hand is now almost all right again and is doing well.

WARD NO. 7,  
2ND WESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL,  
WHITWORTH ST., MANCHESTER,  
2nd February, 1917.

. . . . Yes, it is a good thing that I am safe now and will see you all once again; but I had some narrow escapes I can tell you. There is only one thing I owe my life to and that is all your good prayers. My head is still very painful at times and naturally will be for a very long time yet. The piece of shell went two inches into my brain and in getting it out the surgeon had to cut half my head open and remove 1½ inches of my skull altogether. That means a silver plate over the whole. I was very nearly dying though. One of the fellows who was in the ward after I came up from the operation room said they gave me up at 2 a.m. in the morning. I had a very rough time of it I can tell you, but am doing so far as well as can be expected. How I feel about



Major E. F. Callaghan, *R.F.A.* (1894), has lately received an appointment in the Intelligence Department in France. He had previously seen much active service with the *R.F.A.* on the French front.

Bernard Mellerio (1905), who was severely wounded while serving with the French infantry some months ago, and permanently disabled for active service, writing to us on January 17th, says: "I am now cured, but with a crippled arm, and I enlisted with the Red Cross so as to continue in the Service."

The name of Lance-Sergt. J. H. Dougherty (1897) *Royal Fusiliers*, has by some oversight been hitherto omitted from our lists. He has been some 18 months in France, and is now expecting a commission.

Patrick O'Hea (1895), whose experiences as British Consul in Gomez Palacio, Chihuahua, Mexico, during the civil wars in those regions, have before now been mentioned in our columns, has recently been obliged to escape south to Mexico city, owing to the persecution of the bandit leader Villa, who set a price upon his head. The following letter from him and a press notice dealing with the same events may be found interesting by his Stonyhurst friends.

December 15th, 1916.

.... The train service has become even more irregular since that time, and now danger looms up again big and ugly.

On Sunday or Monday last we knew that a supply train for Gral Murguia, presumably money and ammunition, had been stopped this side of Chihuahua by a burnt bridge, at Horcasitas. Before it could return it was trapped from behind also, and to this moment we do not know whether the troops from Chihuahua succeeded in extricating it before the resistance of the guard was overpowered.

We lost sight of the struggle, for promptly Sta. Rosalia was cut off, then we knew that Parral had been abandoned and Jimenes was being evacuated, then Escalon, the raiders hot after the retreating garrisons, until now our outposts rest upon Bermejillo, and we do not know what Hell may be raising beyond.

Our only consolation is that surely Villa himself and his main force cannot have swept down the line thus quickly, and even though the aggressors be but raiding parties, acting under Villa's orders, the morale of our defenders is so low that I fear that they may cut and run before an advance of any sort. Yesterday two cannon were mounted upon the hill overlooking Torreon, and the circumstance straightway raised a panic which is increased by the knowledge of the ineptness of our Commander across the river.

Then, parts of the outlying garrisons are being called in, which means that the bandits will play hell through the ranches, and gather at their pleasure in the numbers that they please, probably most seriously menacing our thin thread of communication.

The only brighter spot is the promise of reinforcements being under way from San Luis Potosi to the number of several thousand men; but these will not be sufficient to withstand Villa's onslaught if he comes south at the head of his main force; that is, unless Murguia springs upon his back.

However, they should momentarily give us security at least against a mere raiding force, which is all that can be close upon us at present, but the future looms again black indeed.

It may be that I shall endeavour to run out a special train with foreigners at the beginning of the week, but this will depend upon developments and possibilities. ....

.... If the wave of barbarism does sweep over these places before I get away myself, it is possible that at the last moment I might decide to remain and go to earth. In that case I would, of course, disappear.

From an American Newspaper:—

EAGLE PASS, TEXAS,

December 20th, 1916.

"Authoritative information received here to-day tells of the departure from Torreon of British Consul O'Hea, with two trains, carrying all the Americans and foreigners. They left Torreon for the south, hoping to reach Zacatecas. The plan is to make their way from Zacatecas to San Luis Potosi, thence to the border through Monterrey.

Before communication was cut, messages from Consul O'Hea stated he had been successful, at the behest of instructions from Washington, in persuading all the foreigners, Americans, Germans, and English, to leave. It is believed that Villa has by this time entered Torreon. Gomez Palacio and Laredo were due to fall to him this morning. The American officials had no communication beyond Paredon. Great concern is felt for the 500

Chinese, and it is feared there will be a repetition of the massacre of four years ago at Torreon, when hundreds of Chinese were slain.

Those most closely in touch with the situation, basing their belief on the last wire messages to arrive from Consul O'Hea, say that it is probable Villa will gather a large army in the Laguna district.

In the past he has shown an ability to feed his army, and for some time past his troops have been occupying the cotton fields. Monday night Villa was within fifteen kilometres of Torreon, and his march was rapid toward that city."

We congratulate Mr. Elias Corbally (O.S. 1890), of Rathbeal Castle, on his appointment as High Sheriff of County Dublin.

When Mr. John Liddell, K.C.S.G., attended at Buckingham Palace in November last formally to receive the V.C. awarded to his eldest son, Captain Aidan Liddell, the King told him he had been informed how very popular Aidan was in his regiment, and how much he regretted that he had not been able to present him personally with the V.C.

In the cinematograph film of "Tanks in Action," which has been going the round of the country, the tank which is seen going out of action wreathed in smoke had for its commander at the time Lieut. Edmund R. Parsons (1902).

Lieut. Christian Boulton (1908), *Cameron Highlanders*, who after a year's fighting in France, spent some months as A.D.C. to the Governor of New South Wales, is now back again on active service. He writes to point out the omission from our lists of the name of his brother, Denis Harold. He says: "My brother came over in May, 1915, from America, and, having been rejected for the Army by eleven separate doctors, went to the French front with the *Croix Rouge Francais*, was attached to an ambulance column, during which period he was many times under shell fire, and more than once stationed in the French front line trenches."

We congratulate Captain W. W. King (1891), R.A.M.C., who was married on December 30th to Miss Mabel Goodridge, at the Catholic Church, Spanish Place, London.

Second Lieutenant W. J. Cashman, R.F.A. (1908), who visited us recently, left England for the front in France early in January. He writes: "I am having a fine time just at present in the front line, doing F.O.O. (Forward Observation Officer), and Liaison Officer to the infantry. It is rather a nice job, but I got into a hot corner this afternoon. The Boche started retaliating, and one of his batteries enfiladed the trench I was in. A week ago he put about 150 5.9 shells over myself and a working party. We managed to escape by running for it, and most of us got a few bruises from flying bits of frozen mud and an icy bath as we prostrated ourselves in a frozen stream. The temperature here varies between 15 degrees F. by night and 36 degrees by day. We occasionally slide on a pond behind the battery position, but we have no skates."

#### FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN'S JUBILEE.

Father Bernard Vaughan (1859), celebrated on December 8th the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the Society of Jesus.

On the occasion he received congratulatory letters from many friends at Stonyhurst, including letters from the head boys of the College and Hodder. His reply to the Hodder boys is given under Hodder Notes; that to the Captain of the School, Philip Bell, written in the same cordial strain is, unfortunately, somewhat too lengthy for insertion here. We print below, from the *Observer* for December 10th, a portion of the account of an interview given by Father Vaughan to a representative of that paper on the occasion of his Jubilee:—

"It is just fifty years ago that Father Bernard Vaughan started his religious life as a Jesuit. He was then twenty years of age. On the morning of his golden jubilee, when he had just emerged from a spiritual retreat, still full of the fire and enthusiasm of youth, he said to me: 'I have this consolation that, whereas servants so often nowadays lose their

places, I have been in my Divine Master's service for fifty years, and during it I never gave notice, and I have always found Him to be the Friend as described once by a little boy, 'One who, while He knows all about you, loves you just the same.' Discussing the political situation, he expressed his gratification that at last we were going to clear the decks for action. 'To-day,' he said, 'we must begin to make the whole world realise that every British subject has his teeth set and his weapon gripped to smite and beat the foe. I feel like fighting in this most sacred crusade myself. Surely years do not count when a nation's salvation is at stake. Henceforth there must be no standing-room in our vast Empire for slackers, loafers, and pacifists. I should like to see every school in the land following the example of some of our Catholic schools—with prayers at the beginning and end of every class for God's victory in this diabolical massacre called modern warfare. I have a tremendous belief in my fellow countrymen and countrywomen, but I have much more in God, to whom we belong inalienably and on whom we depend entirely.'"

Captain Alfred Place (1895), *Royal Irish Regt.*, who was severely wounded at Guillemont, on Sept. 7th, 1916, and was granted a bar to his Military Cross on Nov. 14th, 1916, on being discharged from hospital spent some weeks leave at home during January, and has by this time probably returned to the front in France.

Among the O.S. soldiers who have been with us this term were 2nd Lieutenants R. Plissonneau, *R.F.A.*, W. J. Cashman, *R.F.A.*, Jack Harrison, *2nd Life Guards*, and R. Irwin, *East Lancashire Regiment*.

### In Memoriam.

MAJOR HENRY CHICHESTER.

Major Henry Chichester died in London on January 21st at an advanced age. He was the son of General Sir Charles Chichester, and was the youngest of three brothers, also Stonyhurst men and all

soldiers, His elder brothers were Colonel Raleigh Chichester, long since dead, and Colonel Arthur Chichester, who survives him.

Since his retirement from the Army, many years ago, he had lived chiefly in London, where he resided with his two sisters. He was unmarried.

In disposition he was quiet and retiring, and of late years he had moved about very little, quite contented with his daily routine of church, home and club. He was deeply religious and interested himself in various Catholic movements, particularly in connection with Catholic soldiers and institutions for keeping them in touch with their religion.

### B. T. HOLTHAM (1859).

The following, from the *Catholic Herald* for January 13th, contains all that we know at present concerning the career of Mr. Holtham. Perhaps some schoolfellow of his could supply further information.

"The death has occurred at Albany Road, Cardiff, of Mr. Benjamin Thomas Holtham in his 67th year. He retired from the position of stores superintendent under the Cardiff Railway Company (Lord Bute's) in July, 1914, after 42 years' service. He was born at Worcester and educated at Stonyhurst College. From 1868 to 1870 he served in the Papal Army, and was taken prisoner by the Garibaldians. When the army disbanded he left with the rank of corporal, and was decorated. Forty-four years ago he was appointed by the Cardiff Railway Company to a position in the pay department of the engineers' office, graduating ultimately to the position of paymaster, and subsequently to that of stores superintendent. He was an enthusiastic Volunteer, and did not miss a camp of the *3rd Volunteer Battalion Welsh Regiment* for 28 years. He retired on December 31st, 1903. Mr. Holtham's eldest son, Mr. T. J. Holtham, an assistant engineer on the Great Central Railway, is in the *Royal Artillery*, and saw twelve months' fighting before being invalided home to service. Mr. Holtham leaves another son and four daughters. Deceased, who was one of the last Papal Zouaves,

was an active member of the S.V.P., having been president of the Cardiff Central Council and also president of St. David's Conference, Cardiff, for many years.

The remains were conveyed to St. Peter's, Cardiff, on Thursday night in last week, and on Friday morning Requiem Mass was celebrated by Father T. Nolan. The interment took place at Cardiff Cemetery, the chief mourners being Corporal T. J. Holtham (son), and Mr. J. G. Sweetman (son-in-law). Fr. Nolan, assisted by Fr. Fennell, officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*To the Editor of the Stonyhurst Magazine.*

### A WAR MEMORIAL IN THE CHURCH.

SIR,—May I be allowed to make a suggestion regarding the proposed War Memorial to those brave sons of Stonyhurst who have fallen in the war? I think it will be generally admitted that the Church would be a most suitable and appropriate place for such a memorial; therefore, I would suggest that it should take the form of a new divided organ. The removal of the old instrument would admit of stained glass inserted in the fine window which is hidden behind the present organ. Experts agree that the existing instrument is out of date, and in many respects unworthy of a fine church and a great College. If a new divided organ were erected, the large west window would thus be opened out. This, if finished in stained glass, would combine to form a very handsome and most appropriate memorial. It would also immeasurably enhance the beauty of the Church. Hoping some more able pen may take the matter up, and that this suggestion may receive due consideration from those with whom the decision will eventually rest,

I am,

Yours, etc.,

X.Y.Z.

## VARIA.

Among her old Alumni Stonyhurst can reckon no more worthy and loyal son than Sir Thomas Hughes, M.I.C. (O.S. 1875), who was the first Lord Mayor of Sydney, N.S.W. The same may be said of his late brother, the Honourable John F. Hughes, M.I.C. But necessarily, the distance being so great, their sons have carried on the family tradition of thoroughness and uprightness in the Jesuit College of Riverview, Sydney, N.S.W., and have not crossed the seas to be entered as students at Stonyhurst. Nevertheless, they have kept in touch with our College, and one of Sir Thomas' sons accompanied his father and Lady Hughes when they last visited Stonyhurst, in the year 1911.

It is, therefore, with deep regret and much sympathy for his bereaved parents and relatives that we learn of the death of their son, Captain Roger Forrest Hughes, one of the medical officers attached to the military forces from Australia, who was killed in action in France on December 12th, 1916. His only brother, Flight-Lieutenant Geoffrey Forrest Hughes, who is also serving, was at his side when he was killed, while dressing the wounds of soldiers who had been struck down.

Captain Hughes was only 26 years of age, and had a brilliant career at both School and University. While at St. Ignatius College, Riverview, he won two University medals in the Junior Examination. At the University he graduated both in Art and in Medicine, besides taking the degree of Master in Surgery, the latter in 1915. As an undergraduate he was prominent in all sports, and was secretary of the University Union. After leaving the University he was attached to the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, a hospital which owes much to the liberal generosity of another old Stonyhurst boy, Thomas J. Dalton (O.S., 1889). When he enlisted he went to No. 4 General Hospital at Randerrick, then to Liverpool camp, and then to the camp at the Warren, Marrickville. In all three places he was one of the medical officers. He then proceeded to England, and left for France in August last.



Not long before he left Australia Captain Hughes was married to Miss Fileen Maher. To Mrs. Hughes also we offer our sincerest condolence.

At the distribution of prizes, on December 15th, at the Christian Brothers' College, Waverley, His Grace Archbishop Kelly, of Sydney, paid a glowing tribute to the gallantry of Captain Hughes. "Such an example—one among many examples—of patriotism, combined with courage, should strengthen them in their resolve to do their duty, to do their very best, so as to help in winning the war." Heartily do we endorse His Grace's words, that "Australia had responded nobly to the call of duty at a time of national peril," and though we cannot claim Captain Hughes as an old alumnus, we are proud that he was the son of an old Stonyhurst boy, who, though too old to fight himself, has, like so many others, given of his best and dearest, in defence of what the Australian is wont to call, not England, but "home."

His Grace the Archbishop also assisted pontifically at the Requiem, which was celebrated for the deceased officer at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, on December 15th, at which, besides the family, the Rector of Riverview, and several of the Fathers of the College staff, the representative of His Excellency the Governor, the Lord Mayor, and several Judges, a great gathering of the leading citizens of Sydney assembled to manifest their sympathy with his bereaved parents, to honour the memory, and to offer their prayers for the repose of the soul of the brave young officer.—R.I.P.

Father Cortie assisted at the Conference of Science Masters in Public Schools, which was held at Eton College, on the 3rd and 4th of January. He was one of the speakers in the discussion on "Science for the Rank and File," when he read a paper on "Classics the Basis of a Scientific Education."

He also gave his annual lecture, on January 21st, to the members of the Accrington Discussion Class, before a large audience, choosing as his subject, "Shooting Stars."

On January 29th he lectured at the Pavilion, Winter Gardens, Blackpool, on "The Formation of the Sun and Stars" to an audience of 1,600 people. The lecture was one of a series of six lectures arranged by the Educational Council of the Borough.

#### AN UNOBTRUSIVE DUKE.

The *Sussex Daily News* contains the following, relative to a visit paid to Stonyhurst by the late Duke of Norfolk :—

"Another story goes that on the occasion of the Stonyhurst speech-day some years ago a carriage was waiting for his Grace at the railway station, and as two gentlemen, frock-coated, top-hatted, and well groomed, emerged from the booking-hall, an official stepped forward and asked, 'Stonyhurst College, gentlemen?' The gentlemen said 'Yes,' and took their seats just as a carelessly-attired individual walked up to the vehicle and offered to enter. 'Stand away, please,' said the official; 'Duke of Norfolk's carriage.' 'Yes, I know,' said he of the shabby attire; 'I am the Duke of Norfolk!' The story ends with a characteristically kind offer by the Duke to give the other gentlemen a 'lift' to Stonyhurst."

The curious allusion to Stonyhurst at the end of the extract from the *Balkan News* for November 20th last is our reason for inserting it. Perhaps some O.S. from the Salonika force can explain how Stonyhurst men in that force have earned the reputation referred to here. We have italicised the passage in question :

#### THE FATAL GIFT.

"Despite the fact that Horatio Rockbottom, Hilary Billycock, and a select band of comedians are rapidly becoming millionaires by depicting the funny side of war, it still stands true, that humour is of all gifts the most dangerous. Smiler Atkins' career should serve as a warning to all ranks."

Shortly before the war he wrote to a business friend who suggested visiting him in Clydetown. In airy fashion he described the attractions of that



city, where the railway and tram stations were veritable gold mines for bag snatching, etc. Unfortunately the letter went to the wrong address, and, as is usual with people who read correspondence not intended for them, the recipient failed to grasp its meaning.

Scotland Yard and the Home Office woke from long slumber. Detectives searched Smiler's rooms and dogged his footsteps. He was suspected of being in the White Slave Traffic. After many days he received a luke-warm apology from the authorities who were loath to admit they had been fooled.

He enlisted on the day war was declared, and found himself in France early in October, 1914. He wrote his fiancée, telling her she might expect a Christmas card from Berlin. His failure to reach that delectable spot according to time table, brought the awful news that she had transferred her affections to a disciple of MacDonald Ramsay.

Undeterred he went his way, scattering bombs of humour with the recklessness of a Zepp. Commander. He landed in Macedonia and informed his wealthy maiden aunt that he was rioting in luxury, and enjoyed a ten course dinner daily. She forthwith stopped her weekly parcel and doubled her subscription to the cat and dog home.

Crowning disaster overtook him last week and has cast a deep gloom over our camp. A Corporal who came from England exactly a month ago had his knife in Smiler from the day of his arrival. The N.C.O. had been discoursing to a crowd of 'old soldiers' on the ineptitude of the High Command, and outlining his own pet scheme for annihilating the Huns at the double, when Smiler broke in with the innocent remark: 'Excuse me, Corporal, but which Derby Group did you say you belonged to?'

The war expert glared fiercely and sought refuge in the Sergeants' Mess.

Next day he met Smiler and asked if he knew anything about a wagon to take him (the Corporal) to the supply dump. Smiler replied that he heard the C.M.S. order a wagon for 11 o'clock to take rubbish away.

I managed to secure a stealthy interview with Smiler before he set out for Qureasses Base Camp. He led me to understand that he had obtained a "Staff Job" as chief assistant to Sisyphus. I commented on the presence of men armed to the teeth, and he explained that one was to act as his batman, the other as groom. In my ignorance I had always imagined Sisyphus to be the name of a famous Derby winner. Consulting Bilkins, our cook's mate, who claims to be an agnostic—a fellow who knows everything—I learned that Sisyphus is a Greek soldier who appeared on second parade some centuries ago, with the lower button of his tunic undone. Since then he has been employed rolling a huge stone up a mountain. When he gets to the top the stone rolls back, and poor Sisyphus has a constant job. *Bilkins was taught this at Stonyhurst, so it must be true, as that is where the 'highbrow nuts' come from.* I never understood until now the depth of meaning in the proverb, 'A rolling stone gathers no good conduct badges.'"

S.A.P.R.

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### SODALITY NOTES.

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The following candidates were admitted into the Sodality on December 8th:—

R. Campbell.	A. Gibbs.	C. O'Connor.
R. Corkery.	G. Gornall.	J. O'Ferrall.
J. de Wilton.	H. Hoseason.	E. Reeves.
P. Edgecome.	S. Hall.	H. Sire.
J. Ferguson.	E. Irwin.	E. Waters.
H. Firth.	B. Leicester.	S. Gomes.
O. Fox.		

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All the candidates were invited to attend the Office which we sung on the eve of the Immaculate Conception.

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On December 16th we had a Dirge for two Sodalists recently killed in France. Fr. Cortie kindly chanted for us.

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We are very grateful to Fr. Barrett for addressing the Sodality on December 17th, and again on February 4th.

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Our best wishes accompany John Bell, Stanley de la Mothe, Philip Gwyn, and Reginald Edgecome in their new careers,

## THE SEA WAR.

BY MAURICE PRENDERGAST (1901).

In a previous article the writer suggested that all wars might be regarded on a three-fold basis of Political, Economic, and Military Results. When reviewing the history of the present conflict, during the past thirty months, it is possible to indicate how Germany has shifted her fighting ground from one to another of these methods. At the beginning of war, and in 1915, the enemy decided to hack his way to victory by the sheer might of his military forces, but failed to achieve a decision. Gradually the vantage ground began to change, and, in 1916, our chief opponent was aiming more at political effect than at further conquest. In this second phase, Verdun, Jutland, the overthrow of Roumania, and the Peace Proposals, all played an important part in the attempt to convince the world that Germany was impregnable. First, the Military system failed to secure decisive victory. The defiance of all neutral rights in the new piratical campaign demonstrates the abandonment of the second and Political line of attack by Germany. Hence, there is only one resort now left open to the enemy—an Economic assault on the Allies, and particularly Great Britain, by the agency of a submarine blockade.

There is no reason for us to be dismayed at this new piratical outburst. Each February during this war has produced similar declarations, defining zones and forecasting a widespread campaign of calculated barbarity against commercial shipping. And twice before have we survived these ebullitions of naval ferocity, which, in 1915, predicted a girdle of U-boats around the British Isles, and in 1916, forecasted the sinking of all armed merchant ships at sight. But the new campaign bids fair to be more formidable than either of its predecessors because the enemy now possesses that which was lacking for success in his previous attempts, namely, an adequately numerous and highly organised force of underwater craft. From the naval standpoint it is not expected that the "Barred Zone" Proclamation will make much difference to the situation. For the past six or eight months the activities of the U-boats

have been extending in area and increasing in effect, especially in the Mediterranean, where matters have been going from bad to worse for some time past. The dramatic defiance of neutral rights, the threats and claims of the German Admiralty, have served but to focus public attention on a situation already well known to naval students. Before the great Edict was issued from Berlin, Sir John Jellicoe had publicly stated that the submarine menace was more serious than at any time in its previous course. The Admiralty probably knew before hand we were going to be treated to "U-boat warfare with the lid off."

It might be as well if we compared the present situation with that prevailing in 1915, when Germany made her first attempt to set up a submarine blockade. This first effort was never brought to a complete standstill, but nevertheless, it was seriously maimed by a vigorous British anti-submarine campaign. The German naval authorities studied the reasons for the non-realisation of their hopes. Profiting by their mistakes, they set about creating a new organisation for commerce-destruction which should be more permanent in effect, more efficient in working, and more impervious to the effects of our counter-submarine campaign. What were the reasons for the partial failure in 1915?

The fundamental defects appear to have been the inadequate number of U-boats and the enemy's under-estimation of our powers of preparing retaliatory antidotes. Ocean-going submersibles were so scarce, only spasmodic raids could be carried out. The regular ebb and flow of shipping losses provided an index of the periods when the few subaqueous corsairs were cruising at sea or resting at the hostile naval bases. Trained officers and men were few, and sea experience was sometimes confined to operations in the Baltic, where the new vessels usually undertook preliminary cruises before venturing out far into the North Sea or the Atlantic. The lack of submarines sometimes entailed ocean-going vessels being diverted from commerce-destruction to minor operations in the Baltic, for work which was properly the sphere of small, coastal submarines. The Germans themselves admit that,

in 1914, it was considered a creditable feat for a U-boat to voyage down the Channel as far as Ushant and back. But in 1915 they ventured into "blue water"; cruises were prolonged to a fortnight or three weeks, and extended to the Atlantic. The hunting grounds for U-boats were principally off the southern Irish coast and round the Scilly Islands. One very large submersible made a voyage to Constantinople, and one or two others managed to raid the Bay of Biscay. We suffered considerable losses before we could cope with the situation and destroy more boats than the enemy could turn out of his shipyards to recompense losses. Even when fresh boats were ready there was a dearth of trained crews and commanders equal in experience to such "aces" as Weddigen, Hersing and Valentiner. At one time the Germans adopted the expedient of double-manning the U-boats by assigning an extra crew to a boat for training purposes. The large complements carried by the earlier German boats gave rise to the belief at one time that they were twice the size we imagined them to be. But the remedy, instead of relieving the dearth in *personnel*, sometimes increased it when a boat was destroyed. Not only were the submarine's own officers and men lost or captured, but those assigned for instructional duty were placed out of action. The total loss was one trained plus one potential crew. This system appears to have been eventually abandoned.

There is also one other factor that cannot be stated with any assumption of certainty, but which must necessarily be referred to. The few large oceanic submersibles seem to have been driven to the limit of mechanical and physical endurance, for, on the return from a cruise, both boats and men required a recuperative period sometimes equalling the length of a cruise itself. Attempts to lessen the rest-period may have resulted in scamped overhauls, breakdowns at sea and deterioration of efficiency in the *personnel* through exhaustion. To sum up, it was chiefly inadequacy which was the cause of the partial failure—an insufficient number of U-boats, the incompetency of shipyards to build quickly enough against losses, and the inability of the training system to provide fresh crews.

Turn to conditions as they stand now. The enemy's objective—destruction of shipping—is still the same, but the toll of steamers sunk is the natural proof of Germany's enlarged, re-organised, and improved methods of submarine warfare. "Numbers" represented the obstacle to be overcome, and it was "numbers" which were attacked by the concentration of German shipbuilding resources on submarine construction. From what little reliable information has filtered through neutral countries, it is reasonably certain the enemy has not devoted any great energy to the rapid building of new Dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers. Perhaps the Huns have decided it would be useless attempting to out-build the British lead in capital ships, or else they have decided the naval war is not to be won by Dreadnoughts but by submarines. Nor does the enemy appear to have paid any special attention to making good his serious losses in light cruisers. The Zeppelin forms a good substitute for the sunken fleet *edailleurs*, but only in fair weather. A certain proportion of the national shipbuilding power has also to be devoted to the conversion of mercantile vessels into war-craft, refitting and repair work. But confining the question strictly to the building of new fighting ships, the enemy has turned aside from Dreadnoughts and light cruisers and concentrated his energy on new torpedo craft and submarines. But, above all, *submarines*, and in large quantities.

In July, 1914, only two German shipyards were capable of undertaking submarine construction, *i.e.*, the Imperial Dockyard, at Danzig, and the Krupp Germania Yard at Kiel. They were able to build from twenty to thirty boats simultaneously, the average annual output of finished U-boats being about a dozen for the German Navy, plus five or six more for foreign Governments. Now the greater majority, if not all, of the warship and mercantile building yards are engaged on submarine building. In addition to these coastal breeding grounds of U-boats, many inland factories have been requisitioned for the building of standard component parts, such as frames, engines, electrical batteries, dynamos, periscopes, etc. Certain shipyards are devoted to assembling the materials, built in inland

towns, into complete vessels. Some factories at a distance from the sea build, launch and complete small boats and deliver them to naval ports by canal routes. This happens in the case of the Cockerill Yard at Hoboken, near Antwerp, the Carels Works, near Ghent, and improvised workshops at Bruges. All three points supply new under-water units to the Zeebrugge flotillas. But where water transit is impossible, small boats like the UB coastal type, and the earlier UC species of mine-layer, are finished in three separate sections and despatched on special railway trucks to ports as far asunder as Wilhelmshaven, Pola, Constantinople, and Varna. On arrival at their destination, skilled gangs of shipwrights assemble them in a remarkably short space of time. The majority of the small and numerous UB and UC boats are built in this way, leaving the big coastal shipyards free for the rapid construction of the U-boat proper, the large ocean-going submersibles. Mons. Maxime Laubeuf, the famous French submarine designer, has pointed out that the German submarines owe their success chiefly to the great reliability of their Diesel engines and the extreme simplicity of their design and working. Simplicity of design not only quickens up the rate of building but also decreases the time required in training personnel for submarine work.

This brings us to the question of providing U-boat complements. It is very probable that numerous shore establishments have been set up, equipped with various types of Diesel engines, dynamos, etc., for the training of engineer officers and engine-room ratings. Before the war, a small auxiliary surface vessel, the *Mentor* (which resembled a tug), was built and equipped with one of the Krupp types of submarine engines for instructional purposes. It is not known if this idea has been carried any further. A squadron of thirty submarines, representing all types of underwater craft, is also reported to be stationed at Kiel as a Submarine Training Squadron for making periodic cruises in the Baltic. It is also rumoured that new U-boat commanders are put through a very comprehensive course in anti-submarine expedients.

German Dreadnoughts, battle-cruisers and other surface vessels are much more heavily staffed than

British ships of the corresponding types. Officers can, perhaps, be withdrawn from the German capital ships and light cruisers to provide U-boats' commanders without much detriment to fighting efficiency. But more significant is the statement that Germany is drawing up to 70 per cent. of her new submarine executive from the Mercantile Marine. Naval critics seem to be of one opinion that the new German Blockade Declaration and the definition of "barred zones" indicate some great mine-laying campaign by the U-boats. Mine-laying by submarine does not require so much experience as the older form of attack by gun and torpedo. The commanders have no problems of attack to face; their duty is to simply carry and sow mines in selected areas. The voyages of the *Deutschland* submarine "liner" have shown that mercantile officers and men can, after preliminary training, successfully navigate U-boats on long voyages. From carrying merchandise to transporting mines, either in big craft like the *Deutschland* or the small UC mine-layers, is but a natural progression. The formation of great mine-fields on the trade-routes is one explanation for the supposed use of quickly trained mercantile officers in the German Submarine Service, but we cannot be certain that this explanation is the correct one.

It is impossible to give any correct idea of the total number of German submarines in service at present. Estimates have been published placing the figure as high as two or three hundred boats, covering the U, UA, UB, UC, and other types. There is no authority attached to these figures beyond a vague statement made by a British Minister that Germany has now two hundred "Unterseeboote." As for the estimate of three hundred, this has been traced back to an opinion uttered by Mons. Maxime Laubeuf over a year ago, that Germany would require 300 submarines to blockade the British Isles effectively. The writer has spent a considerable amount of time in collecting and examining statistics connected with this subject, but the evidence is so conflicting, it is impossible to arrive at any final verdict. The general trend of information suggests that Germany has, during the past thirty months, built from 250 to 270 new submarines,

in addition to the 30 U-boats completed in August, 1912. This gives a total of 280—300, but Germany's submarine losses slightly exceed a hundred. The present surviving balance of U-boats appears to be 180—200 vessels. Well-informed naval critics place the figure at 180. The present rate of construction for German submarines is uncertain, but 12—15 boats finished per month seems a liberal estimate. Nothing definite is known about the monthly average of losses, but if one attack in four succeeds, the new and improved Anglo-French anti-submarine campaign should be capable of destroying from twenty to twenty-five U-boats per month.

Whether Germany has one hundred, two hundred, or three hundred boats, the true total, whatever it may be, must give an exaggerated idea of the effective number of submarines Germany can *continually* keep at sea. As our own Navy has powerfully demonstrated, a blockade must be permanent and continuous to have any real effect on an antagonist. Germany's blockading power is represented by the number of U-boats she can maintain at sea without cessation. Such a number must always be less than the sum total on account of a certain quota of boats being at the bases, re-fuelling and re-fitting. This point can best be illustrated by some simple examples, which will also serve the purpose of demonstrating that an improved base service for U-boats can increase the destructive powers of Germany's sub-surface commerce-destroyers, apart from the building of new boats.

In a previous article the author quoted some figures relating to U-boat cruises from the evidence prepared by Rear-Admiral W. A. Grant, U.S.N., for a Commission of Inquiry by the United States Government on Submarines. To refresh our memories, here are the salient points in the American naval officer's evidence. He reported that U-boats of 750/900 tons undertook cruises lasting twenty days, out of which nine were employed in passage to or from a fixed base, and the remaining eleven days devoted to the destruction of shipping. Each cruise was followed by twelve days' rest for the crew to recuperate and the submarine to be overhauled. Dividing the nine days

into two equal periods of four and a half days for the outward and inward voyages, we get the following sequence of operations :—

O.	W.	H.	R.	
4½	11	4½	12	= 32 days.

From this point we adopt the following abbreviations : O means the outward voyage ; W indicates "work," or the period occupied by the sinking of shipping ; H is for the homeward voyage ; and R signifies the time of rest. As the above series of figures would make our examples too complicated, we will simplify Rear-Admiral Grant's data to the following form of five-day periods, or simple multiples of five days :—

O.	W.	H.	R.	
5	10	5	10	= 30 days.

Upon this basis we can construct a time-chart for six supposed U-boats by five-day periods (a, b, c, etc.), for one month, while the signs O, W, H, and R bear the meanings previously assigned :—

#### TIME CHART "A."

	<sup>a.</sup> 1st-5th	<sup>b.</sup> 6th-10th	<sup>c.</sup> 11th-15th	<sup>d.</sup> 16th-20th	<sup>e.</sup> 21st-26th	<sup>f.</sup> 27th-31st
U-25...	O	W + W	H	R + R	O	½W
U-26...	W	+	H	R + R	O	½W
U-27...	½W	H	R + R	O	W + W	H
U-28...	H	R + R	O	W + W	H	½R
U-29...	R + R	O	W + W	H	½R	
U-30...	½R	O	W + W	H	½R	

Now, taking any of the five-day periods, a—f, it will be observed that out of six submarines only two boats are continually engaged in doing effective work by sinking shipping. Take, for example, the period b (6th—10th). Here U-25 and U-26 are engaged at work (W) in destroying ships ; U-27 is homeward bound (H) ; U-28 and U-29 are laid up in port for rest (R), and U-30 is outward bound (O) to the hunting grounds. Exactly the same conditions prevail under any of the other periods as regards the disposition of our imaginary flotilla. Accordingly the real and continuously effectively commerce-destroying force is *two and not six boats*, representing a permanent efficiency of 33½ per cent. Under such a system, if Germany has sixty boats, her real



blockading power is only twenty, and if three hundred, only a hundred can be continuously operative.

It is interesting to observe the increase of power to be derived from an improved base service. Suppose that, by the provision of trained and organised gangs of shipwrights for overhaul work, and the provision of relief crews, it became possible to cut down the rest period from ten to five days, and so transfer an additional five days to the working period at sea. On this supposition a fresh Time Chart "B" can be constructed on a new plan, each boat observing the following sequence of operations:—

O.	W.	H.	R.	
5	15	5	5	= 30 days.

in which the working period of fifteen days for each boat will cover three of the periods a—f, instead of two, as in Time Chart "A." Space prevents the improved system being charted, but if any readers care to work it out for themselves, they will find that the effective number of submarines in any period is raised from two to three, and the "permanent percentage of efficiency" is increased from 33½ per cent. to 50 per cent. If sixty steamers are sunk by the six U-boats working in pairs by rotation under Time Chart "A," how many more vessels will be destroyed if they were worked in threes under the improved system of Time Chart "B"? The answer is ninety ships. Accordingly, under system "B" the same number of U-boats destroy as many more ships as could be done by the building and placing in service of two extra submarines under the less efficient scheme "A." This is mentioned to show that, *without building new submarines* Germany can make her existing forces more destructive and efficient by simply re-organising the base service, cutting down the rest period, and making the U-boats do more work at sea. The method of improvement suggested is the creation of well-trained overhaul gangs and the provision of relief crews. It is probable Germany has already done something of this sort.

But Germany must, nevertheless, keep on building and building fresh boats. If she rested content

with the creation of two hundred U-boats, an average weekly loss of four submarines would mean the total extinction of her forces in a year. She must complete and man every week or month an equal number of submarines to those lost within the given period, or else her strength must inevitably decline. If she puts out more boats than we can destroy her power increases, and if less—as we hope is the case—the British anti-submarine campaign will gradually wear down Germany's submarine fleet. One word of warning must be added with regard to the above Time Charts. It must be distinctly understood they are purely conventional and simplified examples. For instance, if U-boats encounter and destroy shipping on their outward and inward passages (as does often happen), they perform effective work additional to that presumed to be achieved only under the accepted working span of ten or fifteen days. Furthermore, the new U-boats of 800/1050 tons can stay at sea for a month and go further afield in quest of prey. Every extension of the cruising radius or increase of time spent at sea results in more vessels being sunk per cruise. One hostile boat has been specially commended for a cruise lasting fifty-five days. Larger U-boats have the inherent capacity for making longer voyages, on account of greater fuel capacity and the increased "weatherliness," (or sea-keeping power), conferred by bigger dimensions. As for the older boats, it is suspected their oceanic activities are being prolonged by the assistance of big submarine oil-tankers and depôt-ships, besides the facilities afforded by secret oil stores on neutral coasts.

To sum up, Germany has concentrated her ship-building and engineering powers on the production of new submarines. By the adoption of standard patterns and the conscription of inland factories, new building bases are established and the average time of construction per submarine has been greatly decreased. Crews are probably provided by the help of shore training establishments, the use of Submarine Training Squadrons, and large drafts from the Mercantile Marine, or naval reserves. By these methods a large force of U-boats has been built up, certainly exceeding one hundred, and perhaps ap-

proaching two hundred in the sum total. Whatever the percentage of continuous efficiency may be, increased aggregate numbers result in a larger number of submarines continually keeping the seas. By improving the base service U-boats can be turned round more quickly, loss of time in port is eliminated, and the under-water force is made to spend more time at sea destroying shipping. The oceanic areas subjected to the ravages of subaqueous *guerre de course* are widened by the building of bigger boats and the creation of special replenishment systems. Auxiliary types of U-boats also assist and relieve the big ocean-going commerce-destroyers. And finally, every effort is being made to keep the Submarine Flotillas at a constant strength by continually drafting out new vessels from the building yards to replace the wastages of war.

All this sounds very formidable, no doubt, but space prevents any description being given of the other side of the question—the ingenious, highly organised and widespread campaign of submarine destruction carried out by the Allied Navies. Perhaps some account, necessarily incomplete, of the U-boat “antidotes” may be reserved for some future occasion. Given good fortune, perseverance, and the employment of every destructive or palliative agency, it should not be beyond our powers to crush the grand assault of piracy. We have the assurances of our Ministers and the Admiralty that every effort is being made to cope with the menace. *Chi dura, vince!* He who endures, shall conquer!

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#### OSTRICHES AND THEIR EGGS.

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The ostrich family lays about twelve to thirteen eggs between them. They lay alternately on every other day, till the required number has been created. It also lays a few bad eggs round the nest. I don't mean he lays them bad, but she lets them go bad. These are for home consumption, by which I mean that the young when hatched they eat them.

*Essay on the Ostrich by NATU MINIMUS.*

#### POETRY ACADEMY.

The Poets presented their Academy on Tuesday, February 6th. Proceedings were suitably opened by the Orchestra with von Suppe's “Poet and Peasant.” L. Smith then gave us the Prologue, *a se conscriptum*, as the legend on the programme ran. It was after the fashion of Prologues, mainly a chronicle of domestic happenings, and so gave but little scope for poetic fire. We labour to this day under a doubt whether it was written in rhyme, blank verse, or prose. It would be surely well to make this point clear in the delivery. The common places we can forgive, knowing that no great poet is able to write to order.

The next item was a scene from “The Frogs,” suggestive of past Academies. E. Pyke and E. Liston had greatness thrust upon 'em in the characters of Aeschylus and Euripides respectively. They both acted well on the whole, but Liston has a tendency to “o'erstep the modesty of nature,” which is very fatal to real art. Pyke's defects were of the opposite kind. He did not make enough of his “candlesticks,” and fell into rather casual attitudes when he had finished speaking. F. Collins was an effective umpire between the rival Poets.

The English piece which followed was a scene from “Twelfth Night,” featuring (as the Cinemas say), Malvolio in one of his love-sick moments. There is a deal of fun in the situation, but it loses most of its point apart from the rest of the play. M. de la Bédoyère's version of the infatuated steward was not particularly convincing. His acting was free and natural enough, but there was little of the absurd and pompous Malvolio in it. C. Skrimshire, who took the part of Maria, but for some unexplained reason lost his name on the programme, acted effectively on the whole. But like the tiger who swallowed the Lady of Niger, he had a smile on his face which was not quite in keeping with his part. It wasn't Maria's smile but Skrimshire's smile. And there's all the difference. D. Cuffey, R. Smith, and J. Hull stolidly maintained the minor roles. Couldn't they really vituperate a little more genuinely?

In the second part we had a dialogue from Plautus, in which C. Chudleigh was one Charmides, and H. Feeny, Scyophanta. The wit of these antique folk has lost a deal of its savour with the centuries, but Feeny made the best of a dull situation. He acted with great dash and *abandon*. Chudleigh's big, manly voice was heard with ease, and it would have been heard with pleasure, had he modulated it better. His posture and speech were too stiff and prosy.

The Poets concluded their portion of the morning's work with a clever scene from "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." Skrimshire acquitted himself well in the title role, though hampered by the inevitable Skrimshire smile; and R. McLaughlan as *un philosophe*, made the "gods" hilarious in his little affair with *les maîtres*. The French of the piece was well spoken. The accent may not have been Parisian, but at any rate there was a brave attempt at correctness. For the laugh they gave us, much thanks. Academies are not meant to be popular entertainments, and so, when uncovenanted mirth comes to us, all the more are we grateful.

In addition to the overture, the orchestra performed as an interlude Elgar's exquisite "Carissima." These high things will be interpreted to us elsewhere. We have only to remark that some members of the viol tribe seemed a trifle mute and inglorious. The violas, for instance, did not bring out their solo of no less than a note and a half, with sufficient éclat. The 'cello seemed a shade out of tune, and we wonder whether the bass was in time. But the orchestra is certainly in an efficient state. With a little more of the "sounding brass" in its composition it should discourse sweet music very effectively. Finally, we must congratulate the Choirmaster on the ingenious way in which he took us all in. Elgar's "King Olaf" was skilfully advertised to be sung by the Choir. The time arrived, and with it "Soldier Rest"—so beautiful, and oh so familiar! "The hands were the hands of Esau, but the voice was the voice of Jacob."

The following was the programme:—

Overture	"Poet and Peasant"	F. von Suppe
	THE ORCHESTRA.	

#### *Pars Prior.*

Prologum (a se conscriptum) pronuntiabit R. SMITH

Aristoph. Frogs. Scenam agent—

Aeschylus	...	E. PYKE.
Euripides	...	E. LISTON.
Dionysus	...	F. COLLINS.

(Judice Dionysio, de prologis suis disputant Aeschylus et Euripides).

Shakespeare Twelfth-Night, Act II., Sc. 5, agent—

Malvolio	...	M. DE LA BEDOYERE.
Sir Toby	...	D. CUFFEY.
Sir Andrew	...	R. SMITH.
Fabian	...	J. HULL.
Servant	...	C. SKRIMSHIRE.

Interlude "Carissima" Elgar  
THE ORCHESTRA.

#### *Pars Altera.*

Scenam e Plaut, Trinummus agent—

Charmides	...	C. CHUDLEIGH.
Sycophanta	...	H. FEENY.

Moliere, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, Act II, Sc. 2, 3, 4.  
Agent—

M. Jourdain	...	C. SKRIMSHIRE.
Le Maître d'Armes	...	M. DE LA BEDOYERE.
Le Maître a danser	...	H. FEENY.
Le Maître de Musique	...	G. BARON.
Le Maître de	...	Philosophie
Un Laquais	...	R. McLAUGHLAN.
		A. MAXWELL-STUART.

Part Song "King Olaf" Elgar  
THE CHOIR.

#### FROM ESSAYS. By Natu Minimus.

*Epeira Diadema (Garden Spider).*—The spider is a very brainy little beast. You will hardly believe me when I tell you it is not really an insect at all, but a thing like a lobster. In ways it is cleverer than man, because it can weave a web with all its angles and geometry brought in in an hour which a man could weave in two days provided with the stuff to make it with. It can do geometry fine but is a very hard-hearted beast, because it generally eats her husband for her wedding dinner.

## Mr. WILLIAM WALMSLEY SIMPSON.

The death of Mr. W. W. Simpson at his residence, Winkley, near Stonyhurst, on January 8th last, deprives us of one who has been consistently a good friend and neighbour for the last thirty-eight years. As an instance of his courtesy to us from the very outset, we may recall the fact that, when about to purchase the Winkley property, Mr. Simpson intimated to the Stonyhurst authorities his readiness to withdraw his offer to buy an estate bordering on our own should the College wish to acquire it. Since then his relations with Stonyhurst had always been most cordial.

At one time he was a frequent visitor, with Mrs. Simpson, at College Great Academies, plays and other functions, and on several occasions cricket teams organised by him had played against Stonyhurst. Until quite recent years, when his health had begun to fail, his periods of residence at Winkley were confined to the summer months.

He had a passion for travel, and had visited many countries in Europe, America, and the far East.

His enthusiasm for exploring the remote byways of the earth carried him at times far beyond the beaten track of the ordinary globe-trotter. In reply to an ironical query from the present writer as to how long he had stayed in Tibet, he surprised his questioner by the reply that he had spent six weeks in Sikkim (on the Tibetan border). That was certainly near enough to what was then a forbidden land to all Europeans.

Before travelling in any land hitherto unvisited by him it was his practice to obtain and read all the best books written on the subject of the countries or cities he intended to see. This thorough-going preparation lent his reminiscences of travel an interest far deeper than that which invests the uninformed impressions of the casual sightseer.

It gave him, moreover, an insight into the character and consideration for the susceptibilities of the peoples among whom he sojourned in his wanderings, qualities which make the whole difference between the genuine traveller and the unsympathetic sightseer. Nothing irritated him more on his travels

than to meet a blatant specimen of the latter type. One such, who had been holding forth at a club in California to an impatient audience of Americans on the superior characteristics of Britishers, and had noticed Mr. Simpson's expression of disapproval, observed to him, "Perhaps, Mr. Simpson, you think I am somewhat insular?" "Not insular," was the reply, "merely parochial."

His winters were spent by choice in Japan, Java, or California. But whenever he was at home the hospitality of Winkley was ever open to visitors from the College, old or young.

It was a special delight to the kindly host and hostess of Winkley to entertain parties of boys from the College or Hodder at tea, and to enjoy their whole-hearted appreciation of the profusion of dainties provided on these occasions.

The Museums at both Stonyhurst and Hodder contain many curios and antiques acquired by Mr. Simpson on his travels and presented to us by him. Of these, one of the most conspicuously placed is the life-size model of his world's record Yellowtail, ably executed in wood, and painted by Messrs. Hardy, of London, which is to be seen in the "Do Room" gallery.

Our illustration represents Mr. Simpson standing beside the original monster (No. 2), and also displaying a Black Sea-Bass of 141 lbs. (No. 4). The remaining photographs depict angling scenes in the neighbourhood of San Clemente, California. In No. 5 the same angler is seen playing a 39 lb. yellowtail. The capture of the great fish by our English amateur angler greatly annoyed the American sea-fishing experts, and probably no one was more surprised and amused than Mr. Simpson himself at his unlooked for success. He had never taken special interest in any branch of sport, though keenly enjoying an open air country life. The shooting of his property at Winkley was generously placed by him at the disposal of the Stonyhurst sportsmen, and it has formed a much valued extension of the College preserves.

The placid joys of landscape gardening, superintending estate improvements, and taking long walks or drives to places of interest in the district



MR. WILLIAM WALMSLEY SIMPSON,  
of Winkley, near Stonyhurst, who died on January 8th, 1917, aged 69 years.

The illustration appeared in "The Stonyhurst Magazine" for April, 1911, together with an article on the capture by Mr. Simpson of the World's Record Yellowtail, shown in No. 2 (weight 60½ lbs.), caught off Santa Catalina, California, in July, 1908. No. 4 shows the same angler with a Black Sea Bass of 141 lbs.



were more to his taste, and those who remember Winkley before his coming will realise the extent of the improvements due to his efforts.

His tall, erect figure, hatless, alpenstock in hand, dressed in a well-worn tweed suit, striding rapidly along at the head of a posse of huge dogs, was a familiar sight on our country roads and lanes. His unconventional taste in dress would sometimes puzzle strangers.

Thus a gamekeeper, acting as loader for his master who was shooting Winkley with a party from Stonyhurst, mistook him for a servant exercising the squire's dogs, and addressed him accordingly: "How arta doin', owd lad? How dosta like yon dog job?" Such situations appealed to Mr. Simpson's keen sense of humour, and no one understood and appreciated the character of the Lancashire folk of town and country better than he.

He used to relate with relish a similar instance of Lancashire directness of speech. When sitting as a magistrate in court at Accrington, an elderly factory hand, who had known him as a boy, was brought before him. In reply to a question from the magistrate, the prisoner, folding his arms, leaned forward and accosted him familiarly by his Christian name: "Well, now, Willyam; it wor like this 'ere." As a foil to this example of Lancastrian unconventionality he would describe the archaic pomposity of a certain old-fashioned Accrington solicitor while conducting the case for the defendant in an action taken by Mr. Simpson against an offender who had driven a shaft under one of his collieries. Drawing himself up to his full height, and pointing an accusing fore-finger at Mr. Simpson, the orator thus apostrophized him: "I have followed the iniquities of this man far—yea, into the very bowels of the earth!"

As a magistrate Mr. Simpson's qualifications were widely recognised and appreciated. Patient, painstaking, of well-balanced judgment, and a great stickler for accuracy of statement, he possessed, moreover, a warm heart and a fund of human sympathy, which his somewhat reserved and austere manner rarely overlaid for long, even from strangers.

With his friends he was always delightfully genial and interesting, and a mine of accurate information on such diverse topics as literature, art, archæology, travel, and the varied lore of the connoisseur.

To these it was sad to watch the gradual clouding of the faculties which marked, during his last months of life, the increasing inroads of his malady.

We print below portions of a memoir of Mr. Simpson, which appeared in the *Accrington Observer* for January 13th:—

"The deceased gentleman was widely read and took a deep interest in archæology. As a young man he possessed a tall stalwart figure which made him prominent in any company. He was singularly unconventional and preferred the life of a country gentleman to the habits and attractions of society life. Courteous, urbane, hospitable, he was approachable to all and whenever he met anyone walking through the public portion of his grounds would enter into conversation and display a readiness to chat over the features thereof. His high sense of justice and consideration was marked by his conduct as a magistrate, and no one whose lot it was to appear before him as a defendant could ever complain of not having had a fair and considerate hearing. He was the oldest county J.P. sitting at Church, his appointment dating back 33 years. The news of his death occasioned great regret in Oswaldtwistle and district and particularly among those who were most acquainted with his sterling qualities.

The deceased leaves a widow and one son, Mr. Thomas Simpson, whose permanent address is at Eastbourne, and who, since the outbreak of war, has held a responsible position under the ministry of munitions.

The remains were interred in the graveyard at Hurst Green Church on Thursday morning. The funeral was carried out unostentatiously. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. James Clough, Vicar of Hurst Green, and the Rev. J. A. M. Johnson, a close personal friend of the deceased. Among others present were the Rev. F. G. Harris, Vicar of Immanuel, Oswaldtwistle; the Rector of Stonyhurst, Father Pinnington, and Father Irwin, and Mr. S. Sandeman, solicitor, Accrington and Oswaldtwistle.

Mr. W. W. Simpson was born at The Chestnuts, Oswaldtwistle, in 1848, and educated at Rossall School. On his father's death he assumed control and direction of the coal mines and opened out the mine at Rhoden. He was ever a considerate employer and won the esteem of his workpeople and the local public. In politics he was a Liberal and wielded considerable

influence in the locality. He took a prominent part in the Parliamentary election of 1880 when the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. F. W. Grafton were returned for North-East Lancashire, and again in 1885 when Accrington was formed into a separate Parliamentary Division, and Mr. Grafton defeated Mr. Hermon-Hodge. He often appeared on the platforms in support of the Liberal candidates and also addressed the meetings. He was always listened to with close attention, his views on political questions commanding respect. When in 1886 Mr. Gladstone introduced the Home Rule Bill, Mr. Simpson, along with Mr. James Kerr, Mr. William Sandeman, and others, were leaders in the formation of the Liberal Unionist Party, and it was undoubtedly due in large measure to their influence and efforts that Accrington returned Mr. R. T. Hermon-Hodge at the July election. Being a large and considerate employer, Mr. Simpson possessed great influence not only in Oswaldtwistle, but in the division.

At that period Mr. Simpson gave promise of developing into a public man and politician, but he had no ambitions in that direction, his personal predilections shrinking from militancy.

Soon after the death of his father, Mr. Simpson married Miss Arkwright, a daughter of Dr. Arkwright, who at that time was in practice at Accrington. He went to reside at Prestwich, but continued to control the collieries until 1899, when he disposed of them to a limited liability company, the shareholders in which have reaped a rich harvest. After a few years' residence at Prestwich he purchased the Winckley estate, which is situate midway between Lower Hodder Bridge and Hurst Green. The Hall is delightfully situated and the grounds and approaches thereto have few equals in Lancashire. The variety of trees to be found in the vicinity is remarkable, and the grounds are laid out in accordance with the highest ideals of landscape gardening. Numerous peacocks are also a feature of the grounds, which were ever the loving care of Mr. Simpson. Winckley Hall, too, possesses a magnificent library, testifying to the literary taste and knowledge of the owner. It is also full of art treasures, chiefly of the archæological type.

Mr. Simpson, in his early manhood, became addicted to travel and there are few parts of the globe which he has not visited. When a young man he frequently visited Switzerland, and as a member of the Alpine Club ascended many of the highest peaks in the famous Alpine range. In his tours abroad he visited among other countries India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, and America, whilst he probably visited every country in Europe. Thus he cultivated a fondness for the collection of curios, of which he owned a fine collection, bronzes and carved wood work receiving special attention.

Mr. Simpson ever retained a keen interest in the welfare of Oswaldtwistle and its people. Up to the last nothing pleased him better than to chat over the old characters of his native town."

In the foregoing extracts the name of Mr. Simpson's property is printed incorrectly, "Winckley." He himself always spelt it Winkley. The ancient family who had owned the estate, the Winkleys, of Winkley, of whom the last representative was the late Lady Shelley, were not so particular on this point. The old deed framed in the Bailey Room at Stonyhurst, and executed temp. Richard I., or John, records the "Grant of the lands of Stanihurst by Hugh son of Jordan de Midton to Helias son of Alexander de Winekedeley. The site of the old hall of the Winekedeleys was that now occupied by the home farm near the riverside where some portions of the original structure still stand, together with the remains of the moat.

Mr. Simpson was too good an antiquary to call his new house on the hill-crest, "Winkley Hall," an appellation which, to his thinking, strictly applied to the farm building.

Every branch of local archæology always interested him, and when in 1894 the tumulus, or barrow, near Hacking Boat was, by Mr. Simpson's permission, being excavated by Father Luck and his assistants from St. Mary's Hall, they were helped in every way by the proprietor and his family, even to the extent of sending down hampers of refreshments, to the weary diggers.

A model of the tumulus, together with the remains excavated, were mounted in a case by Mr. Simpson and presented to the College Museum. His interest in the old wayside crosses of the countryside will be permanently recorded by the celtic crosses which he had placed on various base-stones of ancient crosses in our neighbourhood. The fine celtic cross on the village green at Hurst Green was presented by him to commemorate those who had fallen in the South African war.

He was an enthusiastic connoisseur of old china, silver, and engravings, of which his collections contained many choice and rare examples.

Since the outbreak of the present war Mr. and Mrs. Simpson had devoted much of their time and a considerable portion of their wealth to alleviating the sufferings of the wounded. They seldom went for a drive without taking some wounded soldiers in the car, and at the local hospitals for wounded they were almost daily visitors and regular benefactors.

Both in Clitheroe and Oswaldtwistle they had lent houses belonging to them for the purposes of hospitals for wounded, contributing substantially to their upkeep.

Their charities to the sick of the neighbourhood during the whole course of their residence at Winkley are too well known to need mention here. They included such exceptional generousities as the removal to their own house for treatment of sick country folk who required special attention. Others who needed expensive surgical operations were taken by Mr. and Mrs. Simpson in their car to nursing homes in Liverpool, where they were paid for and visited regularly by their benefactors.

The death of Mr. Simpson and the departure of his family from our neighbourhood, consequent on the probable sale of his house and property will be sincerely regretted by their many friends at the College and in the whole district.

### DONATIONS.

The Rector acknowledges with thanks the following donations :—

Fragments of the Zeppelin destroyed at Potter's Bar :

*Presented by Mrs. BERRILL.*

Fragments of the Zeppelin destroyed at Cuffley :

*Presented by E. A. O'BRYEN, Esq.*

Various objects found in a German Trench by the late 2nd Lieut. J. J. Withall (O.S., 1903) :

*Presented by C. WITHALL, Esq.*

Venetian quarter-ducat :

*Presented by Rev. H. LUCAS, S.J.*

A gas helmet :

*Presented by M. HACHE.*

### THE GRAMMAR PLAY.

For the first time for many years there was no Philosophers' Play to look forward to on December 8th. However, the members of the Class of First Grammar stepped into the breach and presented "A Pair of Spectacles." It was an ambitious choice, which was quite justified by the fact that genuine character-acting was attempted and, at times, undoubtedly achieved. The whole-hearted appreciation shown by the audience must have made clear to them the success which attended their efforts.

Richard Honeyman, as everyone knows, is a part which depends entirely on the powers of the actor. A genius can do wonders with it ; in the hands of a poor actor it might be appalling. H. Gurrin threw himself into it energetically. At times his acting of the elderly gentleman was excellent, though occasionally he forgot his age and carried himself like a much younger man. He brought out the contrast in mental outlook consequent on his change of spectacles with no little success. If he had emphasised in the first act the benevolent and trustful side of the character a little more, the change in the subsequent acts would have been far more marked. But this criticism should not discourage him. He has talent for good acting, and it rests with him to develop it. He will have to be careful to correct a marked tendency to indistinctness in speaking.

J. Malone, as Joshua, was really very good. His acting, throughout, was finished to a degree. He never laid aside his character, not even when he was "out of the conversation"—one of the most difficult things for a young actor to learn. His dialect was excellent. It would, of course, be most unfair to institute a comparison between the two leading actors. The characters offer no basis for comparison. They were admirably contrasted, and that is their best praise.

As the sons of Richard and Joshua, W. Marchant and J. Neely both brought out well the different filial attitudes which the opposite characters of their parents required. Neely was a trifle shy of his

audience, and had a habit of constantly looking on the ground; but he has improved greatly since last year in the management of his voice. Marchant, though nervous and slightly awkward, carried his part through well. He has a clear voice, and uses it to good advantage.

It is no easy matter to act the stage Irishman convincingly. An air of forced unreality is the usual result. But A. Moorhead, as M'Carthy, kept his audience laughing from first to last. His brogue was delightful; he had, too, at his command, those little touches, evidently borrowed from real life, which always tell. In particular, the way in which he generously refused to take back his rent from Mr. Honeyman, but lost no time in pocketing it, was inimitable, and evoked a spontaneous burst of applause. He, too, is inclined to look at the ground a good deal, but otherwise his acting was excellent, and in parts of this type he should do very well in future.

Bowles was well played by H. Croucher. He adopted the correct patriarchal attitude towards all members of the household, and sustained his part well. He is rather stiff at times, and needs to develop a more natural style of movement. His voice is good and he uses it well. If he will remember that it is only by watching in actual life people of the type he is going to impersonate, that he can pick up the habits, gestures and mannerisms which give finish to good acting, he will be able to act quite well.

F. Wellard looked rather young for Luttrell, but he was natural and easy in his manner; this was very creditable, as much of his part consisted of following the conversation of the other actors. That he could do this without appearing gauche, or unnatural, is no slight achievement.

W. Murray, as Wyndham, was rather awkward, but it is an awkward part at best, and does not give an actor very much scope. However, he got what he could out of it, and the result was quite fair.

The remaining two characters, Jackson, the second Bootmaker (F. Thomas), and the Page (F. Sempill) were hardly "on" long enough to allow of any

estimate of their powers. Thomas played up to Moorhead well in the argument about the boots, and Sempill made certain that everyone should hear what little he had to say.

It is quite possible that the standard adopted in this critique will seem to many too high and exacting. But it is only fair to the actors to discuss their performance from the point of view of real acting, because they aimed high and tried to give their audience much more than they would naturally expect from a Grammar Play. In many ways the play presented great difficulties, but they were very successful indeed in carrying it through so well. They have only to recall the attention and genuine appreciation shown by the entire audience to convince themselves that they provided an excellent and most enjoyable entertainment. While offering them our congratulations we must not forget to join to them those who must have given much time and trouble to the difficult and often thankless task of teaching staging and general preparation of the piece. To each and all our most cordial thanks.

The programme of the play is supplied below:—

*Characters :*

Mr. Richard Honeyman	...	HAROLD GURRIN.
Joshua, his Brother	...	JOHN MALONE.
Edward, Son of Honeyman	...	WILLIAM MARCHANT.
Harry, Son of Joshua	...	JOHN NEELY.
Luttrell, Secretary to Honey-		
man	...	FRANCIS WELLARD.
Mr. Wyndham, friend of		
Honeyman	...	WILLIAM MURRAY.
McCarthy, a Bootmaker	...	ARTHUR MOORHEAD.
Jackson, another Bootmaker	...	FREDERIC THOMAS.
Bowles, Butler to Honeyman	..	HUBERT CROUCHER.
Page	...	FRANCIS SEMPILL.

Scene ... A Room in Mr. Honeyman's House

*Argument :*

Mr. Richard Honeyman, a benevolent gentleman, is visited by his brother Joshua, a hard man of business. They exchange spectacles with strange results.



## STONYHURST UNION DEBATING SOCIETY.

Debate held on Sunday, November 12th, 1916.  
Motion:—

"That in the opinion of this House all games which are played by teams have a better effect on the character than those which are played by the individual." (Tennis to be classed among the games played by the individual).

Order of speaking:—

<i>Ministry.</i>	<i>Opposition.</i>
F. Hannan (Dublin)	R. L. Smith (Lancaster)
E. Liston (Warrington)	H. Feeny (Aintree)
D. Cuffey (Port Said)	G. Imossi (Malta)
M. de la Bédoyère (City of London)	D. Lawson (Aberdeen)
F. Collins (Cork)	P. Gwyn (Bath)
E. Irwin (Roscommon)	C. Taunton (Taunton)
J. Kennedy (Howth)	Hon. Leader of Oppos'n.

A short second session was voted to give time for the closers to speak.

F. Hannan (Dublin) quoted lengthily from many and varied poets to prove the popularity of team games and *vice-versa*. He called a remonstrance against golf which had taken place some thirty years ago. He said that public spirit, which was increased by team games, was a very important item in the social life of so gregarious an animal as man.

R. L. Smith (Lancaster) made some nice distinction concerning the motion, but further than this the Hon. Secretary failed to follow, owing to being bombarded with nervous queries from highly-strung members of the Club.

E. Liston (Warrington) said golf was a most unholy game and expressed surprise that it was a great favourite in the most unexpected quarters. Germany had lately been encouraging football in an effort to bring their moral status up to that of England.

D. Cuffey (Port Said) suddenly found that he was speaking for the Ministry. He said that team games encouraged charity and diminished selfishness by making you play for a common cause and not merely for yourself.

H. Feeny (Aintree), read a humorous (?) description of football, and laid great stress on its brutality. He remarked upon the pertinacity and perseverance developed by golf and showed how boxing developed patriotism.

G. Imossi (Malta) heartily disapproved of football and cricket and held that self-control and perseverance were highly developed by tennis and golf.

M. de la Bédoyère (City of London), said that life was like a game of football against an invisible team.

D. Lawson (Aberdeen) seemed to have selected points from every one else's speeches and to have recapitulated them for the benefit of the Club.

F. Collins (Cork) going on "the proof of the pudding" principle, compared China and its kite flying, and Japan with its baseball, England with its football, and France with its marbles; France, he conceded, had given up marbles of late, with obviously good results.

P. Gwyn (Bath) reminded the Hon. Member for Cork that France beat us in the Napoleonic Wars, and that China and the yellow peril were now more ominous realities than ever. Chess and other individual games had been played from the earliest days.

C. Taunton (Taunton) made some comparisons between the Irish, who played Curley, and the English who played football. He also drew a convincing argument from the fact that millionaires played ping-pong.

E. Irwin (Roscommon) averred that team games were healthier. It was ridiculous that the Hon. Member for Aintree should object to football on humane grounds and not to boxing.

J. Kennedy (Howth) showed that the Hon. Member for Taunton had, either through ignorance or malice, drawn a most illogical conclusion, namely, that the Irish had been turned into a most discontented and despicable people by Curley and the English were the finest race on the globe because of football, yet both these national games were team games.

The motion was passed by 14 votes:—Ministry, 21; Opposition, 7.

Debate held Sunday, November 26th, 1916. Motion:

"That in the opinion of this House England has acted worthily of France and Russia during this war."



## Order of speaking:—

<i>Ministry.</i>	<i>Opposition.</i>
E. Pyke (Harrogate)	G. Baron (Macclesfield)
A. Isola (Gibraltar)	
H. Sire (Kensington)	
C. Skrimshire (Greenwich)	H. Firth (Preston)
B. Leicester (Worcester)	Mr. R. Tuke
Rev. Mr. Gurrin	
C. Taunton (Taunton)	
R. L. Smith (Lancaster)	R. Corkery (Queensferry)
M. de la Bédoyère (City of London)	
O. Fox (Chester)	W. Wadsworth (Calcutta)
E. Metcalf (Blackburn)	
E. F. Reeves (Surrey)	
Hon. Prime Minister.	Hon. Leader of Opposn.

E. Pyke (Harrogate) quoted Bacon and Spanish proverbs, talked of England's immense financial and naval strength and the huge number of boots we had given the Russians. France, he said, did not and could not expect military aid from England.

G. Baron (Macclesfield) said that England does not even now realise what war is: conscription only after two years of war is an indelible stain on the pages of English history. The ruinous extravagance of England is a terrible contrast to the economic measures taken by France ever since the beginning of the war.

A. Isola (Gibraltar) admitted conscription had been introduced too late. We had, however, helped to equip two and a half million Russians and to keep the seas open for ourselves and our allies. We had given Russia relief by our great sacrifices at the Dardanelles.

H. Sire (Kensington) said that France would have gone under on the sea and had been greatly benefited by our financial aid.

C. Skrimshire (Greenwich) regretted to have to denounce the Hon. Member for Macclesfield as a *Daily Mail* disciple. Our two duties were essentially naval and financial; these we had fulfilled, so no one could say we had not acted worthily of our allies.

R. Firth (Preston) said that people who attached such great importance to the boots we were supplying to Russia should remember that an army fights on its stomach, not on its boots. Men and resources should never have been thrown away as they were in Gallipoli.

B. Leicester (Worcester) stated that had we not gone to Gallipoli the Russians would have been beaten. Our wealth was our great strength.

Mr. R. Tuke said we had no excuse for being unready. The Kaiser sent arms and congratulations to Kruger during the Boer war; Germany had been increasing

her naval power with the obvious intention of superceding us, in fact, but for a great agitation a few years ago, she would have done so. Prussian militarism had long been an open menace to Europe. Roberts had warned us, yet, despite all this, we were unprepared, and all because of a lot of blundering old idiots in Parliament, to whom we entrusted our safety.

Rev. Mr. Gurrin said that it was the effort, not the achievement, which counted. We have had most obstacles to overcome, and in overcoming them we have made the greatest effort. It was ludicrous to say that we should have had conscription at the beginning of the war; it was quite impossible. At Mons we gave our all; could we do more than this?

C. Taunton (Taunton) calculated that Britain had given more men in proportion to her size than Russia and France. He also gave a little dissertation on our financial achievements.

R. L. Smith (Lancaster) said that the popularity of the theatre and other places of amusement was not a sign of England's degeneracy. Britain, he concluded, was slow but sure.

R. Corkery (Queensferry) said that it was the duty of all the allies to put as many men as possible into the field; England had certainly failed in this respect. We did not take the war as seriously as Russia and France did.

M. de la Bédoyère (City of London) said that the English were slow by nature, but dogged and excellent fighters. Unfortunately, they did not fully realise what war was, but they had done a great service in keeping the seas clear.

O. Fox (Chester) said that England, whom Germany expected would merely look on, had proved to be the greatest of all the Allies.

W. Wadsworth (Calcutta) thought giving boots and selling flags was not all the help that our allies could have wished for. The way in which we tried to pose as the heroic saviours of Belgium was really ludicrous when it was patent to everyone that we were merely fighting for our own selfish aims.

E. Metcalf (Blackburn) concluded a short speech by asking how it was that Germany hated England most of all, if it were not that England had done her most harm.

E. F. Reeves (Surrey) pointed out that Britain was in no way bound by her "Entente." She had given much more in men, money, and munitions than she had promised; not to mention the help given by her fleet, the value of which was inestimable.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition declared that England was doing the least she possibly could because

of her sea power. Owing to indecision her government and diplomacy had been disastrous. Had our officials known their business there would have been no Army and Munition scandals, no red tape and muddling, but an unimpeded march to victory.

The Hon. Prime Minister said that the number of soldiers was not an infallible sign of the strength of a nation. Why should Germany make such great efforts against us if we were not her most dangerous enemy. Had conscription been introduced at the very beginning of the war half the population would have flocked to America and elsewhere. It was well to remember that crushing victories were not to be expected nowadays.

Voting :—Ministry, 23 ; Opposition, 6. The motion was therefore passed by 17 votes.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the Rev. Mr. Gurrin and Mr. R. Tuke for so kindly attending. The latter, it will be remembered, had been at the front in France, where he was wounded on September 15th, 1916, and it was during a visit to Stonyhurst while on sick leave that he accepted the invitation to take part in the debate.

## FOOTBALL.

### STONYHURST v. THE COMMUNITY.

*December 10th, 1916.*

STONYHURST.—A. Isola ; H. Firth, S. Didcock ; S. Gundry, P. Bell, R. Danson ; J. Bell, R. McLaughlan, A. Moorhead, R. Sellier, J. Gorman.

This match, one of our only two out matches, proved a very disappointing one (*sic*). The boys lost the toss and had to face the sun. In the earlier stages the Community pressed hard, Mr. Mather being always dangerous. Stonyhurst replied with spasmodic efforts, and Sellier and McLaughlan missed in turn. Shortly before the close of the first half Mr. Treanor scored. Half-time:—

COMMUNITY .....	1
Boys .....	0

The boys played somewhat better after the interval. Shortly after the restart Sellier equalised. The boys fell away again after this and Mr. Mather got through twice and scored on each occasion. Here the eleven made some good efforts, and McLaughlan, who was responsible in no small measure for this, scored from a difficult position.

Final : COMMUNITY .....	3
STONYHURST .....	2

The play of the eleven in this match was, to one who had witnessed their form in the Hightown match, most disappointing. There was a lack of unity about them, which may have been due to a change of places, owing to the absence of Broadbent. Isola played an excellent game in goal and saved the score from becoming much higher. The defence was good, but halves and forwards did not work together. Gorman's wild rushes were ineffectual. A forward should remember that individual play without combination is of little avail.

The Community defence was excellent, while the forwards worked together well, and were continually on the offensive. The Community were in all respects the better team and deserved their win.

L. I.

## O.T.C. NOTES.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Sergeant P. Gwyn and Corporal J. Bell, with Cadets S. de la Mothe and J. Smee, who were all with us last term, for their successes in the recent Army Examinations, and upon their respective entries into Wellington, Sandhurst and Woolwich.

According to the recent War Office instructions a new test of the efficiency of members of the O.T.C. who are candidates for the Royal Military Colleges, India, the Royal Military College, and the Royal Military Academy, has been adopted. An oral test in Drill, Field Training, Musketry and Tactics will be held by an officer detailed by the War Office, and those who satisfy the examiner will receive a bonus of 400 marks at their entrance examination. The test for candidates who intend to compete in June will be held in March ; in July for those entering in November ; and in December for those who propose competing in March, 1918.

Owing to the long continued hostility of our bitterest enemies—the elements—our parades this term have chiefly consisted of indoor instruction. We hope, however, with the advent of less inclement weather, to put into actual practice on the field the theories of the lecture-room.

F. VAN DER TAELEN,

*Coy.-Sergt.-Mjr.*

J. H. WELLARD,

*Qrtr.-Mstr.-Sergt.*

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**REVIEW.**

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**LIFE OF MR. JUSTICE DAY.**

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**JOHN C. F. S. DAY, HIS FORBEARS AND HIMSELF,***By ONE OF HIS SONS.*

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*Heath, Cranton. 7/6.*

In this life Fr. A. Day has spared no pains to preserve for us the memory of his father. Judge Day was one of those characters so varied and so baffling that a biography of him was demanded, and by one who would know him intimately. For those who never knew him found it difficult to write in the personality the various interesting traits related of him. At one time he would be "The Flogging Judge," at another, the staunch and broad-minded Catholic, or the connoisseur in painting, with a vast unique collection; or one remembered his witty sayings, or again, the silent figure in the Parnell Commission. And what could one make of all this, with merely the photo of a rather plain, large

and genial face to help one? In this life by his son we do begin to gather up these aspects in one clear personality. The influence of his Dutch ancestors on one side, and of yeomen stock on the other explain much. His sternness, too, is seen to be a sense of duty rather than any decided characteristic; and his tasks find a fellowship with the broad-minded Catholicism which he practised as well as preached. Yet one would have liked to hear more of his interests in art, or again of his feelings when sentencing to the "cat." Perhaps, too, excessive labour has been given to the history of his forbears, and one feels that details in his life have been included which do not assist in any way to the explanation of the man. At the end, indeed, Fr. Day sums up his father's life and character, but one feels that the book would have had a greater unity and greater interest if this analysis had run throughout the whole. There are interesting introductions by Cardinal Gasquet and Sir Robert Finlay, and various letters of the Judge at the end which are of varied interest. There is, also, an extract from an essay on Beauty, which suggests Ruskin's principles shorn of their feathers.