

THE STONYHURST MAGAZINE



VOL. XIII
Part 2.

No. 211.

JUNE, 1917.



*Photo : James Bacon & Sons,
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Lieutenant GABRIEL G. A. COURY, V.C.,

Royal Flying Corps

(late South Lancashire Regiment).

Born 1896.

O.S. 1907.

Victoria Cross, October 26th, 1916.

THE STONYHURST MAGAZINE

"Quant je puis"

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STONYHURST AND THE WAR.

Recent War Honours.

Military Cross:

CAPT. J. C. RONAN.
CAPT. L. HASTINGS.

LIEUT. J. J. CUNNINGHAM.

Military Medal:

J. E. KELLY.

Croix D'Officier:

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

Silver Medal for Military Valour (Italian):

CAPTAIN E. DE TRAFFORD, M.C.

Order of the White Eagle (Fourth Class):

MAJOR W. H. WHYTE.

Order of St. Stanislas (Third Class):

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. P. C. KEILY, D.S.O.

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	COLONEL A. C. DOUGLAS DICK, C.B. LIEUT.-COLONEL D. F. MACCARTHY- MORROGH.
Distinguished Service Order	LIEUTENANT R. LANGTON-JONES, R.N. BT. LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. TEMPEST. LIEUT.-COL. W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT. LIEUT.-COLONEL F. P. C. KEILY. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. A. PEARSE. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. P. MACKESY. LIEUT.-COLONEL G. M. MOLYNEUX. MAJOR P. A. MELDON. MAJOR P. R. BUTLER. 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	SQUAD-COMMANDER J. J. PETRE.
Military Cross	MAJOR R. G. S. COX. CAPTAIN J. A. LIDDELL, V.C. CAPTAIN SIR P. G. J. MOSTYN, BART. 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.

War Honours—Continued.

Military Cross	... ..	CAPTAIN W. J. W. COLLEY. CAPTAIN F. G. J. BERKELEY. CAPTAIN J. C. CALLAGHAN. LIEUTENANT W. O. RYAN. LIEUTENANT H. CHRONNELL. LIEUTENANT B. C. TRAPPES-LOMAX. LIEUTENANT B. F. P. MULHOLLAND. LIEUTENANT W. O. LATHAM. LIEUTENANT S. C. DAY.
Bar to Military Cross	... ..	CAPTAIN A. D. PLACE, M.C. CAPTAIN G. M. MCKAY, M.C.
Brevet Rank	... ..	LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. TEMPEST, D.S.O. LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. MAXWELL- SCOTT, D.S.O. LIEUT.-COLONEL E. W. COSTELLO, V.C.
Distinguished Conduct Medal	2ND	LIEUT. A. W. POWELL.

French Honours

Légion of Honour (Chevalier)	...	LIEUT. R. LANGTON-JONES, D.S.O., R.N.
Croix de Guerre	... ..	SQUAD-COMMANDER J. J. PETRE, D.S.C. CAPTAIN G. AYLMER, M.C. J. F. FRANCK.

Russian Honours.

Order of St. Stanislas, 3rd Class	LIEUT.-COLONEL G. H. SWINDELLS. LIEUT.-COL. G. M. MOLYNEUX, D.S.O.
Order of St. Anne, 4th Class	CAPT. SIR P. G. J. MOSTYN, BART., M.C.

Serbian Honours.

Order of the White Eagle, 5th Class	MAJOR R. C. MAYNE. CAPT. G. W. B. TARLETON, M.C.
Order of the Karageorge	BRIG.-GENERAL F. E. JOHNSTON, C.B. (3rd Class) BREV. LIEUT.-COL. W. J. MAXWELL-SCOTT, D.S.O. (4th Class).
Commended for Service in Action.	LIEUT. R. LANGTON-JONES, D.S.O., R.N. SURGEON J. H. B. MARTIN.
Commended for Service	LIEUT.-COMDR. 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).

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 SIR P. G. J. MOSTYN, BART., M.C. (May 31st, '15). [Nov. 30, '15).

CAPTAIN D. G. J. RYAN, D.S.O. (Sept. 22nd, '15).

CAPTAIN C. H. LIDDELL (Jan. 14th, '15; May 31st, '15).

Mentioned in Dispatches—Continued.

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, M.C.
CAPTAIN V. B. HOLLAND (Nov. 13th, '16).
CAPTAIN A. J. HORNE (July 12th, '16).
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 F. O'NEILL (Jan. 25th, '17).
LIEUTENANT W. J. TEMPEST, D.S.O. (Jan. 25th, '17).
J. F. FRANCK (July, '16).

Mentioned for Valuable Service (Feb. 24th, '17).

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. LEE.
SURGEON-GENERAL SIR T. J. GALLWEY, K.C.M.G., C.B.
BREVET-COLONEL R. C. COX.
BREVET-COLONEL B. R. HAWES, C.B.
COLONEL R. CRAWFORD.
LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR H. C. G. BELLEW, BART.
LIEUT.-COLONEL P. E. LANGDALE.
LIEUT.-COLONEL A. G. JERRARD.
LIEUT.-COLONEL P. J. RADCLIFFE.
LIEUT.-COLONEL W. G. R. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE.
MAJOR J. B. MONTEITH.
MAJOR P. W. KENNY.

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. (1907), 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.*
 *BARTLEY, W. H. (1883), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class; *Norfolk Regt., B.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. I.A.*
 BELLASIS, H. (1892). — *South Rhodesian Res.*
 *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*; **Mentioned for Service** (Feb. 24th, '17).
 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).
- BISGOOD, A. F. (1914), Naval Cadet.—*Osborne*.
- *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 E.F.*; **wounded** (Nov. 19th, '16).
- BOLAND, E. R. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*London Rifle Brigade*.
- 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.*; Flight-Comdr. *R.F.C.*
- *BOYD, J. F. (1892), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- *BRACKEN, J. P. (1905), Lieut.—*R.A.M.C.*
- *BRAND, W. R. (1887), the Rev., s.j., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class; *Black Watch, B.E.F., France*.
- *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.—*K.O.Y.L.I.*
- *BULFIN, E. S., c.B., c.v.O. (1873), Mjr.-Gen.; **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, W. 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, W. E. (1891), the Rev., s.j., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
- 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), Major.—*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.*
 *CAMPBELL, N. J. (1894), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
 *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).
 *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), 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), Captain.—*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), Lt.-Col.—*Recruiting Staff*; **Mentioned for Service** (Feb. 24th, '17).
 *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).
 CHUDLEIGH, C. (1910).—*Officer Cadet Bn.*
 *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.R.*
- *COCKSHUTT, N. (1903), Lieut.—*A.S.C.*; *M.T. Cavalry Div.*
- *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), Brev. Colonel.—*K.O.Y.L.I.*; **Mentioned for Service** (Feb. 24th, '17).
- *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), 2nd Lieut.—*S. Lancashire Regt.*
- *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.*; **Mentioned for Service** (Feb. 24th, '17).

- ***Crean, T.** (1894), Capt.—*Northamptonshire Regt.*; *att'd. 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.*
CROUCHER, E. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—*I.A.*
 ***Cuffey, M. O'C.** (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Dublin Fusiliers*; **killed** (May 20th, '15).
 ***CUNNINGHAM, J. J.** (1911), 2nd Lieut.—*London Regt.*; **Military Cross**; **wounded** (April, '17).
 ***d'Abadie, L.** (1887). — *Royal Fusiliers (Sportsmen's Batt.)*; **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); **wounded and prisoner** (Feb. 4th, '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 18th, '16); **Military Cross** (Jan. 1st, '17).
 ***DAWSON, A. T.** (1896), Major.—*Highland (Howitzer) Brigade, R.F.A.*; **wounded** (Oct. 6th, '16).
 ***DAWSON, R. G.** (1896) Major.—*Scottish Horse.*
 ***DEALY, F.** (1905).—*Australian Imperial Forces.*
 ***DEALY, S.** (1905), Lance-Sergt.—*Australian Imperial Forces.*
 ***V.C. 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), Lieut.-Col.—*Royal Canadian Regt.*
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, H. A.** (1882), Capt.—*18th Hussars*; **killed** (May 18th, '15).
DESCOMBES, E. M. (1911). —*R.F.A.*
DE TRAFFORD, A. C. (1879), Lieut.-Colonel.—*R. Warwick Regt., att'd. E. Yorkshire Regt.*
 ***DE TRAFFORD, E. A., M.C.** (1902), Capt.—*S. Staffordshire Regt.*; **Military Cross** (Sept. 22nd, '16); **Italian Silver Medal** (March, '17).
 ***de Trafford, H. 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.*
 ***DEVAS, B. W.** (1898), Lieut.—*Suffolk Regt.*; **missing** (Nov. 10th, '16).
 ***DEVAS, P. D.** (1904), the Rev., O.F.M., Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd 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), 2nd Lieut.—*Leinster Regt.*
- *DOBSON, T. Y. (1895), Lieut.—*R.N.V.R.*; **wounded and prisoner** (Oct. 9th, '14); **exchanged** (May 29th, '16).
- *DONOHOE, F. (1891), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
- *DOUGHERTY, J. H. (1897), Lance-Sergt.—*Royal Fusiliers.*
- DOUGLAS-DICK, A. C., C.B., C.M.G. f(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), Lieut.—*Hampshire Regt.*
- ELLIOT, A. (1896).—*A.S.C.*
- ELLIOT, F. S. (1903), Sergt.—Headquarters Staff, *R.A.*
- *ELLIS, C. H. (1883), Major.—*A.P.D.*
- *Elphick, T. R. (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), Lieut.—*Dorsetshire Regt.*; **wounded** (May 4th, '17).
- *FANNING, W. (1906), Lieut.—*M.G.C.*
- *FARRELLY, J. L. (1909).—*S.A. Mounted Rifles.*
- FARRELLY, F. J. (1909).—*S.A. Mounted Rifles,*
- *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.*
- FERGUSSON, 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.*
- *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.—*Unattd. List, I.A.*
 FRENCH, H. V. T. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*Leinster Regt.*
- *GALLAGHER, G. (1895), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
 GALLWEY, Sir T. J., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1867), Surgeon-General. — *D.M.S., Aldershot* ; **Mentioned for Service** (Feb. 24th, '17).
 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), Captain.—*A.S.C.*
 *GERHARTZ, H. E. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
- *Getbin, R. P. 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), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.C.*
 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 Sussex Regt.* ; **wounded** (April 3rd, '17).
 *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).
 HALLAM, G. H. (1907).—*Inns of Court O.T.C.*
 HALLINAN, C. (1907), Flight 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.* ; *Attd. R.F.C.*
 *HASTINGS, L. M. (1892), Capt.—*R.F.A.*
 *HASTINGS, N. H. B. (1905), Capt.—*Gloucestershire Regt.* ; **wounded** (July 7th, '16).
 HATCH, H. (1894).—*King's Liverpool Regt.*
 *HAWE, 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.*; **Mentioned for Service** (Feb. 24th, '17).
- HAWES, F. B. (1872), Captain.—*R.A.M.C.*
- *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.*; **killed** (April 9th, '17).
- 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), Captain.—*R.F.A.*; Staff-Captain; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 13th, '16).
- *Holtom, C. J. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*North Staffordshire Regt.*; **wounded** (Oct. 13th, '15); **died of wounds** (Aug. 4th, '16).
- HOPER-DIXON, P. (1907).—*Royal Fusiliers*.
- *HORNE, A. J. (1905), Captain.—*R.A.M.C.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (July 12th, '16).
- *HOWARD, J. C. (1899), 2nd Lieut.—*R.G.A.*
- *HOWARD, W. J. H. (1903), Capt.—*King's (Liverpool Regt.)*; Instructor, School of 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*; **wounded** (April 24th, '17).
- *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, F. J. (1878), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class; 1st General Hospital, B.E.F., France.
- *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. W., 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. H. 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), Lieut.-Col.—*Somerset L.I.*; **Mentioned for Service** (Feb. 24th, '17).
- *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. 25th, '15; Nov. 13th, '16); **Companion of the Bath** (Nov., '15); **Order of the Karageorge** (Sept., '16).
- JOHNSTONE, F. A. F. (1907).—*Officer Cadet Bn.*
- *JUMP, H. (1900), Capt.—*Royal Dragoons*; **wounded and prisoner** (Sept. 15th, '14).
- JUMP, R. L. (1902).—*R.F.C.*
- *Kane, J. J. 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; 1st N.Z. Stationary Hospital.
- *KEEGAN, C. (1899), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- *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), Lieut.-Col.—*Napier Rifles*; **wounded** (Jan. 13th, Jan. 19th, April 16th, '16; May 1st, '17); **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.*; **wounded** (July, '16); **Military Medal** (July 1st, '16).
- *V.C. Kenna, D. A., D.S.O., A.D.C. (1879), Brigadier-General; **died of wounds** (Aug. 30th, '15); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Dec. 11th, '15).
- *KENNEDY, C. M. (1908), 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*; **Mentioned for Service** (Feb. 24th, '17).
- *Kenny, J. M. J. (1910), Lieut.—*A.S.C.*, attd. *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), 2nd Lieut.—*Bengal Regt., I.A.*
- *KING, M. (1869), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class; 24th C.C.S., 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; 4th Canadian General Hospital, Salonika.
- *LANGDALE, C. A. J. S. (1887), Major.—*West Riding Regt.*; **wounded** (Oct. 10th, '14).

- ***Langdale, E. F. J. S.** (1896), Lieut.—*R.F.*; **wounded** (Sept. 20th, '16); **killed** (Oct. 4th, '16).
- LANGDALE, M. (1872), Dom Odo, O.S.B., Chaplain to the Forces.—*The Camp, Cannock Chase, Staffs.*
- LANGDALE, P. (1873), Lieut.-Colonel.—*East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry*; **Mentioned for Service** (Feb. 24th, '17).
- 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).
- LAWSON, Sir H. J., Bart. (1888), Sergt.—
- ***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. — **Mentioned for Service** (Feb. 24th, '17).
- *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.*; **wounded**
- *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), 2nd Lieut.—*Liverpool Regt.*
- ***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.—*R. Munster Fus., att'd. Manchester Regt.*; **Order of St. Michael and St. George** (June 2nd, '16); **Mentioned in Dispatches** (July 12th, '16).
- *MACCARTHY O'LEARY, J. (1892), Major.—*South Lancashire Regt.*; **wounded** (Nov. 10th, '16).

- *MACCARTHY O'LEARY, H. W. D., M.C. (1897), Capt. and Adj. — *R. Irish Fusiliers*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (May 31st, '15; Nov. 30th, '15); **Military Cross** (Jan. 14th, '16); **wounded** (Sept. 30th, '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, P. 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 (Public Schools).*
- *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. J. (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), Lieut. — *Royal Warwickshire Regiment and R.F.C.*
- MALONE, E. M. (1903), Lieut. — *Light Inftry., I.A.*
- MANLEY, M. (1880). — *Lovat'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. att'd. 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.)*; **wounded** April 25th, '17).
- MASSEY-LYNCH, W. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*Dragoon Guards*.
- 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); **Croix D'Officier** (April 21st, '17).
- *MAXWELL-SCOTT, H. F. J. (1902), Major—*Canadian Forces*; **gassed** (April 24th, '15).
- MAXWELL-STUART, A. (1910). — *Officer Cadet Bn.*
- *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, Th. J. J. L. (1889), Major.—*Lancashire Yeomanry*; **killed** (Dec. 27th, '15).
- MONTETH, J. B. L. (1890), Major.—*Gordon Highlanders*; *D.A.Q.G.*; **Mentioned for Service** (Feb. 24th, '17).
- *MONTEITH, J. F. (1903), Capt.—*South Wales Borderers*; **wounded** (July 3rd, '16).
- *MONTEITH, R. J. (1889), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
- 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*.
- *MORRISON, J. L. (1896), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
- *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, att'd. 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 Hussars*.
- *MURPHY, P. J. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*Northumberland 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.—*Northumberland Fus.*; **wounded** April 28th, '17).
- *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. D. D. (1900), Lieut.—*Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)*; **killed** (Oct. 27th, '14).
- NUGENT, G. J. (1909).—*Rocky Mountain Rangers (Canadian Contingent)*.
- *O'Brien, H. 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, R. 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'NEILL DAUNT, R. (1902).—*Canadian Engineers*.

- *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., attd. 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 C.C.S., 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).
- PEELER, E. (1909).—*Officer Cadet Bn.*
- PEFLER, P. H. (1901).—*A.P.D.*
- 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), Capt.—*Punjabis*.
- *Petre, J. J. (1909), Squad-Commander. *R.N.A.S.*; **Distinguished Service Cross** (June 22nd, '16); **Croix de Guerre** (Oct. '16); **killed** (April 13th, '17).
- PIGACHE, D. L. G. (1905), Capt. and Adjt.—*Royal Fusiliers (Public Schools)*.
- *PILKINGTON, J. B. (1900), 2nd Lieut.—*Northamptonshire Regt.*
- *PIMM, J. B. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*East Lancashire Regt.*
- PINTO-LEITE, A. J. (1894), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- PINTO-LEITE, H. M. (1898), Lieut.—*Dep. Asst. Dir. of Med. Services*.
- *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, F. H. (1874), Commander.—*R.N.*
- *Powell, A. W. (1901), 2nd Lieut.—*Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.*; **Distinguished Conduct Medal** (Dec. 10th, '15); **killed** (Aug. 21st, '16).
- *PRADA, L. E. (1908), 2nd Lieut.—*E. Lancashire Regt*; **wounded** (April 15th, '17).
- PRENDERGAST, J. A. (1899), Surgeon.—*R.N.*
- *PRIMROSE, A. H. R. (1907), Lieut.—*Scots Guards*; **wounded** (April 19th, '16).
- PRITT, J. C. (1911), Corpl.—*Loyal N. Lancashire Regt.*
- *Purcell, C. J. (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.*; *attd. I.A.*
QUIN, S. I. (1891), Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
- *QUINLAN, J. F. P. B. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—*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.*; **Mentioned for Service** (Feb. 24th, '17).
- RADCLIFFE, P. V. A. (1906), Lieut.—*M.G.C.* (Cavalry).
- *RADCLIFFE, R. C. J. (1882), Lieut.—*A.S.C.*
RADCLIFFE, R. J. (1916).—*At Sandhurst*.
- *RADLEY, H. P. (1903), Capt.—*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), Major.—*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.*
- REEVES, E. F. (1912).—*Officer Cadet Bn.*
- RIDPATH, J. R. (1890).—*R.F.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, W. 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., M.C. (1902), Capt.—*Leinster Regt.*; *attd. M.G.C.*; **wounded** (March 28th, '17); **Military Cross** (April 26th, '17).
- *RONAN, W. J. (1902), Capt.—*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), Major.—*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), 2nd Lieut.—*Liverpool Regt.*; **wounded** (April 29th, '17).
- *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), Capt.—*South Midland (Gloucestershire) R.F.A.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Nov. 30th, '15); **Military Cross** (Jan. 14th, '16).
- *SANCHEZ, J. A. (1908).—*Canadian Siege Batt.*
- *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), 2nd Lieut.—*Dorset Regt.*
- 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), 2nd Lieut.—*Oxford and Bucks L.I.*
- *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. (1906), 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).
- STANANOUGHT, 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 Adjt.—*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); **wounded** (April 22nd, '17).
- STORY, N. E. O. (1902), 2nd Lieut.—*Yorkshire Regt.*
- *STRATTON, J., M.C. (1892), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class—*T.R. Bn., Wimbledon Camp, S.W.*, 19; **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), 2nd Lieut.—*Dragoons, attd. M.G.C.*
- *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** (April 21st, '17).
- 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. H. (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, I.A.*; **wounded** (March 10th, '17).
- *TOBIN, G. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*Hampshire Regt.*; **died** (May 15th, '17).
- *TOBIN, H. J. (1907) 2nd Lieut.—*M.G.C.*
- TOLHURST, B. J. (1908), Lieut.—*W. Riding Regt.*; attd. *R.F.C.*; **missing** April 18, '17).
- TOPHAM, G. S. (1892), Lieut.—*Denbighshire Hussars.*
- *TOPHAM, 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.F.A.*; **Mentioned in Dispatches** (Dec. 11th, '15); **Military Cross** (Feb. 2nd, '16); **wounded** (May 4th, '17).
- 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.—(*Late Lancashire Hussars*), *Reserve of Officers*; *T.F. Record Office*.
 TRAPPES-LOMAX, R. I. (1891), 2nd Lieut.—*Military Interpreter*.
 *TRAPPES-LOMAX, T. B. (1905), Lieut.—*Scots Guards*; **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.*; **wounded** (May 1st, '17).
 *TUCE, R. J. (1912), Lieut.—*The Buffs (East Kent Regt)*; **wounded** (Sept 15th, '16).
 TUKE, S. C. (1912), Naval Cadet.—*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.—*Yeomanry*; *G.S.O.*, 3rd Grade.
 VERITY, A. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—*King's Liverpool Regt.*.
 *WADDINGTON, J. (1892), Lieut.—*King's (Liverpool Regt.)*.
 *WADDINGTON, W. P. (1905), 2nd Lieut.—*Lancashire Fusiliers*.
 *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.
 *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; *R.E.F.*
 *WELDON, L. F. (1911), 2nd Lieut.—*R.F.A.*
 WELLARD, J. H. (1908).—*Officer Cadet Bn.*
 *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); **Order of the White Eagle** (April 21st, '17).

- WIGZEIL, H. (1907).—*Royal Fusiliers (Public Schools)*.
- WILLIAMS, G. S. (1914), 2nd Lieut.—*R. Welsh Fusiliers*.
- WILLIAMS, G. A. S. (1885), Major.—*South Staffordshire Regt.*
- *WILDSMITH, L. C. (1909), 2nd Lieut.—*County of London Regt (The Rangers)*; **killed** (March 2nd, '15).
- *WILSON, L. S. (1908).—*Royal Scots*.
- *WITHALL, B. P. P. (1904), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Fusiliers*.
- *WITBALL, J. J. (1903), 2nd Lieut.—*Royal Fusiliers*; **killed** (Oct. 7th, '16).
- *WITHNELL, G. L. (1897).—*H.A.C.*
- WOODLOCK, F. J. (1901).—*Officer Cadet Bn.*
- *WOODLOCK, J. (1893), the Rev., S.J., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
- *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).
- *YOUNG, C. (1889), Major.—
- YOURELL, J. R. (1897), Capt.—*R.A.M.C.*
- 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).
- HACHE, 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*.

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*.

Stop Press Additions.

- *Howard, W. A. (1907), 2nd Lieut.—*K.O.S.B.*; **killed** (April 24th, '17).
- *Coupland, J. C. G. (1895), Lieut.—*R.F.A. and R.F.C.*; **killed** (May 6th, '17).

Roll of Honour.

KILLED.

Lieut. A. C. MONTAGU, <i>R.N.</i>	Lieut. E. J. MAXWELL-STUART.
Lieut. F. P. O'REILLY, <i>R.N.</i>	Lieut. R. P. W. GETHIN.
Squad-Commander J. J. PETRE, <i>D.S.C.</i> , <i>R.N.A.S.</i>	Lieut. M. AMOROSO.
Flight-Lieut. O. N. WALMESLEY, <i>R.N.A.S.</i>	Lieut. W. F. MacCARTHY O'LEARY.
Brigadier-General P. A. KENNA, <i>V.C.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i>	Lieut. C. F. PURCELL.
Major C. H. B. JARRETT.	Lieut. E. F. S. LANGDALE.
Major H. J. J. MONTEITH.	Lieut. R. F. GRECH.
Major A. L. BICKFORD, <i>C.I.E.</i>	Lieut. P. J. McCUSKER.
Major C. B. LUMSDEN.	Lieut. J. M. J. KENNY.
Major G. P. LINDREA.	2nd Lieut. T. J. CLANCEY.
Major W. N. TEMPEST.	2nd Lieut. C. J. O'CONOR-MALLINS.
Capt. T. CREAN.	2nd Lieut. L. C. WILDSWITH.
Capt. E. E. WHITE.	2nd Lieut. W. A. J. DAVIS.
Capt. L. CREAGH.	2nd Lieut. M. O'C. CUFFEY.
Capt. H. C. H. O'BRIEN.	2nd Lieut. H. J. LYNCH.
Capt. H. A. J. ROCHE.	2nd Lieut. J. D. LAVELLE.
Capt. J. F. A. KANE.	2nd Lieut. C. A. P. TAUNTON.
Capt. L. W. CORBALLY.	2nd Lieut. E. J. WELD.
Capt. H. DE PENTHENY-O'KELLY.	2nd Lieut. W. F. J. CLIFFORD.
Capt. H. M. FINEGAN.	2nd Lieut. J. MAXWELL-STUART.
Capt. A. V. JARRETT, <i>D.S.O.</i>	2nd Lieut. R. A. J. GWYN.
Capt. J. A. LIDDELL, <i>V.C.</i> , <i>M.C.</i>	2nd Lieut. C. J. UNSWORTH.
Capt. H. J. DE TRAFFORD.	2nd Lieut. R. L. BINNS.
Capt. O. J. BAMFORD.	2nd Lieut. C. F. HOLTOM.
Capt. F. R. E. SAVORY.	2nd Lieut. J. R. HOLDEN.
Capt. V. C. BLAKE.	2nd Lieut. A. W. POWELL.
Capt. LE COMTE DE BERMOND DE VAULX.	2nd Lieut. T. K. ELPHICK.
Capt. C. J. GRIFFIN.	2nd Lieut. J. J. WITHALL.
Lieut. M. J. DEASE, <i>V.C.</i>	2nd Lieut. K. H. CALLAN-MACARDLE.
Lieut. E. J. CORMAC-WALSHE.	2nd Lieut. F. O'NEILL.
Lieut. R. P. D. NOLAN.	2nd Lieut. M. H. W. NOLAN.
Lieut. D. T. F. FITZPATRICK.	2nd Lieut. W. CREAGH.
Lieut. G. E. A. PARKER.	2nd Lieut. M. HILLIER.
Lieut. A. F. O. DOBSON.	Sergt. R. H. KANE.
Lieut. C. D. W. ROOKE.	Sergt. W. E. UDALL.
Lieut. G. ARCHER-SHEE.	W. J. BELLASIS.
Lieut. K. E. O'DUFFY.	P. WALTON.
Lieut. E. L. W. LEAKE.	D. A. QUIN.
Lieut. E. McGUIRE.	J. E. QUIN.
Lieut. H. J. BURKE.	W. HAY.
Lieut. F. T. 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.
 2nd Lieut. G. TOBIN.
 C. O'KELLY.

MISSING.

Flight Sub-Lieut. T. J. SPENCER.
 Capt. T. C. DE TRAFFORD (Wounded).
 Lieut. C. B. GIBBONS (Wounded).
 Lieut. W. ST. J. COVENTRY (Wounded).
 Lieut. R. CANNON (Wounded).
 Lieut. B. W. DEVAS.
 Lieut. B. J. TOLHURST.
 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.* (Exchanged
 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.*
 Lieut.-Colonel F. P. C. KEILY, *D.S.O.*
 Major H. G. SIDNEY.
 Major G. W. KENNY.
 Major E. L. CARUS, *V.D.*
 Major H. M. L. MANSFIELD.
 Major C. A. J. S. LANGDALE.
 Major P. A. MELDON, *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.*
 Major J. MacCARTHY-O'LEARY.
 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 (Exchanged
 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. Sir P. G. J. MOSTYN, *Bart., 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.*
 Capt. A. P. V. DALY (Prisoner of War).
 Capt. J. G. RONAN, *M.C.*
 Rev. J. STRATTON, *S.J., M.C., 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.
 Lieut. C. B. CRAWFORD.
 Lieut. P. DAVIS (Gassed).
 Lieut. A. H. R. PRIMROSE.
 Lieut. G. R. TOPHAM.
 Lieut. M. I. WHYTE (Gassed).
 Lieut. E. J. BAMFORD.
 Lieut. G. F. LEYLAND.
 Lieut. R. J. TUKE.
 Lieut. H. HARVEY.

WOUNDED—(Continued).

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.
 Lieut. L. L. THWAYTES.
 Lieut. H. V. EYRE.
 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. J. A. INNES.
 2nd Lieut. G. C. COOPER.
 2nd Lieut. E. V. PARSONS.
 2nd Lieut. W. U. TAYLER.
 2nd Lieut. F. BERNARD.
 2nd Lieut. T. F. GRIFFIN.
 2nd Lieut. L. PRADA.
 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	...	...	...	812
Killed	...	...	...	85
Died	...	...	...	8
Missing	...	...	...	10
Wounded	...	...	...	119
Prisoners of War	...	...	...	12
Honours	...	...	...	79
Mentions in Dispatches	...	...	...	95

SOME O.S. PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. H. P. RADLEY to be Capt. (Sept. 1st, '15).
 Lieut. V. B. HOLLAND to be Capt. whilst employed as Staff Capt (Feb. 1st).
 Lieut. H. C. PERRAM to be Capt. (Sept. 1st, '15).
 Lieut. J. W. COLLEY to be Capt. (Dec. 25th, '16).
 Major D. F. MacCARTHY-MORROGH to be Lieut.-Col. (July 16th, '15).
 Major F. P. C. KEILY, D.S.O., to be Lieut.-Col.
 Lieut. J. H. LE BRASSEUR to be Capt. (Jan. 10th).
 Capt. E. F. CALLAGHAN to be Major.

LETTERS FROM THE WAR ZONES.

Under date 23rd February Lieutenant Langton-Jones, R.N., D.S.O., F.R.A.S., writes from H.M.S. *Paladin* :

"I have a suspicion why I got the Croix de Chevalier Legion d'Honneur, an awful lot to say for a bit of ribbon, but modesty forbids my recounting the said suspicion. I may be wrong, on the other hand, for it is not difficult for a Britisher to excite a Frenchman's admiration, they are up and down like mercury. I was working with them whilst in charge of the old River Clyde on "V" beach (the French beach), as the gale of November 17th entirely destroyed all our piers and wrecked the lighters on "W" beach, sometimes known as Lancashire Landing. I shall never forget that gale, as I happened to be marooned on a hulk with 150 men, being entirely cut off from the beach, and during the height of the storm whilst swept by heavy seas, she broke her back; however, that is another story. The River Clyde, which as you know was run ashore on April 25th at the Landing, remained in full view of Asia, and was found to be of great use, for she made an ideal landing-place, her stern being in deep water, and a pier was soon built out from the shore to her bows. She must have been a source of great annoyance to Johnny Turk, judging from the frenzied and often repeated bombardments we had. I have heard recently that the Turks towed her off, and attempted to tow her up the Straits, but one of our destroyers on patrol slipped a 'mouldy' into her, and down she went in the centre of the Straits in very deep water. I hope it is true, for she was of great historical interest, to say nothing of our own recollections and associations with her. After the first month or two she was given over to the French, and it was after our beach was destroyed that I was sent round to take her over, and to carry on the good work of keeping our army supplied and fed. Those were indeed days I look back upon with much satisfaction, and memories come crowding thick and fast of fellows I have met and work accomplished, which I shall never forget for many a long day."

All our readers will be particularly interested to follow the movements of the late editor of the *Stonyhurst Magazine*, Father F. IRWIN, and we are very pleased to be able to give the following extract from his letter :—

51st GENERAL HOSPITAL,
B.E.F., FRANCE,
March 29th, 1917.

"I crossed over with the rest from Folkestone on Tuesday, and met the principal Chaplain and the A.P.C. (Father Rawlinson) at the port of landing. Father King, S.J., met us at the landing stage with Father Graham, S.J. Father W. Brand and I were posted to this place, the largest base hospital camp in France. . . Father W. Brand's hospital is three minutes' walk from here. Father Mangan is at a place four miles off. Our train from the port of landing took two and a half hours to reach this place. It crawled along. A fast train could do it in one hour. We arrived at 10-30 p.m., too late to call on Headquarters. All the hotels in the town were reported full, and some of the officers who came with us advised us not to go to the Officers' Rest Camp, open to those who arrive at night like us. They said it was uncomfortable and cold there. Two charming Railway Transport Officers who were taking the papers of the newly arrived said to us, "You wait here, Padres, and we'll fix you up for the night." They then took Father Brand and me to their hut on the siding, gave us hot tea and buns, smokes, and played their gramophone to us, and then took us to a first-class compartment of a train that was not to move until 7 a.m. next morning, and advised us to sleep there. They each lent us an extra overcoat of theirs to keep us warm, and we passed the night there. Next day we reported to Father Donlevy, the local acting A.P.C., who posted us to our respective hospitals. Mine contains 3,000 cases. I joined the R.A.M.C. Mess of the hospital. They are very nice fellows. Two of them are Catholics, and I had the surprise of my life to find among these R.A.M.C. officers Captain Walter J. Ronan, O.S., who was a boy in my class at Stonyhurst for two years. He is exceedingly popular. This morning he served my Mass. We have Mass for the Catholics

in the Y.M.C.A. hut attached to the hospital. Last night for the first time in my life I slept in a bell tent. All the officers are in tents. It was a bad night on which to begin tent life, as it rained and blew very hard, but I slept like a top. These officers' tents are very comfortable with a regular bedstead table, chairs, and chest of drawers, consisting of two or three ammunition boxes, one on top of the other. I do not know how long I shall be here ; some time I fear. I would, of course, prefer to be nearer to the interesting regions. The Cardinal is holding a reception in this camp this evening to which Catholic chaplains and officers are going. . . . This is a particularly uninteresting locality and I see no chance of good copy in it for the *Stonyhurst Magazine*."

Extract from a letter from Father E. COLLEY, S.J., C.F. (1892) :—

MESOPOTAMIA E.F.,

January 29th, 1917.

" Heywood (O.S.) is in my unit, wounded by a bomb explosion in August, but going strong again now. P. Mostyn went down stream in December with a stomach wound, but I think doing well, though I anointed him. It is the third time he has been wounded, once in France, and twice out here. Costello, V.C., is here on the Euphrates. Jarrett I have not seen since May last ; Nicholson about the same time. Radley is somewhere here, and James D'Arcy, whom I hope to meet in a day or so. There is a Major Young, who left Stonyhurst about 1892, but his name is not in the Magazine lists, and several more I have not been able to locate. O'Meara was in my class and is searching for me ; we got quite close one time."

Extract from letter from Father W. BRAND, S.J., C.F. (1887) :—

26th GENERAL HOSPITAL, A.P.O., S/11,

B.E.F., FRANCE,

April 1st, 1917.

" . . . As to the work, it is quite straightforward routine sort of thing. I have just got through with my Sunday morning—a Mass and talk to delinquents

at the Detention Camp, at 7-0, and another mass and sermon at 9-0 at a marquee which serves at present for a church for the three hospitals in my charge. We are building a wooden church, which will be ready in a week or two, out of the proceeds of the two Catholic canteen huts here. This will be a great convenience, as at present I have to take my altar things with me when I go to say mass, and when the hut is built I will be able to keep them there, besides having a tabernacle in which to reserve the Blessed Sacrament. During the week the principal work consists of going round the wards and finding out the Catholics. I am always notified of any serious cases as they occur, and can thus give the last Sacraments. Then each of the Catholic Chaplains takes cemetery duty for a week in turn. Besides this the only other routine duty is the censorship of the soldiers' letters, which are distributed among the officers of the mess. This we chaplains generally do in the morning, as that time in the wards is sacred to the doctors.

The Matron of this (the 26th) hospital is a Catholic, and there are some other Catholic sisters and V.A.D.'s whom I am gradually getting to know, and who are, of course, a great help when I go my rounds. I am at present agitating to get a Catholic batman who will be able to serve my mass and look after the Church. The Sergeant-Major of the Detail Camp (a Catholic) sent me up on approval one who promises to be most satisfactory—an *Argyle and Sutherland Highlander*, from Clydebank, who was wounded at Loos and is unfit for general service—so I hope to secure him.

I can't say how long I am likely to be here, but it will probably be a considerable time. I am not sorry to begin in this way, though I hope later on to get up somewhere nearer " the line." My predecessor went off only yesterday to a casualty clearing station. These places are some eight or ten miles behind the line, and receive all casualties before they are sent to the base.

The two Catholic canteens I mentioned are also churches—a very good arrangement, as it brings the men at once into touch with the priest. They are

the Ampleforth and the Oratory Huts respectively. How about having a Stonyhurst hut? It might be attached to my new Cathedral!"

Extract from a letter from Father L. BELLANTI, S.J., C.F. :—

Holy Saturday, 1917.

"For the moment I am out of range, though far from out of earshot of the guns, whose thunder is fiercer and more continuous than one could believe possible—a continual roar, with variations of grumble and grunt—it makes one feel what an unholy Saturday it must be for the Bosches in and near the trenches—and this is just warming up for the big event. . . From this you will see that I have the honour to be posted to the — Division, "the fighting —," with the best fighting regiment of the army in it, and by jove don't the men know it. These leaky huts are the limit for cold and mud, the diluted limit."

In a letter dated April 8th, 1917, Father F. IRWIN writes :—

"This is a big base hospital camp, a long way behind the lines. It is a pretty situation at the mouth of a small river on the coast. A mile off across the river is the best golf links in France, besides a fashionable little seaside resort. W. Ronan is the only O.S. I have met here. There are probably others, as there are 60,000 men in the camp. There are some good musicians in this mess of 20 R.A.M.C. officers. About seven of them can sing well and two have exceptionally fine voices. Others are good actors and elocutionists. At the last guest night here a number of songs were sung, and even the Colonel joined in and sang a comic song. He is a keen sportsman, and as I sit next to him at mess we exchange many sporting yarns.

This camp is now well supplied with R.C. chaplains. There is quite a number of them. Father Donlevy, brother of our S.J., is our senior chaplain. I have the camp burials for this week. I buried a Hun sergeant yesterday. The British dead get the

'Last Post' on bugles, but the Huns do not. Weather improving now; it was very bracing in a bell tent during the recent blizzards."

From an officer with the forces in Mesopotamia :—

"The last time you heard from me, I believe, was when I was at the base. Well, a day or two after that we packed up our kit and started our 'trek' in pursuit of the wily Turk. For the first two days of the trek I was put in charge of a mahela, or Arabian boat, which carried our rations, tents, and firewood. This was a large clumsy-looking boat, put together by the Arabs before it was commandeered for its present use. It was manned by a crew of eight Arabs, plus an African, who, when there was no wind, spent the day towing the whole concern, besides the sick men on board, through the mud and slime of the Tigris by straw halters fastened on to a long tow rope, which passed through the top of the mast to a primitive stanchion on the straw-latticed poop, on which squatted the Arab 'skipper,' who looked very picturesque as he hung on to the tiller while he steered us up the brown reaches.

These men would tow us the whole day long with one steady stride, stopping only for a few minutes at mid-day for a few handfuls of cooked rice. They gave me hardly any trouble and worked well under the tender (?) care of a man with a fixed bayonet during the first day. The second day, however, being delayed by waiting for some sick men, we stuck on a mud bank and missed the tide, and had to wait till evening to float off again. This often happened subsequently.

I noticed some very fine paroquets, and some black and white kingfishers flying by the river. Of course there are scores of wild duck and geese also. While on the Natural History topic I may mention we sometimes found tortoises hibernating in the mud. One of the men carried one about with him as a mascot. He was a lively beggar, with claws on his feet and a long tail—I mean the tortoise, of course.

We were several weeks on the march for the relief of General Townsend, at Kut, passing through flat, uninteresting country, simply a barren plain, or desert, with patches of scrub about two or three feet high, here and there embellished with wait-a-bit thorns. Now and then we would meet skin-clad unkempt shepherds, or a lone clump of palm trees. Besides the shepherds with their flocks the only living beings besides us were hawks and black and white carrion crows.

Reveille was at 5-30 a.m., and we washed as best we could. Inspections followed. Then we had breakfast—one or two slices of bacon, nicely cooked over the camp fire, and biscuits with jam. We subsist on biscuits and jam.

About half-past seven one would hear the Indian pipers getting the damp out of the bagpipes, and then we would be off again. About mid-day we would halt for lunch and a rest. The lunch ration would be very carefully shared out between four officers, as we were never sure that further supplies would arrive in time. At sundown we would bivouac for the night. Occasionally we would pass through an Arab village, the huts being made from sugar canes bound closely together. The chief usually occupied a mud hut, which possessed a small tower, from which he watched for his 'prodigal son' I suppose. The whole population would turn out as we passed—villainous dark-skinned men and literally hundreds of half-clad children. It seems a wonder how they live in that barren wilderness. I think they exist on dates fetched from Busra in their light skiffs, called balaams. We were able to buy eggs and fish from them—a very welcome addition to our rations.

Our cooks made wonderful stews from bully beef, potatoes, and anything they could beg or borrow. It was fine to sit round the Dixie in our tent, squatting on the ground native fashion. One soon gets used to tea without sugar or milk. Darkness fell very quickly, and when the sun was below the horizon it got very chilly, so we huddled round our camp fire before turning in for the night, listening to the high-pitched, long-drawn out howls of the jackals.

When it rained it was not pleasant trudging hour after hour nearly up to the knees in thick clayey

mud, through ploughed fields, and clad in thin khaki drill! One morning we woke to find the tent inches deep in water, the camp having been pitched on too low ground near the river. It took me about three weeks before I had all my things dry again. Another time, after marching through the pouring rain wet through to the skin, our boats did not turn up till next morning. We got very fond of the Indian 'chufatty,' a kind of wheat cake about eight or ten inches in diameter, and cooked, or rather fried, in sugar.

We marched about 110 miles in this way. Two other points of interest. We found the peasants ploughing with an ox and a great clumsy wooden plough, not altered one bit from Biblical times. Ezra's tomb of mosaic marble was very interesting.

After that march someone or other decided that we should finish the remainder of the journey by steamer, so one afternoon a Lynch steamer, with two iron lighters lashed on either side, turned up, and men and stores were packed (expressive word) aboard.

We were about three days on the boat, and one evening we disembarked at the base camp, where for the first time we heard the screech of a shell and the rattle of machine guns in the firing line.

One method of crossing the river was by a coracle, a round boat, some six or eight feet in diameter, and propelled by two Arabs with paddles. The 'year one' again.

We entered the trenches at night and found them fairly well made and left in a clean state. We slept in ledges about two feet wide in the side of the trench—till some luckless people got buried alive. It rained of course as only it can in that country, and the mud—well 'there aint no words for it,' as the coster remarked.

The last twenty-four hours of our spell in I spent with another subaltern in a forward picquet trench which had just been captured from the Turks, who wanted it back again badly. Fortunately ammunition was plentiful. This position was known as 'Dead Turk Trench' because there was a defunct

'Ibrahim' buried in a traverse, who advertised his presence by his big toe and the next to it sticking out of the side."

From an O.S. Colonel with the Egyptian Forces :—

" I ran across Donnŷ Morrogh the other day. (Lieut.-Colonel McCarthy Morrogh, C.M.G.). We had a long buck together and chatted of old times. He is about the only O.S. I have seen since I ran across one or two in the Peninsula. We are getting well East now—in fact I have already been into Palestine. The country is getting quite pleasant with green grass and rolling downs. The natives have numbers of cattle and have ploughed much of the land. Barley grows everywhere and will soon be ripening. It is, however, very different from English barley, as it is so short in the straw, being not more than 18 inches long. This, of course, is the land of the Philistines, and is full of ruins, chiefly, I fancy, of Roman origin. The Romans must have had many stations along here. But what puzzles me is the fact that we are able to find coins, pottery, etc., of Roman origin. I conclude it is because the Saracens came along and drove them out in a hurry and they left many things behind them. This is a fertile country, but not the land flowing with milk and honey.

The delight of this country is the numbers of wild flowers of every variety. There are numbers of beautiful purple irises in flower, and huge lilies not yet in flower. These last I should judge to be the lilies of the field of which our Lord spoke. I suppose the country here and the natives have lost little in characteristics since the days of the Old Testament. One sees the camel everywhere. The native Bedouins use them for ploughing and for carrying things, but these camels are mostly inferior looking beasts, and small and in poor condition. The woman, if she has a baby, carries that ; if she has none she carries something else.

I often think you want to really see the Eastern life to realise what it meant for our Lord to come and live amongst the people. I went into the house of the head man of a village here the other day. It consisted of three or four rooms, one about 10 feet

by 10 feet was a living room, with neatly finished mud walls, but not a stick of what could be called furniture. Next to this was the stable of about the same size, and next to that were two small rooms, one of which was used as a kitchen. There was no chimney, so these were black with smoke. The ceilings were formed of palm branches laid on strong beams and plastered with mud. The place swarmed with fleas. The natives, moreover, are covered with lice, so that you can imagine that life in these places is not without some form of bodily discomfort. Add to this the scarcity of water, which is all drawn by hand, and you can understand that cleanliness is next door to an impossibility. With habits like these flies swarm all over the place.

The sun is fierce during the day and the nights are bitterly cold.

You can see also certain primitive customs. I heard the other days of some Gipsy coolies throwing dirt over their heads, when they were disturbed and worried over something. I think there had been an accident with a camel. But that, of course, seems to be the same thing as sackcloth and ashes for sorrow. Sackcloth, by the way, is worn very often. Some Bedouin children were dressed in what looked like this the other day. Their garments were nothing but a sack, with a hole for the head, and one on each side for the arms. It was not noticeable for its fit. So sackcloth I take as a sign of humility, as it is certainly a sign of poverty. . . . "

JOTTINGS FROM THE DIARY OF A CHAPLAIN.

I do not really keep a diary, though I have a collection of jottings on subjects grave and gay which I thought might be of interest to myself and others in the event of the war ever coming to an end.

About eight R.C. chaplains found themselves in the offices of the principal chaplain at Boulogne. Four, I think, of the eight were Jesuits. Each had a private interview, and the upshot of it was that five at least found out where they were going. Two of

us, Father X. and myself, had cryptic destinations, viz., Railhead of the —th division, and after visiting various officials we were placed on a train at about 2-30 p.m. We travelled in a splendidly appointed first-class carriage, quite as good as anything you would find at home, and at about six p.m. reached C—. Here we were informed that our train for Railhead left at 4 a.m. next morning.

My travelling companion was suffering from a touch of influenza, so we resolved to have a full day's rest at C—, and proceed on the second day. We obtained rooms in a house adjoining a café near the station. At about 1 a.m. I was awakened by a furious knocking and ringing at the hall door bell. I stood it for a little and eventually slipped downstairs and opened the door. I was confronted by a Major of Artillery, who told me he had been searching for a place to lie down for over an hour. We got a candle and made a tour of inspection of the house. Every room was occupied and the kitchen was locked. I felt sorry for the poor fellow, and as I told him, would gladly have shared my own room with him, but it was so small that he would require a shoe-horn to get himself into it. At breakfast next morning I encountered the major at a café and asked him how he had fared. "Oh," said he, "not too badly. I broke the window of a private house and slept on the sofa in the parlour." *Que voulez vous ; c'est la guerre.*

The town of C— has a fine cathedral, and having said an early mass there I called in again while a later mass was being sung. It was Sunday. I could only stay for ten minutes, but during that time there were certainly four, and I think five collections. Much of the proceeds must, I fancy, have gone towards the upkeep of a gorgeous drum-major, who preceded the plate, waving a gold-headed baton, doubtless to intimidate the miserly.

At Vespers that evening I thought it odd that the choirmaster, who was a layman, should be vested in cotta and cope. From my insular point of view such adornments seemed incongruous, and they were all dominated by a moustache which would have won admiration even in the Italian capital itself.

Father X. and myself rose next morning at cock-crow to catch the 4 a.m. train for our mysterious Railhead. At the station we learned that French trains do not always come in promptly to the minute, and after some aimless wandering we resumed our sleep in a quiet corner of the station platform and awoke in time to catch our express at exactly 10 a.m. Once on board we were given a view of the station from every possible angle, though I personally found nothing there to excite admiration. So after being shunted and jerked in a manner which would have aroused the spleen of the guard on a British goods train, we finally got under way and covered the thirty odd miles to our destination in exactly fifteen hours. One of the officers in our crowded compartment told us that this was really rather good for a French train, and he put it down to the fact that perhaps we had the wind with us.

At 2-30 a.m. we stepped out into the mud of the village of A—. The night was intensely cold, we had heavy kits, and saw no prospect of sleep. Having dumped our belongings in a hut we made for a kind of barn, where we were told officers sometimes put up. There were no doors nor windows, and when we finally lay down on some wire-netting on the top floor we found that there was practically no roof either. I think that was the coldest night I ever spent, for we had only our coats to cover us. We managed to say mass next day and had a wash and breakfast at a wayside café. Both operations were carried out at the same table.

After breakfast we made for our divisional headquarters, at the village of D—. Here we were treated with great kindness by the Adjutant and given a light lunch and a glass of port. Father X— was sent on to his battalion and I was told that if I wanted to join mine I should have to wait till it was dark as they were at M—, a notorious spot.

At nightfall I was given a steel helmet and a couple of gas-masks, and an orderly was deputed to conduct me forward. We passed through narrow paths, round hillocks, and through shell-swept woods, and here I had my first experience of shell fire. There was a long trestle bridge over a now famous river, and as we began to cross it the shells

came down all around us. Whiz—bang ! Pheu—pheu, bang, bang ! We both began to run, and as soon as we reached the other bank I heard my orderly shout out, " Lie down, sir ; lie down." My clothes were new and clean and the mud looked very, very dirty indeed, but I *lay* down, and fortunately too, for at that moment a shell fell within a few yards of us and gave us a great shake up. We were only a couple of hundred yards from the dug-outs and reached them at about the highest speed at which I have seen anyone move in France. .

During the succeeding days we were heavily bombarded at intervals, especially during the night, the Bosche scoring a direct hit in our dug-out one night, but the shell did no more than give us a bad shaking up.

The dug-outs were very damp and one went about feeling very mildewed, like the playground towers at Stonyhurst after a hard winter. The fare was good, much better than I have sometimes had in healthier resorts behind the line ; indeed our cook could produce most appetising dishes, though his pots and pans were only old petrol tins. He even produced quite excellent pancakes on one occasion, and could present most savory dishes with no better foundation than bully beef.

There was one individual in this mess who deserves a passing mention. The Major was a brawny Scotchman, and though he confessed to me that he hated shell fire, he invariably chose the moments when the Bosch was giving us his " evening hate " to find occupation in the shell-swept area. It was on one of these occasions when shells were coming pretty fast down the valley that he said to me : " Come and try for some duck on the river below, Padre." I told him that administering to ducks " in extremis " not being within the sphere of my activities, I should prefer to wait until the storm subsided. However, he could not wait, and failing to obtain a partner he proceeded alone. For half-an-hour the whizzing and banging of shells was punctuated with the sharp ping ! ping ! of the major's rifle, and he returned triumphant with two coots, a water hen, and the information that he had shot a beautiful duck, but could not get it as it was lying out

in a lagoon. Would anyone come with him and swim for it ? Where he had failed to get walkers he naturally did not succeed in obtaining swimmers. However, he did not like being beaten, so taking a hammer and nails, he made a rough raft, and, to the accompaniment of the enemies' orchestra, poled out into the middle of the lagoon and returned brandishing his duck. Next day, hearing that the enemy had put up a stiff barrage behind the front line, he suddenly remembered that he had to get some souvenirs from that very trench, so out he went through the barrage and returned with his trophies. The only weapon he ever seemed to carry was a heavy stick, with the knob of which I am told he often did great execution. But the Major was not merely a brave man, he was a God-fearing man also, and among his well-wishers—he has recently been gazetted Colonel—none, I venture to say, are more sincerely gratified than the " Padre " to whom he was such a sympathetic friend.

The priest with an English brigade usually finds it most convenient to live with the transport. Here he will find the officers attached to each of the four battalions which he serves, and they can inform him as to the whereabouts of their respective units.

We lived here in tents in a depression about three kilometres behind the line. There were fifteen and twelve inch guns on either side, and eighteen-pounders about a hundred yards behind. We led a kind of amphibious life in this spot. Bed, clothes, boots and everything were wet. Our mess consisted of some canvas hung over a pole which was driven into the hill-side. When it was wet many refused to come to breakfast at all, but my own tent leaked so badly that I generally turned up on the principle that rain with breakfast is better than rain without.

The guns around and behind us kept up a continuous roar at night, and Bosch shells came singing over us, and often crumped about eighty or a hundred yards in our rear. It is not pleasant to be lying out in the open and wondering when one of them is going to pitch short. I believe the only casualty we had was a mule.

Near this place stood a considerable village, or what had once been a village. It consisted now of



Photo: Guy & Co., Cork.

2nd-Lieut. WILLIAM CREAGH,

Leinster Regiment.

Born 1881.

O.S. 1892.

Killed in action in France, March 7th, 1917.

four inhabitants. The maire, who lived in the château in a little hollow, Madam la Châtelaine, and two aged retainers. These people were exceedingly kind to me, and their gratitude was indeed great when I was able, with a party of soldiers, to clean up the debris in their ruined church and offer the Holy Sacrifice once more. We restored their shattered pew and they took their old places again, while the rest of the church was occupied by soldiers. I had often wondered why they lingered on in so dangerous a spot, for they were wealthy people and had sent their children south.

The Catholic chaplain's work is always arduous, and often requires a good deal of tact. I heard of one Colonel telling a chaplain that he could not have the men on Sunday as they were out here to fight and not to pray. Many in high places are oftentimes unbelievers, or agnostics, and only exhibit a want of interest in the spiritual welfare of their men, without actually putting obstacles in the way of Sunday mass and the Sacraments. Times and places have to be arranged for mass, men have to be ferretted out and given all particulars, and many disappointments often precede ultimate success. This is not the experience of an individual chaplain. It is the common story; but the work can be done. How well you may judge from this. Among a batch of wounded men some 100 were Catholics of Irish regiments. I went round them and as it was dark I had to distinguish serious wounds from slight, I anointed all. I asked each how long it was since he had been to the Sacraments, and every single man save one of those I asked had been within the week and the odd one had been within the month. What a splendid chaplain they must have had!

There are religious whose vocation is to pray for priests, and I hope that among the prayers which ascend to the throne of God so frequently at Stonyhurst, the work of the seventy-two Jesuit priests working among the troops is not forgotten. The chaplains, it is true, sow the seed, but it is only God who can make it fructify. "Pray, therefore, sometimes to the Lord of the harvest."

O.S., C.F.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

2nd Lieut. WILLIAM CREAGH,

7th Battalion Leinster Regiment.

O.S., 1891. Born March 9th, 1881.

*Died as the result of wounds received in action,
March 7th, 1917.*

Second Lieutenant W. Creagh, of the *Leinster Regiment*, was badly wounded when leading a night patrol, on the 6th of March, and died early the next morning. He came to Hodder in the school year 1891—2, and left the College when he had reached the class of Grammar, in the year 1897.

One of his contemporaries, and one, too, of his best school friends, Father W. Weld, the present Superior of Hodder, recalls him as a boy of quiet disposition, very good at the games, and very popular among his companions.

After leaving Stonyhurst he was for some years in the Munster and Leinster Bank, and when the war broke out in South Africa he was stationed at Fermoy, co. Cork. Although very young, he enlisted in the *5th Lancers*, and saw a good deal of active service while in South Africa. On the conclusion of the Boer War he returned to the bank, where he remained until the outbreak of the present war. He immediately rejoined the army, and in December, 1915, he applied for and obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of the *Leinster Regiment*, then stationed at Cork.

He proceeded to the front in France in September, 1916, being attached to the 7th Battalion of the Regiment. There he saw much service, until he was killed by a machine-gun bullet, being within two days of completing his thirty-sixth year. He was the only son of his mother, a widow, and he leaves a widow whose brother, also in the *7th Leinsters*, was killed in action a year ago. We offer our sincerest condolence and sympathy to his relatives, and especially to his bereaved mother and widow, on the loss they have sustained in this gallant officer.

The following extracts from letters received from his fellow officers amply testify to the esteem in which he was held in his battalion, and to his soldierly qualities. Better still, he was a thoroughly good staunch practical Catholic, living up to his religion in every sense. He was a credit to his Alma Mater, and Stonyhurst is rightly proud of him.

From his Major to his Widow :

9th March, 1917.

You will have heard the sad news before this letter reaches you. On behalf of all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this battalion you have our deep and sincere sympathy. Your dear husband was beloved by us all, officers and men alike. He was always a gallant soldier and devoted to duty, and has given his life for his King and country. We miss him, yes, very, very much, as a friend ; and in the regiment his loss is much felt. Our deep sympathy goes out to you. He died so peacefully, conscious, I may say, to the end.

God grant you courage in your great loss which is so hard to bear, and will you always remember how devoted his brother officers were to him, and his men, who will never forget him. I was present at his funeral. He is buried with fallen heroes ; the graves are beautifully kept, and his name inscribed on a beautiful wooden cross, with the crest of the regiment. Will you please convey to your husband's mother the deep sympathy of the officers and men of the battalion.

From his Captain :

March 8th, 1917.

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that I have to write to you about your husband, and I know that words cannot make good or help you in your sorrow. Your husband was badly wounded whilst leading a patrol on the night of the 6th—7th of this month, and though he kept very cheerful, and we had hopes till the end, he passed away about 2 a.m. on the morning of the 7th. All that was possible was done for him, but God knew best. I can absolutely appreciate your sorrow. I am married myself and also have four boys at home awaiting my return, but if it makes it any better you must know that your husband was, I think, one of the most popular and loved officers in the battalion, and there is no one in the regiment who is not saddened by our loss.

Personally he was my best officer and my dearest friend, and it was one of the few times in my life when

I cried like a child. I do not seem to realize it yet. I can only again tender our sincerest sympathy and trust to God that some of us are spared to make things more than equal.

From a brother Officer :

March 9th, 1917.

Our Company Commander I know wrote to you a letter of condolence and gave you details as to how your husband died. But I feel I must write you a few lines also, my love for him being so great. I have only been out here with this regiment for just over two months, and was fortunate enough to get posted to "C" Company, with your husband, and we soon became very great pals. He was undoubtedly one of our most popular officers, and beloved by all his men, as well as by ourselves. It will, I feel sure, be a consolation to you to know that your husband died a really very peaceful death. I was with him all the time his wounds were being dressed, and he was most patient. All that could possibly be done was done for him, but it was God's will that He should take him from us all. He passed peacefully away with his head resting on my hands. He died the death of a brave and gallant officer, which is truly the grandest of deaths.

From his Commanding Officer to Captain Gibson :

March 16th, 1917:

I have just received your letter about your brother-in-law, Second-Lieutenant W. Creagh, and hasten to answer it. The details are as follows : He was going out on patrol about four in the morning, and had just got over the parapet, when he was hit by a machine-gun bullet, which passed through his abdomen, and came out at the base of his spine. He was brought in and lived for five hours, and was not expected to die at all, but sank suddenly and died in a few minutes. I don't think he suffered much, and was quite cheerful, talking about going home, and how long he would be getting there. His sudden death came as a painful and sad surprise to us all. He is buried at Pond Farm, where his grave is plainly marked. I need hardly tell you how terribly we all miss him. He was a model officer and was loved by all his men, and was respected by every officer in the battalion. If we could only have more of his sort out here the Army would be the better for it.

These letters are assuredly a noteworthy testimony to his worth as an officer, and to the affectionate esteem in which he was held by all in his regiment.



*Photo : Thomas E. Howe,
Chatham.*

Lieut.-Colonel JOHN BRECKNOCK NOBLE,

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Born 1868.

O.S. 1878.

Died on active service, March 9th, 1917.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. NOBLE*Royal Marine Light Infantry.*

O.S., 1878. Born June 17th, 1868.

Died while on active service, March 9th, 1917.

John Brecknock Noble was born on June 17th, 1868, and came to Stonyhurst in 1878. Contemporaries remember him as a thoroughly good and upright boy. He was an excellent penman.

After leaving school he took his commission as Second Lieutenant in the *R.M.L.I.* on February 1st, 1888. On September 27th, 1889, he was gazetted a lieutenant, and obtained his captaincy on November 13th, 1897. His majority was attained on January 6th, 1907, and he was gazetted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on January 6th, 1914. He died somewhat suddenly at the Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, at the age of 49, on March 9th, 1917.

The late Colonel Noble was stationed at Chatham as Drafting Officer when the war broke out. He went out to the near East, and as "liaison" officer rendered good services at Salonica, as he spoke many foreign languages, in the acquisition of which he was especially gifted. He was a most popular officer, for his wide reading made his conversation most interesting. His charm of manner, his thoughtfulness for others, and unfailing courtesy endeared him to a wide circle of friends. His unostentatious deeds of kindness, his power and tact in dealing with difficulties and settling disputes, and his sympathy for those in distress were characteristic traits of this courteous soldier.

He was an excellent Catholic, and gave very good example in his responsible position. His parish priest is loud in his praise as a model Catholic officer and gentleman. More particularly did he identify himself with the activities of the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul, and worked assiduously with them until he went to Greece in connection with his military duties. His College feels proud of him, as handing on the traditions of thoroughness in the practice of his faith, which he learned when he was a boy here. To Mrs. Noble we offer our sincerest sympathy in her grief at the loss of so excellent and devoted a husband.

People in Chatham are used to military and naval funerals, but that of Colonel Noble was exceptional, not only in its solemnity, but in the number of senior officers that attended to pay honour to the memory of, and shew their regard for, their deceased comrade and friend.

We append the following account from *The Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham Observer* for March 17th, 1917. The funeral took place on Tuesday, March 13th.

In connection with the funeral, at Chatham, on Tuesday, there was a most impressive gathering of the Services, and of the general public. The obsequies began with a religious ceremony at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, where Requiem Mass was said by Rev. Father Corballis, who was accompanied by the Chaplain (Father Cuddon), and Rev. P. Dinley, S.J., Naval Chaplain. During the Mass the organist (Mr. D. J. Collins) played selections of sacred music and the Dead March in "Saul" as the body was carried out of the Church. Here a gun-carriage, with six horses and an officer outrider, awaited its reception, while immediately opposite, on Colegate Terrace, an escort of the deceased's Division of the *R.M.L.I.*, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Gardner, came smartly to the "Present" and reversed arms as the coffin, preceded by a number of non-commissioned officers bearing numerous wreaths, was brought outside the church doors.

A procession was then formed, under the directions of Lieut.-Colonel G. Vandeleur Robinson, who had charge of all the arrangements, in order as follows:—The escort, followed by 30 boy drummers; the officers of the Chatham Division of *Royal Marines*; the band of the *R.M.L.I.*; the coffin, covered with the Union Jack, and followed by the chief mourners, viz.: Capt. Evans, of the *S. Wales Borderers* (a brother of Mrs. Noble), who represented the family; a number of intimate private friends of deceased; and Colonel H. E. Blumberg, A.A.G., R.M., who represented the Adjutant-General of the *Royal Marines*. There were representatives from the Divisions of *Royal Marines*, viz., Colonel R. F. Godfrey (from Deal), and Lieut.-Colonel Wylde (from Plymouth).

The pall-bearers were Lieut.-Cols. Lambert, Shubrick, Collard, Wylde and Meister, and Majors Boyle, Jones and Athow.

The rear of the procession was brought up by a group of officers of the higher command, including Major-General Mullaly and Staff, Rear-Admiral S. E. Erskine's representative, and Brigadier-General A. E. Marchant,

C.B., A.D.C. (Commandant of the *R.M.L.I.*). Every department of the Royal Navy was represented, and all prominent officers of the Thames and Medway Defences and of the *R.M.L.I.* The Commander-in-Chief at the Nore (Admiral Sir G. Callaghan) followed in person.

That part of the route between Colegate Terrace and the bend of the thoroughfare to the Maidstone Road was lined by *R.N.* ratings, by the *Middlesex Regiment*, and by a contingent of the *R.M.L.I.* These three sections brought up the end of the procession.

On arriving at the Cemetery the escort and band opened their ranks, and were halted. The gun-carriage and the mourners then passed through, while the escort rested on arms reversed. Eight bearers (colour-sergeants and sergeants of the *R.M.L.I.*) carried the coffin to the graveside. Rev. Father Bolger then blessed the grave and conducted a short committal service, concluding with the Benedictus.

Prior to the conclusion of the burial the "Last Post" was played by the band of the *R.M.L.I.*; the escort remained at the "Present."

We append the following account of Colonel Noble's career, which will especially appeal to our sympathies, as it is written by his brother, His Honour Mr. Robert E. Noble, who is a judge in Jamaica:—

"My brother, Colonel John Noble, of the *Royal Marine Light Infantry Regiment*, died on March 9th, 1917, at Chatham, of meningitis. He was educated at Stonyhurst, when Father William Eyre, S.J., was Rector. He died at the age of 49, and was deeply lamented by all. No fewer than 3,000 soldiers attended the military funeral at Chatham, and the respect in which he was held was clearly visible. The 'Tommies' gave him the superb nick-name of 'Honest John,' because for years his utter genuineness and frank manly disposition was well-known to them. He received the Last Sacraments, and at the time of his death was a prominent Catholic in Chatham, who associated himself with the work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. My brother dearly loved the memory of his Jesuit teachers and Stonyhurst, where he learnt nothing that he ever wished to forget, and his life was worthy of the best College traditions. I remember that after passing from Stonyhurst, where he had been a Sodalist, he proceeded to the establishment of an Army Crammer in

Brighton, where some of his companions were young men of depraved character. His innocent mind recoiled at this contrast from Stonyhurst and for some months he suffered isolation and unpopularity in consequence. This ordeal greatly strengthened his character, and when he passed in to Chatham his regiment entertained for him a high regard.

During the present war Colonel Noble pressed for service at the front, and on account of his expert knowledge in modern Greek he was selected to proceed to Salonica. There he spent several months acquainting the Admirals and Generals of special Greek matters which required interpretation.

Eight years ago he married Katherine Crean, daughter of Colonel Crean, J.P., of Liverpool. A man of high ideals and well-laid principles, he set a fine example wherever he went, and it may safely be said that whoever came in contact with him was improved by the acquaintance of this good Catholic gentleman.—R.I.P."

LOUIS L. D'ABADIE,

Royal Fusiliers (Sportsmen's Battalion).

Born 1878.

O.S. 1889.

Killed in action at Delville Wood, France, July 30th, 1916.

A short account of Louis d'Abadie, who was a Stonyhurst boy for only a short period, before proceeding to Ramsgate, appeared in our October, 1916, number. The following further details have been since received of his career and his death in action:—

An O.S. Trinidadian writes: "He had great facility of speech, and a wonderfully persuasive and winning manner. He took great interest in sport, was a thorough sportsman, and sometimes wrote in the local papers. He was a great favourite with everyone, a faithful friend, and, as you may imagine from what I have said, the pleasantest of companions. Louis was one of the first Trinidadians to leave Trinidad after the declaration of war to join the army. Himself and a few others left together, without fuss or show, and almost unnoticed.



Lieutenant KINNIER FERGUSON,

British West Indies Regiment.

Born 1881.

O.S. 1896.

**Died on February 2nd, 1917, of illness contracted on active service
at the front.**

I must confess I never seriously thought he meant to join the army. First of all he must have been very near the age limit, if not over it, and fighting did not seem to me to be in his line. However, he proved that he was in earnest, and his colleges, Trinidad, and his family and friends have every reason to be proud of him."

To his Mother from a Fellow Soldier :

"Louis was killed in action while taking part in the British advance. I have made enquiries from his platoon corporal, and learn that he was instantaneously killed by a shell on the 30th July (1916), while advancing through a wood. I can quite realise what a terrible blow it must be to you, and I wish to tender you the deepest sympathy, not only of myself, but also of the very many friends of his in the battalion. Louis was such a good natured boy that he was most popular with all ranks, and I assure you I shall miss him greatly, as I always looked upon him as a true friend all the number of years I had the pleasure of knowing him.

There is one thing I know that will greatly ease your sorrow, and that is that the morning before we went into action he attended an open-air Mass, and with the rest of us Catholics, received Holy Communion on the field, so that we were all prepared for any sacrifice."

To his Mother from Corporal Prince :

"It is with the greatest regret that I write to tell you of the death of your brave son, Louis, in the heavy fighting of the 30th of July. Our platoon was waiting in the trench ready to attack when this terrible loss was suffered. Death came instantaneously to three of our brave boys, and your dear son was amongst the number. I feel, dear madam, how insufficient is any attempt on my part to console you for the loss of such a splendid son. But I would ask you to remember that he died as he had lived—a brave and honoured man.

The boys who are left in the platoon join with me in expressing our deepest sympathy with you in your great loss. "Darby" (as we always called him), was beloved by all, and everyone of us will keep in our hearts treasure his memory as one of the finest men and truest comrades we have ever had the good fortune to meet."

We at Stonyhurst desire to associate ourselves most sincerely in the expression of sympathy in the above letters, with his bereaved mother.

Lieut. KINNIER FERGUSON.

British West Indies Regiment.

Born December 1st, 1881. O.S. 1896.

Died on February 2nd, 1917, of illness contracted on active service at the front.

Kinnier Ferguson was the eldest son of the Hon. Duncan Ferguson, of St. Lucia, British West Indies. Born in Castries on December 1st, 1881, he came to Stonyhurst in 1896, and began his course there in Grammar, leaving from Rhetoric in 1900.

At school he at once inherited the family nickname, "Frig," which was first given to his grandfather—a boy at Stonyhurst in 1841. This name—a contraction of Fergie—has passed on to all the other members of the family.

One who was at school with him says : "Kinnier rapidly made friends, especially with two other members of his class, 'Sam' Finlay and 'Pup' Jarrett. This trio was famous in the Lower Line for its physical strength, and found a favourite practising ground in the long dark passage that used to lead from Montagu Square to the Palace. The test was to break with one blow the panels that covered the wall, and to hold the same narrow passage against all incomers. Similarly in the playroom they would lift billiard tables off their balance, and no heavy cupboard was safe from being brought to the test. This physical prowess was combined with such a good-tempered disposition that these 'hefties' were extraordinarily popular, especially among the Third Playroom."

On the stage Kinnier made his first appearance in the Grammar Play, and from that time forward took a regular part in entertainments. He shone in light comedy, in which he had a delightfully easy manner, with odd little quips and catchwords, eccentric gestures, and a feeling for the humour in a comic song. He was quite devoid of shyness, but there was never a suspicion of vulgarity.

All this was only token of his most noticeable external quality—habitual gaiety. "Kinnier always seemed to be in the best of tempers ; even in strenuous League games, when class feeling ran high, and

rivals were 'out' for blood, he would allay it all by some queer remark or fancy, and make everybody laugh with him. He was altogether delightful."

After leaving Stonyhurst he studied law with his father, but later entered the Government service at St. Lucia. His quick grasp of a subject, the perfect ease with which he fell into any position, and above all the extraordinary affection which he invariably inspired in all classes, from the highest to the lowest, gained for him the position of private secretary to the Acting Governor of the Windward Islands. This position entailed, as it often does, the duties of A.D.C., and in both capacities Kinnier acquitted himself with marked efficiency.

One who knew him intimately writes: "K. joined the Secretariat in St. Lucia shortly before I left it. It was easy to see, even in the short time that we overlapped, that he had a natural facility for the work, and that he would not be long in getting a complete mastery over it. Such indeed was the case, and in the early stages of the war, when his office was faced with an abnormal volume of work, with, as it happened, a depleted staff, not only were K's services invaluable, but he practically carried on the office single-handed, doing the work of three. His labours in that crisis elicited the appreciation of the Administrator."

He valued public opinion as little as he valued his life. This is well exemplified in the following account given us by one of his many friends:—

"In 1907 the Government ordered the formation of a Volunteer Corps. The movement in its early stages met with strenuous opposition, especially from the most influential section of the community. K. in the teeth of opposition, assisted the movement in no small measure by being the first to join up, and this he did spontaneously, and at once, whilst others, more timorous of public opinion had to be cajoled and coaxed into what was an obvious duty. Naturally K. had to put up with some unfriendly criticism. But before the corps had got into working order, and the members were still few, riots broke out in many parts of the Island. K. now was foremost among those who offered their services to the

Government, and he played a conspicuous part throughout that anxious time. If I may say so without suggesting any levity of character on his part, it was typical of him that he regarded the whole thing in the light of a pleasant distraction from the usual routine of life. He made light of the many risks, and as Kipling says, 'He did not seem to know the use of fear.' It was nothing if not typical of his cheery nature also that he kept his eyes open to the funny side-issues of these riots, and thus gathered a large number of the funniest anecdotes imaginable."

After the riots, as was to be expected, a strong reaction set in in favour of the Corps, and K's. selection for promotion to a commission was received with the greatest satisfaction by the rank and file, for his popularity was unbounding.

During all this time he took a full share in the social life of the island. He was a capital organiser, and his own services were in constant demand for polo matches, shooting, tennis, music, dancing, and many public social functions. He was a particular favourite with Naval and Military authorities visiting the island. To his friends he will be missed on account of his loyalty to them.

But in spite of his work and the many other claims on his time he was ever a staunch Catholic, one who was seldom absent from High Mass, and who had a deep and true devotion to Our Lady. Like so many other Stonyhurst boys, he recited the Little Office of Our Lady daily—a practice which he kept up till his death—and each year recommended himself to the prayers of the Sodalists. He was always loyal to Stonyhurst and retained very happy memories of his schooldays there. He invariably referred to his former masters in the kindest of terms.

As soon as a local contingent was raised for the *British West Indies Regiment* in connection with the present war, Kinnier was selected for a commission, and after training the men locally for some time he came to England in command of the contingent. He continued for some months to train drafts at a *dépôt* in England, and then went with his regiment to Egypt. There he was several times in action. Finally he was invalided home with a particularly virulent

form of enteric, contracted in Egypt. In a weak state of health he caught a severe cold, which rapidly developed into double pneumonia, and from this he never recovered.

In the words of the *Voice*, a West Indian paper : " Kinnier Ferguson will always be remembered in his native island as a good-natured, kind-hearted, obliging and courteous gentleman. Though he did not die on the battlefield, he nevertheless had made the sacrifice of his life for the cause of his country, and his death, which was brought about by illness contracted while on active service, is a glorious death. The whole community share the grief of his esteemed and respected father and mother, and with them, as with the sorrowing brothers, sisters, and other relatives, mourn the irreparable loss."

With these sentiments of sincere condolence and sympathy with his family we at Stonyhurst desire to heartily associate ourselves, for Kinnier was a credit to his religion and to his Alma Mater.

As we go to press we have received news, which we chronicle with great regret, of the death in action of the following O.S., who have been serving at the front. We hope to publish detailed accounts of their careers in our next issue.

Acting Squadron Commander JOHN J. PETRE, D.S.C., R.N. (1909).

Second-Lieutenant MAURICE HILLIER, K.O.S.B. (1906).

Second-Lieutenant WILLIAM ALOYSIUS HOWARD, K.O.S.B. (1907).

Lieutenant CHARLES COUPLAND, R.F.A. and R.F.C. (1895).

FROM ESSAYS. *By Natu Miuimus.*

The Doomsday Book was a big book kept by the angel Gabriel in which he wrote all the prophesies. He started in the reign of William the Conqueror. Before then he used to keep them in a book called *Magner Carter*.

THE WEATHER.

On the 2nd of January we had a very heavy fall of rain measuring one and a half inches. This was followed by a heavy fall of snow on the 7th and 10th. The mean temperature was $34^{\circ}9$, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees below the average. Ground frost was registered on 25 days.

In February the cold weather continued with greater intensity. The thermometer fell as low as $5^{\circ}7$ on the 6th. The mean temperature was $33^{\circ}0$, or about 5 degrees below the average, and frost was registered on 19 days.

In March the mean temperature was $36^{\circ}0$, four degrees below the average, with snow on nine days, hail on three days and frost on 24 days.

Cold and wintry weather still prevails in April. Snow has fallen on 12 days, hail on nine days, and ground frost from the 1st to the 16th of this month.

Bright sunshine was deficient in January, but fairly normal in February and March. There was an extremely cold blizzard of snow and wind on the 7th and the general direction of the wind for January, February and March has been North and North-East.

JANUARY.

Highest Therm. Reading in the Shade	$51^{\circ}0$	3rd.
Lowest ditto	$25^{\circ}1$	30th.
Lowest Reading on the Grass ..	$18^{\circ}4$	30th.

FEBRUARY.

Highest Therm. Reading in the Shade	$45^{\circ}2$	26th.
Lowest ditto	$13^{\circ}6$	6th.
Lowest on the Grass	$5^{\circ}7$	6th.

MARCH.

Highest Therm. Reading in the Shade	$51^{\circ}5$	17th.
Lowest ditto	$15^{\circ}7$	9th.
Lowest on the Grass	$12^{\circ}9$	9th.

APRIL 1st to 16th.

Highest Therm. Reading in the Shade	$47^{\circ}6$	8th.
Lowest ditto	$13^{\circ}6$	2nd.
Lowest on the Grass	$11^{\circ}6$	2nd.

The lowest temperature for April hitherto recorded during 68 years was on April 13th, 1892, and was $20^{\circ}8$. The past winter is one of the severest and longest ever experienced at Stonyhurst.

JOAN OF ARC.

A white maid mounted on a charger white,
Banner and shield and armour bright,
Emblems of maidenhood. Who doth not know
Joan, in her panoply of snow?

Mark how she waves the bearded troopers on
To victory: the battle won,
Calm, yet triumphant, at her King's right hand,
As his good angel, takes her stand.

The while St. Louis' circlet on his brow
In Ancient Rheims is set. And now,
Her mission done, to tend her father's sheep
May Joan return. Weep, kind souls, weep.

No more for her in peaceful Domremy
That prayer of life and labour—see!
The faggots at Rouen are lit, and Joan,
Condemned and bound, stands there alone.

Yet one, by men unmarked, is with her, He
Who hung forlorn on Calvary;
And Joan, like Christ the Lord, her life doth give,
That others by her death may live.

For France she dies, for hostile England too.
Join then, old foes, in worship due
To this fair flower of tender womanhood.
Yield, strife, to friendship; ill breed good.

Joan is not dead, but leads to victory still.
What heart but at her name doth thrill?
She stands for liberty, for God and right,
For these both France and England fight.

Brave Joan! pure Joan! kind-hearted warrior-maid!
Draw once again thy bloodless blade.
Spread once more to the breeze that banner white,
Till Peace slay War, as day the night.

RED ROBIN (O.S. 1850).

CURRENT EVENTS.

Although it is hoped that it may be possible to bring out the June and July numbers of the Magazine, yet the dearth of paper and of printers may compel us to coalesce the two numbers into one. The February issue only appeared at the end of March, and our subscribers will allow for the difficulty of bringing out three numbers before the end of the present school term.

Would subscribers who change their address kindly remember to inform the Manager of the Magazine—Father Magee. This would avoid the return of copies from the post office, and the consequent trouble involved in finding out the change of address of the subscriber.

The Editor would be very much obliged if relatives and friends of old Stonyhurst boys serving at the front would kindly send him extracts from letters received by them suitable for printing among our news from the front.

The Secretary of the Stonyhurst Association begs us to announce that the "Arundell" Open Scholarship tenable among the Philosophers is temporarily in abeyance.

On February 28th Lieutenant Gabriel Coury, V.C., the third Stonyhurst man to win the Cross for Valour in the present war—was formally welcomed by his old school.

The Union Jack, which waved from the battlements between the old towers of the west front of the College, notified the countryside that the school was *en fête* for an event of unusual importance.

From an early hour the Officers' Training Corps had been busy with their accoutrements, and in rehearsing the last details of the military portion of the ceremonial. When at 11-30 a.m. the car conveying Lieutenant Coury was signalled on the College avenue, the Rector and the Staff of the School assembled at the gates to receive him.

He was wearing the uniform of an observer in the *Royal Flying Corps*, to which he has recently transferred from the *South Lancashire Regiment*.

The heavy rain falling at the time of his arrival had prevented the O.T.C. from according him full military honours in the open, but their appearance as they received him drawn up in hollow square in the Ambulacrum—a large glass-roofed drill hall—was scarcely less effective.

As he entered the corps stood at attention and presented arms while Lieutenant Coury walked down the lines, accompanied by the C.O., Captain Ryan, pausing to chat with each of the officers in the course of his round. He was then conducted to a seat beside the Rector at the foot of the hall, and the Captain of the School, Philip Bell, a Sergeant in the O.T.C., stepped forward from the ranks, saluted and read an address of congratulation to our latest V.C. on behalf of the School.

Lieutenant Coury replied simply and briefly in a loud, clear voice that all could hear with ease. With characteristic modesty he minimized his exploit, and said that in winning the distinction the reflection that gave him most satisfaction was that by it he had brought honour to his old school.

At the conclusion of his reply the Captain of the School came forward and called for "Three cheers for Lieutenant Coury, V.C." These were given with rousing enthusiasm.

Later Lieutenant Coury was the guest of the College at a dinner at which the College Staff and the Higher Line were present.

In the evening a very pleasant *ex tempore* concert in the Academy Room completed the celebrations of the eventful day. Appended is the Address presented by his old school to her brave *alumnus* :—

LIEUTENANT COURY,

We are very pleased to welcome you to Stonyhurst to-day. We venture to think that you also feel a pleasure to be again with those, of whom all are proud to call themselves, in some sense, your Schoolfellows. We are honoured greatly by your visit. Most heartily we congratulate you for winning the highest military distinction which his King confers upon a soldier, the much coveted Victoria Cross.

You are a brave man, Lieutenant Coury; you have passed through many trying ordeals; you have lived under fire; but I suppose a hero finds few ordeals so trying as your present one, to listen while others relate his achievements, and praise him for the glory of his deeds. You are then under fire to-day; so bear it with equanimity and try to look at your ease while, for our own satisfaction at least, we tell you what you did, and, to use a schoolboy phrase, how "jolly plucky" you were and how much we would like to be like you. On the fifth of August last, while you were subjected to a searching shell fire, the combustibles in your trenches ignited, and caused a panic among your men. In this double danger from the enemy and from your own explosives, you had a third danger to contend with, in the terror of your troops. Despising all personal considerations, single-handed, you kept your men in their positions, and so saved the day. As a prelude to this brilliant service you had dug a trench in the heat of battle, displaying an absolute contempt for death. Well may a soldier of long service write of you, "he was the bravest officer I ever served under." You may endeavour, in your modesty, to say that this was mere matter of duty, but there was no obligation of duty to walk out into a hurricane of flame, amid the rattle of machine-guns and the hiss of rifle bullets, on the slender chance of bringing in a wounded officer, with the apparent certainty of perishing in the attempt. "Where are you going to, Lieutenant?" "To certain death!" "Stop! not a man can live!" "Aye, but isn't he a hero." "For Christ's sake go back." These were the exclamations of those who surrounded you. But you went right on. You were accustomed to a hot time. It is whispered mysteriously that you went into training for this kind of work at Stonyhurst, and held the record for weekly visits to the Armoury, for interviews of a private and painful nature with the powers that be. You went right on, and, exposed to a merciless hail from all the weapons of modern warfare, watched breathlessly by your men, you staggered back into your trenches, bearing the precious burden of a life, to be restored to wife and family, or at least to perish peacefully among his friends. How you escaped is best known to Providence and to your Mother's Prayers.

If we asked you what influences have enabled you to carry out these brilliant achievements, we trust while you enumerated your home training, family, city, friends, that you would not place the influence of Alma Mater last upon the list. We, at least, are better for your example; we envy and we share your glory. Again wishing you welcome and congratulations, we wish you heartily "God-speed."

*To Lieutenant Gabriel Coury, V.C., from the Reverend Father Rector, Community, and Boys, Stonyhurst College.
February 28th, 1917.*

On March 15th four Fathers of our Staff left the College, temporarily we may hope, to take up their duties as Military Chaplains—Father Barrett, Father Bartley (1883), Father F. Irwin (1878), and Father Morrison (1896). Three of these Fathers, as the appended dates signify, were also old Stonyhurst boys. We most heartily wish them God-speed, and every grace and blessing in the discharge of their duties, in imparting the consolations of our holy religion to the brave men who are upholding the fight for truth and justice on behalf of our country. In the necessary readjustment of offices, consequent on their departure, Mr. Riordan becomes Second Prefect, Mr. Marrion takes Father Barrett's place as Science Master, Mr. M. D'Arcy succeeds Father Bartley as Master of Syntax, Mr. Gibbons becomes Master of Upper Rudiments, and Mr. Beisly Master of Lower Rudiments. Mr. Beisly, Mr. Gibbons, and Mr. Marrion come to us from St. Mary's Hall.

Stonyhurst is privileged and proud in having so far furnished no less than nine Fathers from the members of its Staff to serve as Military Chaplains, for Father M. King (1869), Father Ingram (1890), Father Sandiford (1893), Father D. Whiteside and Father Steuart had already preceded them to the front. The scientific staff loses the services of our able Professor of Physics, Father Barrett, B.Sc., and the Prefects those of Father Morrison, who succeeded as second prefect another military chaplain—Father Sandiford.

Father Bartley has long been identified with the College as one of the most energetic and devoted of our form masters. As a priest he has taught here with extraordinary success for the last thirteen years. His keen interest, too, in all the varied interests of the College, especially in our sports and in our plays, will long be remembered gratefully by all.

In Father Frank Irwin we lose a most efficient Editor of the *Stonyhurst Magazine*, a post which he has held with the universal approbation of old and present boys since the year 1909. Under his guidance, and with the aid of his ever ready pen, the Magazine has attained, in the opinion of those best fitted to



*Photo : Mabel Robey,
London.*

Three of our O.S. Chaplains serving at the front.

judge, one of the premier positions among school periodicals. Especially so during the war, for the records of the deeds of Stonyhurst boys, and the obituary notices of those who have sacrificed their lives in the service of God and their country, will form a record of inestimable value for all time, as a bright page in the history of his Alma Mater. It will be a difficult task indeed to maintain the high standard which he has set before us. Many, too, and varied were his other activities, and there was hardly any other Father of the College who was so well known and so esteemed in this part of the County Palatine. For several years he was secretary to our late Rector, Father W. Bodkin, and guest master, in which position his geniality, and his fund of information, especially in topics connected with art, literature, and natural history made him an ideal guide and cicerone for all visitors of the College. The Aviary owes its existence and its continual prosperity to him. The drooping plumage of the Rhea, the untimely death of the Raven, and the melancholy screech of the Maccaws, all betoken that the feathered tribe have lost their best friend. His spiritual activities included the Sunday Mass and Instruction to the inmates of the Inebriates' Home, and lately, during the illness of Father Pinnington, the Sunday duties at the Mission at Billington.

We trust, now he is at the front, in such scanty leisure as his duties will afford him, that his pencil and pen will not be idle, and that he will still continue to keep an eye upon the interests of the Magazine.

After inoculation and the time required for the purchase of the necessary outfit, including portable altars, the Fathers named above proceeded to France on March 27th.

In connection with the departure of chaplains for the front from our staff we may quote the following paragraph, which appeared in the issue of the *Tablet* for March 24th. "The English Provincial had hoped to send a new contingent of twenty-four, but two of these have been pronounced medically unfit. It may be possible to supply their places

later. Practically all these twenty-four will start in a few days' time, as the preliminaries—inoculations, etc.—have been completed. Counting in this new contingent, the English Province will have furnished in all 72 chaplains, of whom one has been killed, while another has relinquished his commission. The Irish Province has sent twenty-four, of whom one has been killed, and another has died of illness. Since the war began the two Provinces of the Society of Jesus have supplied altogether 96 chaplains, for the British Army and Navy, all of whom still retain their commissions except the four previously mentioned. If certain other contemplated readjustments can be carried through, it is possible that before the summer the total number of Jesuit Chaplains with the Forces will have reached the respectable figure of one hundred."

In addition to three or four boys, who are waiting to be called up, and who are working regularly on the farm, batches of boys are engaged in spare time on voluntary service work in digging, moving coal, wood-cutting, and other useful employments. This has moved an interested and appreciative contributor to furnish us with the following verses, to be sung to the music indicated, as an incentive to toil for our "National Service" Men, and to cheer them up while they are at work.

THE NATION'S NEED.

To be sung to the music of Bunthorne's song, "Patience"

Act I., No. 6.

If you really wish to try to increase the Food Supply
And contribute to the "hustling of the Hun,"
You should get a spade or shovel, which I'm sure the
powers above'll

Gladly lend you, and the work is thus begun.
For the nonce let each boy shut his every book and don
his puttees

And assume his thickest boots ;
A not unwise precaution, for a very large proportion
Of the work is grubbing roots.

Then Shirkers will have to say,
As you plod your muddy way,
"If he's content thus to sacrifice his games which would
certainly not suit me,
Why what a very patriotic toe-the-line youth this toe-
the-line youth must be !"

Then hurry and don't wait oh! for the nourishing potato

Is in very great demand ;

And the only way to get it is to sow it—I mean “set” it,

For potatoes are not sowed, I understand.

I don't exactly know how the farmers run the show,

’Twould be as well to ask

The Gaffer, or some yokel who is well up in the local Traditions of the task.

Then each Villager will say,

As they see you pass your way,

“If yon scholar is content to labour thus for ‘nowt,’ which would certainly not suit me,

Eh! my word! what a very gradely lad yon gradely lad must be!”

But alas! your classic learning will not help you in your yearning

To grapple with the luscious “*pomme de terre*,”

There's not a tit or jottle in the works of Aristotle,

On this theme he's absolutely bare.

Your “Higher Maths.” and riders will I fear prove such scant providers

For the nation's present needs,

So carry out with reason the Gaffer's “word in season,”

For that to victory leads.

Then each learned youth may say,

As he tramps his bucolic way,

“If I'm content with a funny sort of job which I never thought would suit me,

Why what a very peculiarly attractive thing this “lure of the land” must be!”

All about the humble turnip you should really try to learn, *ip-*

so facto you'll become its devotee ;

And you'll find them up at Stockbridge, where many a hefty cock pig-

eon flies merrily!

They are growing there in herds—the turnips, not the birds—

And who shall gauge their worth?

So with them come to terms and never mind the worms, And extract them from the earth.

And every “Knut” will say,

As you come back laden from the fray,

“If he's content thus to grovel in the mud which would certainly not suit me,

Why what a very humble what! what! young man this what's-his-name must be!”

P.

On account of the regulations with regard to the restriction of lighting in public buildings the course

of Lenten services this year, as last year, was preached on Sunday evenings at 5-30 p.m. Benediction followed. The sermons this year were preached by Father Magee, two sermons, and one each by Father Barrett, Father Simpson, Father Sharkey, and Father Cortie. The Good Friday Passion sermon was preached by Father C. Galton, from St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool.

The Holy Week services this year were carried out with the traditional dignity and solemnity in ritual and singing. The Celebrant was the Reverend Father Rector, Deacon Father Vignaux, and Sub-deacon Reverend L. Derbyshire. The Reverend J. O'Hea acted as Master of Ceremonies. The Passion on Palm Sunday and Good Friday was sung by Father Sharkey, Father Magee, and Father Cortie. The celebrant on Easter Sunday was Father Magee, and the sermon was preached by Father Cortie. A criticism of the music performed from a very competent pen, is printed under the Choir Notes.

We have already tendered our grateful thanks to Mr. T. Edward Lescher (1888), for consenting to take over the responsible position of President of the Stonyhurst Association. We had the pleasure of a visit from him during Holy Week, as also from the energetic Secretary of the Association, Mr. O. Goodier (1885). The Stonyhurst Association is the great bond of union, as it is meant to be, between past and present students of the College. We commend its objects, set forth on the cover of the Magazine, to present boys who are likely to be leaving the College in the near future, as well as to old boys. The former could not do better when leaving the College than enrol themselves among the members of the Association. We may also note that Fathers and Guardians of Stonyhurst boys are eligible as members.

In Mr. T. Edward Lescher, as President, we have a prominent member of the Catholic body in London. At the request of Cardinal Bourne he has acted for the last four years as Chairman of the Westminster

Catholic Federation. He is also a Vice-President of the Catholic Reading Guild. The family name has figured in the Stonyhurst lists since the year 1809. It is fitting, therefore, that a Lescher should occupy the post of President of the representative Association of Stonyhurst men. We offer him our hearty congratulations. We hope to print a portrait of him in an early issue of the Magazine.

Not only have we lost four Fathers from our Staff, who are serving as Military Chaplains, but one of our lay masters, and a most popular one too, Mr. Southern, has been called up, and joined the Army at Preston on April 16th. We wish him all success in his new career, and a safe return, and we would take the opportunity of tendering to him our grateful thanks for his readiness to assist in all our concerts and entertainments.

On April 11th, in weather more reminiscent of Christmas than Easter, for there were two or three inches of snow on the ground, the bulk of the boys departed for the Easter holidays. About sixty remain at the College, and eleven at Hodder.

Among the old Stonyhurst boys whom we have welcomed as visitors since the last issue of the Magazine, were Father Sandiford, C.F., Father Paul, C.F., Father C. Plater, Father L. O'Hea, Lieutenant Coury, V.C., Lieutenant V. Eyre, Lieutenant C. Hudson, Flight Lieutenant L. Purgold, Flight Lieutenant H. Bowen, Mr. A. Browne, Mr. W. de Landa, Mr. B. Radcliffe, Mr. T. E. Lescher, Mr. O. Goodier, Mr. F. Urquhart, Mr. P. de Zulueta, Dr. Branday, Mr. J. Massy-Lynch, Mr. F. Purgold, Mr. A. Winter, Mr. R. Jump, and Mr. E. Kirby.

The examinations for Scholarships were held at Stonyhurst on April 2nd and 3rd. One candidate for the examination sat at Farm Street.

HODDER NOTES.

LECTURES.

At the beginning of this term Father Cortie very kindly gave us a lecture on Shooting Stars, and he actually showed us a piece of one. It was quite heavy for its size. He also showed us the moon and the sun. He takes a great interest in Theology, I know !!!

During the lecture he told us what had made him show us this fragment. He heard it in a story about a parson who had a great taste for mixed pickles. One day a man came up to him and asked to have a taste. The parson consented and the man took a large spoonful. He became speechless with horror and at last he blurted out: "I suppose you—you often give ser—serm—sermons on heaven," and he gasped for breath. "Oh, yes," said the parson, "that is a very necessary subject." "And you often give talks on the—the pains of hell?" "Yes, that is also a very necessary subject, I am afraid," replied the parson. "Well," exclaimed the unfortunate man, "I never saw another man who carried samples."

Father Kellet gave us a very interesting lecture on the Cathedral at Rheims. It showed us how much damage the Germans had done. The lecture was ripping and was loudly applauded by everybody.

We had four Passion Lectures this year. Father Provincial took the trouble of motoring all the way from Preston to give the second. He had about 150 slides. They were very nice because they were all of the same kind and painted. He went through rather quickly, but all the same we had a good look at them. Father King gave us the other lectures, and they also were very good.

We had Lenten Sermons every Tuesday this Lent. Father Weld sent to the College for a different priest every week. One of them came from France and preached in his khaki.

The Holy Week Ceremonies were very grand. We could not have them in full because the chapel is so small. We had a fine procession all over the house and each boy had a pink Easter Egg on Easter Sunday.

On Easter Sunday we were delighted to hear that we were going over the College. We saw all the most important parts and enjoyed ourselves a lot. The class-rooms were not nearly so nice as those at Hodder. The Sodality Chapel was very nice and we were very interested with the museum. In one room we saw a big white pointed thing not quite as big as my father. Then we saw a dress that the Japanese use to frighten their enemies away with. Afterwards we watched the soldiers on parade. They were really boys and they all looked very nice in their khaki uniforms. When we came back we were very pleased to know what sort of place we are going to when we leave Hodder.

I cannot play billiards myself, but there are two boards here, and so we had a Billiard Tournament this term. It is a very good game for boys, because when you get a cannon you have to hit both balls with the ball you shoot with. There were ripping prizes. The first was a pair of silver hair-brushes, though the boy who won didn't like to use them.

Father King gave a conjuring performance on the Feast of St. Joseph. He must be jolly clever, for Father Weld promised a prize to the boy who found out how three were done, and nobody got the prize. We all enjoyed the performance, especially making eggs come out of an handkerchief.

THE PLAY.

As usual First Elements provided us with an excellent play this term. It was the most interesting play which Hodder ever acted for a long time.

The leading part, Sherlock Holmes, was acted excellently by David Laing. In the first act nothing of importance took place, but in the second act Holmes comes in disguised as a butler, after being

employed by Frank Stonor (Edgar Unsworth), who is living with his step-father, Dr. Rylott (Dermot MacDermot), who wishes to kill Frank. In the third scene a snake is seen to crawl down a sham bell-pull, which leads to Frank's pillow, but fortunately Holmes is in the room and knocks it back to where it came from. Suddenly shrieks are heard outside, where Dr. Rylott is struggling with the snake. Holmes kills the snake, but it is too late and Dr. Rylott falls down dead.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS À BECKET.

BY A HODDER BOY.

Becket was a very handsome man, he was good at dancing and playing music, so the king took a fancy to him. Becket used to dance before the king and amuse him in every other way.

Now as soon as Henry I. came to the throne he looked round for a wise archbishop, and after he had been looking round some time he found a man worthy of the place, his name being Thomas à Becket.

So when the Bishop of Canterbury died the King asked Becket to be there in his place, but Becket refused. The King went on asking him, so at last Becket thought he would be. All that night Becket prayed to be a good Archbishop, and in the morning the King found that Becket had changed all his ways, so that when he was made Bishop he changed his character altogether and became quite a good man.

After this he went to France to be canonized (!) and then returned home to rule his diocese properly, and took the side of the Church about the claret (!), coming under cannon law.

The King was then in Normandy and when he heard of his pious ways he was in an awful rage. It is said (or rather I read) that he would eat nothing but raw carrots (!) and that nobody dare go near him. He flung himself on the floor and got so angry that he bit the carpet. After a little while he shouted "Is there nobody who will rid me of this terrible Bishop?" Four soldiers went straight to England and killed Becket in Westminster Abbey.

Henry did not really want to kill Becket. It was simply his anger with Becket for giving up his enjoyments. Henry always had had a temper.

When the King came back to England he was so sorry that he let the monks hit him with ropes. Henry II. had a hard face when he was angry, but when he was quiet he was like a child.

OLD ALUMNI.

Our sincere congratulations are due to Captain John Ronan (1902) on the award made to him of the Military Cross, for distinguished services in the battle of Arras. Unfortunately he was dangerously wounded on March 27th by an armour-piercing machine-gun bullet in the liver. The General pinned the Military Cross on him the next day. We may hope and pray for his speedy recovery from his wound. His brother, Captain Walter Ronan (1902), *R.A.M.C.*, has kindly sent us the following details of his gallant action:—

"Captain John Ronan commanded a light armoured car battery attached to the *Cavalry Corps*. He went into action ahead of the cavalry on March 26th. With four of his cars he took the village of —, putting to flight the German gunners, killing many, and breaking up their emplacements. The cavalry followed up and occupied the village. Next day with two cars he attacked the village of —, himself leading the action in the foremost car. When he got within a hundred yards of the village the Germans entrenched in the village turned their entire fire on his car. The bullets came through his armoured plating as if it were butter. They were using armour-piercing bullets. However, he opened rapid fire and engaged the whole village. The gunner was killed shortly after the action started, and soon afterwards the driver was wounded. Nevertheless he continued to use his machine gun alone. By drawing the fire in this way he allowed the cavalry to surround and take the village. Then he was hit and knocked out himself. He lay in the open in snow and sleet until after dark, when he was carried back to the dressing station. Here his General met him, warmly congratulated him on his fine work, and carried him in his own car to the casualty clearing station. Jack was awarded the Military Cross next day. He has a bullet in his liver. I saw him last Sunday (April 8th), and although he is still in a very grave condition, he is progressing favourably."

Captain Walter Ronan himself, after a year at the front, has been posted to the 51st General

Hospital, where he meets as his spiritual guide and friend Father F. Irwin, who was his master for two years when he was at Stonyhurst.

J. S. Dobson (1901), who has been serving at the front in the ranks of the *Leinster Regiment*, recently passed his examination for a commission after training with the Bristol University Officer Cadet Battalion. He is now a Second Lieutenant in the Special Reserve, and left for the front in France on March 6th.

Lieutenant Denis Keegan (1910), *Punjabis*, writes from Aden in February:—

"I left India, where I had been stationed at Bareilly, with the *depôt* of my regiment, about six months ago, and joined the battalion here on their way back from France and Egypt. We were thrown out here at Aden and told we were going to be left here with the Aden Field Force, and have been here ever since. I am now in Aden itself having a bit of a rest and return to the trenches again next week. We came in from the trenches about three months ago for a rest. The regiment has been on active service in France, Egypt, and elsewhere continually since August, 1914. This meant being split up into various detachments and going on detached posts on islands up the Red Sea. I remained with the detachment in Aden. The trenches are about 15 miles by road from Aden. It's ghastly hot and unhealthy out here, but we would not mind that so much. It is the sandstorms and flies which are our bitter enemies, and also the lack of shelter and water. Aden itself is not so bad. The great pastime in Aden is to board the mail steamers between London and Bombay and to hear all the news.

I am the only O.S. out here, as far as I know, though there are quite a number of Catholic officers about from Beaumont, The Mount, Ampleforth, and other schools.

Could you manage to send me the *Stonyhurst Magazine* since September or October, 1915. I hope to get away from here soon and see some more exciting fighting. The fighting we have here is quite

good fun. We have our ordinary 'strafes' and 'hates' pretty regularly, but nothing big has happened for quite a long time. The Turks here do not give nearly as much trouble to fight against as the Arabs.

My permanent address is—*Punjabis*, c/o Grindlay and Co., Bombay, that will always find me."

J. E. Kelly (1905), who gained the Military Medal in the Somme battle, had been serving as guide to the Colonel of his battalion, the *8th Royal Warwickshire Regiment*. His Colonel was killed and he himself severely wounded. In spite of this, while in hospital, he gave a considerable quantity of his own blood for transfusion to a comrade in order to save his life. He has been recommended for a commission.

J. J. Petre (1909), *R.N. Air Service*, is now an Acting Squadron Commander, and has gone to France with the Squadron formed and trained by himself. He says his hair is turning grey with worry and anxiety, but thinks the worst is over by now. Lately he had to do a special experimental flight on a special machine in the presence of Admiral Jellicoe.

We offer our sincerest sympathy and condolence to Colonel A. C. Douglas Dick, c.B. (1860), on the death in action of his only son, Lieutenant A. Douglas Dick, a Beaumont boy, who has long been posted as missing, but who was killed on November 11th, 1914. In a letter written to his mother on the day before he was killed, he says that he wishes he were in peace at Pitkerro (the family seat), particularly at the Rosary time at 7 p.m., and he adds "that the Rosary is my great consolation." The family used to say the Rosary for him at that hour. Our Lady will most surely have taken care of such a devout client.

Second Lieutenant G. T. Parker (1900), when last he wrote, was in India at the 23rd Cavalry Depôt, Bareilly, United Provinces, where he had just ar-

rived in sole charge of a train load of troops and horses, after a journey of three days and nights. He was expecting to be sent to Mesopotamia.

Captain C. W. B. Tarleton, M.C. (1911), saw much service in Serbia, for which, as announced in our last issue, he was decorated with a Serbian order. He has now proceeded to the French front.

Lieutenant T. B. Trappes-Lomax (1905), has been transferred from the *King's Own Regiment* to the *Scots Guards*.

Father J. Stratton, S.J., C.F., M.C. (1892), is making a slow recovery from the severe wound in his leg. It will be remembered that he was, with other officers of his battalion, blown up by a shell while at mess, and buried beneath the debris of the dug-out. He received his well-earned Military Cross from the hands of His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on March 14th.

Second Lieutenant Bernard P. P. Withall (1904), has been attached to a Light Trench Mortar Battery.

Major F. V. S. Churchill (1880), who was at Park Hall Camp, Oswestry, in command of one of the Grouped Infantry Labour Companies of the *King's Liverpool Regiment*, went overseas in the middle of March with his company to somewhere in Flanders. Also in the Park Hall Camp Lieutenant J. H. McKeever (1892), is Adjutant to a group of these companies. His work there is nearly finished, and he hopes to visit Stonyhurst before returning to France.

We congratulate Captain Raleigh Chichester-Constable, D.S.O. (1904), *Rifle Brigade*, who was married to Miss Hanly, at St. Mary's, Cadogan Street, on February 22nd. Also Edmund Waterton, third son of the late Charles Edmund Waterton, who was married to Miss Nina Tanner, at St. James', Spanish Place, on March 30th. We extract the following notice from the *Sketch* of April 4th:—"A marriage takes place at Spanish Place on Friday

between Nina, daughter of Mr. Ernest Tanner, of Newmarket, and Mr. Edmund Waterton. Tiny Tanner, of Newmarket, is the title that sportive friends insist on for the young lady, but in losing it she adopts another in its stead that has a fine ring of its own. Friday's groom is the great-great-grandson of Charles Waterton, naturalist, traveller, and uncalendared saint. The naturalist was educated at Stonyhurst, to which institution, in the intervals of his Latin studies he was appointed honorary rat-catcher, fox-taker, and cross-bow charger at the time when the young rooks were fledged. Later he went through the Malaga plague, looked after an uncle's estate in British Guiana, and for ten years resided in Georgetown; but it was only on his own estates of Walton Hall, in Yorkshire, that he followed his own bent to the full, walled in his park as a sanctuary for wild birds and animals (on a scheme akin to the late Lord Lucas's), gave Darwin hints in natural history, and, without the persuasions of a Food Board, rationed himself like the best of Lenten ascetics. His rule of life, during his last thirty years, was to sleep on bare boards, wrapped in a blanket, with a block of oak for his pillow. From this couch he rose at midnight to spend a few minutes in his chapel; he rose again at three o'clock, lit his fire, and lay down till half-past three, when his labours began in earnest. Thackeray said of him, "I know his works are made to square with his faith, that he dines on a crust, lives as chastely as a hermit, and gives his all to the poor." Housekeeping would be simple for Miss Tanner if the present generation of Watertons abided by the naturalist's example."

We have on many former occasions called attention to the civic and social activities of Dr. W. H. Atherton (1879), in the city of his adoption, Montreal. From *La Presse* of March 7th we learn that he has been elected secretary of the League of Civic Progress and of the embellishment of the city. The same issue of the paper contains an interview with Dr. Atherton in which he advocates the policy of a return to the land, especially in the provinces of the East. In this matter he gives high praise to the attitude of the French Canadians. Incidentally we learn that

Dr. Atherton is the author of a "History of Montreal." It is evident from the newspaper reports that he is carrying on this campaign with great energy.

Lieutenant G. R. G. Topham (1895), who was wounded on May 10th, 1916, is back at the front again, now with the *R.F.C.* as observer and gun-spotter. He finds the work more interesting than that of an infantry officer.

Surgeon A. C. Mooney, *R.N.* (1905), has recently been posted to one of our largest and newest battle-ships.

Captain Albert Peter Vincent Daly (1907), Flight Commander, *R.F.C.*, who was wounded on September 6th, 1916, and was reported missing on January 28th, 1917, is now reported to be again wounded and a prisoner of war.

Captain E. de Trafford, *M.C.* (1902), has received the award of the Italian Silver Medal for Military Valour. The Brigadier-General commanding the *91st Infantry Brigade* has conveyed his congratulations to this gallant officer. In these we heartily join. This is the second war honour which he has gained.

Captain E. B. Burke (1903), who went to the Somme in October last, is now Commandant of the Eastern Command Signal School at Dunmow.

Father Lawrence Lamb (1888), *C.F.*, a Carmelite Monk, has had a varied experience since leaving England in September, 1915. He has been at Malta, Naples, Lemnos, Mudros, Gallipoli, Northern Albania, in the Balkans, on the Sturma, and in Egypt. At present he is stationed at the 4th Canadian General Hospital at Salonica. He writes that he is longing to see Stonyhurst again, and if ever he gets leave and has the opportunity he hopes to come. We shall certainly on our part give him a very warm welcome.

In Memoriam.

THE HONOURABLE JOHN GAVAN-DUFFY.

News has been received of the death of a distinguished son of Stonyhurst, the Honourable John Gavan-Duffy (O.S. 1855), at Melbourne. We must await the arrival of the Australian mails to give a fuller account of his career.

He was born in Dublin in 1844, and was the eldest son of the late Sir Charles Gavan-Duffy. He arrived in the colony of Victoria in 1859, and succeeded his father in the representation of Dalhousie in the Victorian Legislative Assembly in 1874. He sat for this constituency until 1904, a period of thirty years. He was Minister of Lands and Agriculture in 1880, and held the office of Postmaster General in 1890, and again for a second period in 1894—99. He was Attorney-General in 1892, and was Minister without portfolio in 1892—3. He represented Victoria at the Premiers' Conference at Sydney in 1896, at the Federal Council of Australia, at Hobart in 1893, and at postal conferences in 1891—5—7—8. At the Postal Congress held at Washington, in 1897, he represented Australia and Fiji.

He was a leading and representative Catholic in Melbourne, where in 1909 the *insignia* of the Order of St. Gregory was publicly conferred upon him by the Archbishop. He was a very genial personality, and devoted in his attachment to Stonyhurst, as the present writer can testify, when he had the pleasure of meeting him in the year 1911.

FATHER JOHN PROCTOR, S.J.

Father John Proctor, born on the 5th October, 1855, came to Stonyhurst in 1865. He was a quiet unassuming boy, but a boy of sincere piety and devotion to duty. After his College course he entered the Society of Jesus on September 7th, 1872. His philosophical course of studies were made partly at Laval, in France, and partly at St. Mary's Hall,

Stonyhurst. As a master he taught at Hodder, Beaumont, and Mount St. Mary's. He was ordained in 1888, and after the completion of his theological course and his tertianship he spent the remaining years of his life wholly in the various missions of the English Province. His quiet kindly manner made him a great favourite among the people and he displayed considerable powers of administrative ability.

His first post was at Westminster, in the Church at Horseferry Road, before the Mission was absorbed into the larger Cathedral district. Thence he passed to St. Joseph's, Glasgow. In 1899 he was transferred to Holy Cross, St. Helen's, where he became Superior in 1901. This post he retained for ten years, administering the Mission with great zeal and success. He was then named Superior at Prescott, but owing to a nervous breakdown, he went in 1912 to Blackpool to recuperate his strength. Afterwards he was stationed at St. Ignatius', Preston, then for short periods at Edinburgh and Wigan. He had recently gone to reside at St. Wilfrid's, Preston, without being on the staff, and it was there that he died on January 9th, 1917. Although it was known that Father Proctor was not in the best of health, nothing serious was apprehended, and his end came somewhat suddenly. He was buried on January 12th, the Archbishop of Liverpool assisting at the Requiem.

Father Proctor was a tremendous worker, and his work was accomplished in such a quiet manner that no one who did not know him intimately would have suspected the store of virile energy which was his. He greatly endeared himself to the people of St. Helens, who had a high esteem of his priestly qualities. He was a thoroughly holy priest.

We have also to deplore the deaths of

Father JAMES PINNINGTON, S.J. (1845);

Father JOSEPH BROWNE, S.J. (1870);

of whom obituary notices will appear in our next number.

VARIA.

The following appreciation of our third V.C. during the present war is from the *Egyptian Mail* of February 13th, 1917. A flattering account of Lieutenant Coury's heroism also appeared in the French paper *La Bourse Egyptienne*, of February 12th, under the heading "La bravoure récompensée."

"The Catholics of England, and notably the pupils of the two great Jesuit schools of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, and Beaumont, on the Thames, have not been behind their Protestant fellow countrymen in the patriotism with which they have rallied to their country's call. The list of the roll of honour is long for these, and in fact for all the great Catholic schools. Stonyhurst in particular has already the honour of three V.C.'s on her roll, a distinction which, we fancy, is not rivalled by many other institutions of its size. The latest, and the youngest, of these is Second Lieutenant Coury, son of a well-known Liverpool cotton merchant, now dead. When war broke out he was apprenticed to a firm of cotton brokers. He started in a Lancashire infantry regiment, first as a private and then with a commission; but is now a member of the *Royal Flying Corps*. Though only twenty years of age, he has just been awarded the Victoria Cross for a conspicuously brave act performed while in the *South Lancashire Regiment*. He was directing with the utmost coolness the digging of a new trench in the thick of a battle, when word was brought that his Colonel was seriously wounded and lay out in an open spot swept by the enemy's fire. He ran out at once, regardless of a hail of bullets from the enemy's sharpshooters, and reached the wounded officer, who was a married man with children. Realising the fearful danger his subaltern ran, the latter exclaimed, "For Christ's sake, go back!" But young Coury lifted him on his back, a weight of 15 stone—he was a man 6ft. 2ins. in height—and in a manner little less than miraculous, brought him into the British lines. That the commanding officer died of his wound does not detract a jot from the heroism of the youth who went to his rescue."

The following cutting is from the *Manchester Daily Dispatch* of April 4th. There is no more loyal son of Stonyhurst than Father Bernard Vaughan:—

"Preaching at Farm Street Church, London, yesterday, Father Bernard Vaughan said the Catholic Church was as vigorous and enterprising as ever, and her prospects as bright as the sun that shone that day. The Church was helping in the great fight against militarism.

From his Alma Mater, Stonyhurst College, more than one thousand were with the colours, and more than seventy Jesuit Fathers from that little province were in khaki, ministering the rites of religion on the battlefield or at the base.

Our enemy thought he was going to roll up the stone to England's sepulchre, and blot us out of the map of Europe. But the stone had been rolled back, and all the English-speaking nations on the earth were now united to combat the foe."

Father Frank Irwin (1878), who left for France on March 27th, is at present at the 1st General Hospital, B.E.F.

Heartiest congratulations to Anthony F. Bisgood, lately our first treble, who passed the Qualifying Literary Examination for Naval Cadetships, and who will enter the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in May.

Father E. Colley, C.F. (1892), writes that there is a possibility of his receiving a month's leave, to be spent in India, but thinks that he will be unable to accept it, as there would be no other priest to take his place with the troops in Mesopotamia.

Up to the end of March the number of Jesuits who had lost their lives in the war was as follows:—France 114, Belgium 5, Italy 5, Ireland 2, England 1, Central Powers 18 (15 brothers in the armies, and one priest and two scholastics engaged in the service of the sick).

In response to an application for lectures on astronomy by the troops in camp, Father Cortie gave four lectures as follows in the Y.M.C.A. huts. On February 13th, at No. 1 hut, Park Hall Camp, Oswestry, on "The Formation of the Sun and Stars"; at Bettersfield Camp, on February 14th, on the same subject; at Park Hall Camp, No. 2 Hut, on February 15th, on "Shooting Stars"; and the same subject at Prees Heath Camp, Whitchurch, on February 16th. The audiences, which averaged about 400, were most attentive and appreciative, and evidenced their interest in the lectures by the questions that were put in informal talks at the end of the lectures.

Father Cortie also lectured to a combined meeting of the Literary and Philosophical and Astronomical Societies, Liverpool, on March 5th, on "The Formation of the Sun and Stars," and to the Manchester Astronomical Society on March 7th on "Sun Spots." A lecture was also given to the students at the Notre Dame Convent, Blackburn, on March 14th, the subject being "The total solar eclipse of August, 1914."

EXCHANGES.

The Month, The Boston College Stylus, The Denstonian, St. Aloysius College Magazine (Malta), The Radleian, The Ushaw Magazine, Salesian School Magazine, Loyola University Magazine (Chicago), The Rossalian, Our Alma Mater (St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, N.S.W.), The Xaverian, St. Xavier's College Magazine (Bombay), The Ignatian Record, The University Correspondent, The Mountaineer, The Fordham Monthly (New York), The Examiner (Bombay), King Edward VI. Grammar School Magazine.

FROM ESSAYS. *By Natu Minimus.*

Latitude is when a mountain is cut in half and we look down, on from the top side.

LOWER LINE ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

This competition, held on March 25th, was well up to standard. In the Upper Division (Grammar and Rudiments, to wit) E. Harrison easily carried off the honours. If the elocutionary powers of P. Kennedy (the only other competitor) had been equal to his class-patriotism (which didn't work, by the way) probably Harrison would have had a harder job. As it was he gave us an excellent rendering of "Rizpah," and he deserves every congratulation on his performance. One thing—will he believe us if we tell him we've "heard that tale before?" We wonder!

In the Lower Division (Figures and Elements) competition was very keen, and P. Merry del Val won by no means easily. He recited an extract from the Battle of Lake Regillus, which he had evidently studied very carefully, and we must assume that his success was due to this (and a very good reason, too!). His enunciation was, however, very poor. For our part we preferred McQueen's delivery of Wolsey's speech from Henry VIII., which we thought quite convincing. Then, again, Barrow certainly excited our attention and sympathy, but he was frightfully nervous. E. Cusson, too, recited "The Slave's Dream" (Longfellow) exceedingly well, his enunciation being excellent.

Might we add that we think a little more originality in the use of gesture would be an improvement in these competitions. It would conduce to at least a show of conviction, and we do get just a little tired of being reminded that heaven is above and earth beneath. A notable exception on this score was provided us, if we remember rightly, by Merry del Val, but what the particular gesture to which we refer meant we cannot for the life of us to this day fathom.

FROM ESSAYS. *By Natu Minimus.*

Tides are a misterie only known by God, and as a misterie is above reson nobody knows what Tides are.

PRIZE DEBATE.

March 20th, 1917.

"That in the opinion of this House, the Present War does not involve such great issues as did the French Revolution."

MINISTRY :

C. SKRIMSHIRE	...	(Greenwich).
M. DE LA BEDOYERE	...	(City of London).
H. SIRE	... ..	(Kensington).
E. LISTON	... ..	(Warrington).
J. KENNEDY	... ..	(Howth).

OPPOSITION :

D. O'S. BEARE	... ..	(Kingstown).
E. PYKE	... ..	(Harrogate).
R. L. SMITH	... ..	(Lancaster).
L. GRADWELL	... ..	(Enfield).
P. BELL...	... ..	(Brighton).

The subject of this debate was stated in a somewhat complicated manner. It gave the impression that the speakers were expected to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy with regard to the results of the present war. Several orators on both sides did indeed essay to foretell the future, and thus fell into the snare unconsciously prepared for them by the Board of Six.

C. SKRIMSHIRE had the unenviable privilege of opening for the Ministry. He began by remarking on the difficulty of the subject proposed, though he did not allude to the vagueness of the wording. As we listened to this speaker we could not help being reminded of the unfortunate Ophelia. For when first that young lady fell into the water she floated along singing, until she was gradually dragged down by the weight of her clothes "to muddy death." So the member for Greenwich plunged boldly into the cold waters of debate. At first he floated along in almost too light and airy a fashion, but gradually the weight of his subject and the awful solemnity of his audience dragged him down to a somewhat depressing level. He gave the impression at last that he was tired both of himself and his subject. But if he had spoken later in the debate probably

he would have done far more justice to a well thought out address. Skrimshire began by saying that the best way to compare the issues of events was to look at their results. He then dwelt very fully upon the immense influence exercised by the French Revolution upon social and political matters in Europe, and showed in a well-argued conclusion that nothing greater could be produced by the present war.

D. BEARE (Kingstown). This speech was very well put together, and the language was excellent. If it had a fault it was that it too much suggested an essay. Beare had little opportunity for displaying any gifts in debate, speaking as he did so early in the evening. In point of language he was perhaps superior to all the other speakers. He did not refer to his notes, but rather gave the impression that the whole address was an effort of memory. This, in the eyes of some of the judges, no doubt marred the effect of an otherwise most successful speech. After mentioning the causes of the great Revolution, and making a very good point as to Napoleon being only an accidental result of the same, he went on to speak of the probable effects of this war. He dwelt upon these results under four heads—Social, Political, Geographical, and Financial. His point that the war will strengthen Constitutional Monarchy seemed rather dubious, though we can agree with him in thinking that it may be the ruin of absolute military governments, as we see already in Russia. His suggestions as to geographical modifications in the future were well worked out, and he concluded by showing that this terrible experience will be the best possible antidote against war in the future. If this speaker had had the advantage of addressing the House at the end, instead of at the beginning of the meeting, he might have won that greater success which, in the opinion of many, he really deserved.

H. SIRE (Kensington), spoke quietly and without much effort, but with a coldness of manner which made his remarks somewhat unconvincing. He dwelt on the great changes produced by the Revolution all over the Continent. Pointing out that the spread of democratic ideas was a far more important thing than the Napoleonic Wars. The National Assembly had stated that all men had equal rights ;

what they did really effect was to give all men equal chances. He showed how in this debate we have on one hand the tremendous changes social and political produced by the Revolution, and on the other hand what will perhaps be only the temporary effects of this war. But he admitted that the cause of religion would probably be strengthened, and that the blood of so many patriotic martyrs cannot be wasted.

E. PYKE. This speaker has a very thoughtful style, and there is a liberal tone about his remarks which gives the idea of a wide outlook. He insisted that the Revolution mainly concerned France itself, and mentioned the shocking conditions in upper Church circles, which had given Voltaire such a good target. He was the only speaker who dwelt at any length on the attitude of contemporary British statesmen towards the Revolution. The point that Napoleon, like Germany, made might right, was a good one. The present war, Pyke went on to say, embraces already four continents, and will soon involve the rest, compared with which Napoleon's wars were limited in extent. He also dwelt upon the contrast between fighting a man, and fighting a nation, working up in this way to a striking conclusion. Altogether the speech was a weighty addition to the debate, but the manner perhaps too academic. He alluded to the danger within, with which our own Empire was involved by the war.

M. DE LA BEDOYERE has the character of being a somewhat unconsecutive speaker. But he is always sure of a warm welcome from his audience. On this occasion he presented a well-reasoned argument. In showing that it would be impossible to surpass the importance of the French Revolution he mentioned how powerless the people were before that event, and the extraordinary change which followed in this respect. Also patriotism as it is now understood was then first evolved. This last was a very good point in the speech. He ascribed the recent events in Russia primarily to the same cause. Germany has engineered this war because her ruling classes abhor the ideas of the Revolution. The Allies are fighting in defence of these ideas. So this war is the outcome of the Revolution. Bédoyère acquitted himself with

great credit. People are inclined not to take him seriously as a speaker, but on this occasion he spoke really well and to the point.

R. L. SMITH delivered a speech which, in the opinion of the majority of the judges, was the second in merit in this debate. He chose as the theme of his argument the universality of the war, which gave it an importance greater than that of any previous event. In bringing forward the protest of Thibet as a proof of this fact he was perhaps guilty of a slight bathos. Smith arranged the issues of the war under four heads—Political, Educational, Social, and Moral. His description of the change of ideas with regard to Royalty, from the old Divinely appointed Monarch, to what the German Emperor is now, "a bombastic, self-advertising prophet," was very forcible. He continued showing that the French Revolution was the beginning of the new Germany, and this war was the end, and that the end was greater than the beginning. The speaker laid great stress on the fact that this war, as waged by the Allies was more than any previous contest a fight for the right. He spoke of "militarism as the suicide of civilization, and of socialism as its inevitable reaction." His argument with regard to the union of contraries was somewhat far-fetched. But he concluded well—"We were not out now to save a nation's life, but the world's." Smith, both in manner and matter was very good, and in the combination of these elements superior to anyone who had so far addressed the House. He is always a powerful, if not very clear speaker, and knows both how to use his voice and control his gestures. The speech on this occasion was perhaps a trifle heavy, but it was a ponderous subject and difficult to treat in alight-hearted manner. His opponents failed to take advantage of many points they might have criticised.

E. LISTON. The reporter must apologise to this speaker as he has not been able to do him justice in the way of notes on his address. Liston has a peculiar charm, a manner of speaking both natural and spontaneous, but in this debate this gift was not so evident as usual. As in the case of Skrimshire, the subject and the audience seemed to crush his spirit. He appeared constrained and referred in an un-

blushing manner to his notes. We think it was in this speech that the metric system was spoken of as one of the most glorious results of the Revolution. This may be the case, perhaps, but it is not an issue calculated to appeal to the imagination. Liston certainly was not at his best. He has a talent generally for producing phrases which can be remembered, and quoted afterwards; a power of sarcasm which rubs it in. No doubt we shall have experience of this talent in the future, if not on this particular occasion.

L. GRADWELL brought a new spirit of debate and humour into a by this time somewhat weary discussion. It was as if a window had been opened letting fresh air into a close room; we all felt more cheerful in a moment. His first words at once arrested attention when he pointed out the absurdity of the subject of debate as treated so far by all the speakers. They had confounded issues with results, and all assumed the role of prophets. He poured scorn upon the lofty principles professed by the Revolutionists, ascribing to them rather selfish than democratic motives. He also took exception to the stress laid upon the spread of revolutionary ideas, as if that was in itself so wonderful. As he remarked, commenting on one speaker, "He says it spread; so it did, like influenza. A thing does not need to be important to spread. Rumour is quicker than truth. How has heresy spread?" Gradwell spoke in short incisive sentences. There were no rolling periods, or sonorous phrases. But he carried the House with him. I think it is Gilbert who writes somewhere, "It was not so much the things he said, as the nasty way he said it." And this describes the effect Gradwell produced, not so much by eloquence, or reasoning, both of which were perhaps wanting, as by his admirable debating manner and the humorous turn he gave to the whole affair. We were all quite fed up with revolutions and wars. We wanted to laugh for a change, and this speaker enabled us to do so, and so the judges gave him the first prize.

J. KENNEDY begun well by scoring a point off so redoubtable an opponent as Gradwell. This in a way was the most striking incident in the debate. But after this flash of genius Kennedy did not maintain

so high a level. He appeared to rely too much upon his MSS. We are unfortunately not in a position to report his speech at length, not having any notes to work upon. Kennedy is more calculated to shine in debate than in a set oration. It is a pity he did not trust more to his native wit and the inspiration of the moment. For these, if we can judge, will always stand him in good stead.

P. BELL, who gained the third prize, made a great success by his appeal to imperial sentiment. He gripped his audience from the first, and though Pyke had already alluded to his principal point, it became in Bell's hands not merely an opinion but a source of inspiration. He seemed to speak with his eyes as well as his tongue, and put a note of enthusiasm, hitherto wanting, into the debate. If there was a fault we should say that the expression stop was kept out too long. The sentence in Bell's speech, "The two Pitts literally died of patriotism because they understood what our Empire meant," was very fine, and gives the keynote of the whole. And his allusion to the dangers after the war was a timely warning. We think we see a future statesman here. Altogether a fine performance.

In conclusion we may remark that the Opposition carried their point by a large majority. Indeed all the winning speakers were on their side, and their supporters included Beare and Pyke, who probably came fourth and fifth in the list of marks awarded by the judges. The early speakers had scarcely a fair chance, but the conclusion of the debate was very lively.

DONATIONS.

The Rector acknowledges with thanks the following donation:—

TO THE MUSEUM.

A piece of the Zeppelin brought down by Lieut. W. J. Tempest, D.S.O. (O.S. 1900), fashioned into a paper-knife;

presented by Rev. R. SWIFT, S.J.

THE HIGHER LINE PLAY, SHROVETIDE, 1917.

"OUR BOYS."

<i>Sir Geoffrey Champneys</i>	.. ..	E. REEVES
<i>Talbot Champneys</i>	.. ..	F. VAN DER TAELEN
<i>Perkin Middlewick</i>	.. ..	H. FIRTH
<i>Charles Middlewick</i>	.. ..	E. LISTON
<i>Major Champneys</i>	.. ..	P. BELL
<i>Hon. Sydney Urquhart</i>	.. ..	L. GRADWELL
<i>Peter (A Lodging-House Keeper)</i>		R. McLAUGHLAN
<i>Poddles (Middlewick's Servant)</i>	.. }	R. SELLIER
<i>Kempster (Sir Geoffrey's Butler)</i>	.. }	

The various forms of the Drama may be said to possess, generally, certain intrinsic characteristics which render each respectively more or less adaptable to the average histrionic talent, and these characteristics afford, in turn, chances of success which vary in proportion to that adaptability.

Now, if it be admitted that experienced actors regard Light Comedy as by no means the easiest type of Play with which to secure success, and if we grant that an adequate and intelligent performance of Light Comedy requires a certain sophisticated humour with which most schoolboys can hardly be endowed, and if we bear in mind the fact that Light Comedy reaches the Stonyhurst stage inevitably despoiled of a great natural advantage—I refer to the omission of the Female characters—if we are mindful of these "extenuating circumstances," we may presume to criticise reasonably and with justice.

This preface to what criticism may follow is not of course a form of special pleading called for by any weakness in the actual performance, but is intended merely to disarm that unofficial criticism, which we have always with us, and which is wont to describe any measure of praise that appears in these columns as "fulsome eulogy."

"Our Boys," the play itself as we know it, bereft of its Female characters, is not, *sine fuco et fallaciis*, the sort of play to excite delirious enthusiasm. The play itself is flat; the omission of something

essential is too obvious. But however flat it may be in itself, in its performance it was neither stale nor unprofitable. The actors, one and all, must be congratulated on the skill with which, from a thin plot, they evolved a most interesting entertainment. That they succeeded in portraying characters, very conventional in Comedy, without making the conventional mistakes in taste and conception is an achievement deserving of very high praise.

Of that praise the lion's share must be apportioned to F. van der Taelen, whose interpretation of an extremely difficult part was nothing short of exquisite. As *Talbot Champneys*, the indolent and apparently insane offspring of *Sir Geoffrey Champneys*, a county magnate, conservative and autocratic, who cherishes high ambitions for his inappreciative son, van der Taelen's path was beset with difficulties. During the first act *Talbot's* relations with his father are seen in the light of delicate Dramatic Irony, the dispassionate audience realising at once what the fond parent must learn more gradually—that the scion of his house, the son of his dreams, has but one firm conviction—the undesirability of work, and that, apart from this, he possesses about as much intellectual activity and high purpose as a pet rabbit. Three things van der Taelen had to do: to present *Talbot Champneys'* character fairly developed in its peculiarities, and yet free from the slightest suspicion of caricature, to reveal that character to *Sir Geoffrey* without any display either of ingenuity, or still less, of excessive stupidity, and lastly to shew, in the lodging-house scene, just that degree of "weathering" in his disposition which, without being at all artificial, should bring out its good points. Had he failed in any of these three tasks, he would have failed completely and the play would have dragged. That the play did not drag is the best proof of his success. If space permitted one might dilate on particular instances of his felicitous manner, such as his change of expression when he realised that his father had arranged for him to study Political Economy, but we must content ourselves with the statement that van der Taelen's acting was remarkable throughout for intelligence, humour and restraint.



THE HIGHER LINE PLAY.

E. Liston.

R. McLaughlan.
H. Firth.

E. Reeves.

L. Gradwell.

R. Sellier.
F. Vandertaelen.

P. Bell.

(Shrovetide, 1917).

Sir Geoffrey Champneys, the antithesis of his son, on the one hand, and on the other, of *Mr. Perkin Middlewick*, the retired butlerman, was impersonated very naturally by E. Reeves. A firm believer in aristocratic privilege, old fashioned and rather *manière*, an affectionate father but intolerant of the slightest initiative in his son, stiff, dogmatic, and so careless of the opinion of his social inferiors as to pronounce the word "*embryo*" in his own original way, *Sir Geoffrey* as a contrast to his son was all that could be desired. As a contrast to *Perkin Middlewick*, the antithesis, though quite obvious, was weak in one important detail—repose. *Sir Geoffrey's* feet were never still, and he conveyed, in general, an irksome impression of restlessness and agitation; one looked in vain for that serenity which one might have expected in so dignified a gentleman when brought into contact with the vulgar effusiveness of *Perkin Middlewick*; it may well be urged, however, that the baronet's sensitive temperament could not but be disturbed by the plebeian's perspiring animation.

H. Firth, as *Perkin Middlewick*, the retired butlerman, was distinctly good. We did not see in him those refinements of restraint which were so striking in van der Taelen's performance, and which might have prevented the character from becoming a caricature, but we cannot blame the actor for yielding to a temptation to which the dramatist had already yielded. Once this is said we have no further fault to find. Firth's manner was always convincing, his 'eariness, his undignified exuberance, his moods—alternately angry and pensive, his half-hearted attempt at the "Roving Father" pose and his relenting weakness, even his characteristic walk and attitude, all were genuine, and if we are not to be hypercritical, we will accept the verdict of the audience who applauded him at every opportunity.

E. Liston, as *Charles Middlewick*, the son of *Perkin* of that ilk, did all that could be done with a character that was not particularly interesting. Of all the actors he was, perhaps, the easiest to hear and understand, his articulation being very distinct and his voice carrying well. But had he not been labelled "*Middlewick*" one might have thought him a

"*Champneys*," for he seemed to have inherited *Sir Geoffrey's* most striking idiosyncrasy—the inability to keep his feet still, together with the very same kind of restlessness. Apart from that, however, his acting was quite satisfactory.

P. Bell, as *Major Champneys*, *Sir Geoffrey's* brother, made the most of his few opportunities. It would not be easy to improve upon the skill with which the *Major*, by a few deft changes in tone and expression, manifested his combined feelings of half-amused contempt and irritation when *Talbot* refused to rescue him from the prospect of "the usual cosy evenings."

L. Gradwell's part, the *Hon. Sydney Urquhart*, gave him little chance of being much more than a sort of lay figure, and this, no doubt, accounted, at least in part, for his obvious self-consciousness and perplexity concerning his hands. In spite of this, however, he gave the part what character it could be given, as was readily seen wherever he had anything to say.

The two domestics, *Peter* and *Poddles*, alias *Kempster*, true to the traditions of the Stonyhurst stage-domestic, betrayed a tendency to blend the Cockney with a dialect less remote, but each was excellent of his kind. *Poddles*, or rather *Kempster*, soliloquised in the most approved below-stairs manner. As for *Peter*, though at times he appeared to be suffering from what might be diagnosed as "in-growing voice," still his rather inarticulate sympathy for his "third-floorers," with its attendant suspicion of the clandestine visitors, was brought out very cleverly.

In conclusion, we must thank the actors, individually and collectively, for the excellent entertainment they provided, nor should we forget Father Bartley, to whose energy and experience the play's success was, no doubt, in large part due.

V. C. W.

FROM ESSAYS. By *Natu Minimus*.

Anselm was Archbishop of Canterbury; after his death he was called St. Thomas of Canterbury.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Stonyhurst Magazine.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

SIR,—Although everyone's attention is primarily fixed on the war, this fact should not prevent us from passing into the athletic future of Stonyhurst. Rather under cover of the war and so unexposed to any premature test this present time should be seized upon for effecting any necessary changes in the games. There is one game which is coming unquestionably to every public school worthy of the name; indeed by far the majority of colleges have already adopted it. This game is Rugby football. I am not myself any mad devotee of Rugby, but I merely wish to point out the inevitable fact that sooner or later Stonyhurst will be compelled to take the plunge and keep up with her contemporaries. Now, are we to be always the "Unchanging Lake-damonia," and so remain ignominiously ten years behind other public schools?

Of course the introduction of Rugby football would be at any time a difficult undertaking, but surely we have never had more capable authorities. I would suggest that only the first matches in first and second playrooms learn at first. The question of instructors presents no difficulty. There must be some Seminaricians who know the game and would, I'm sure be very ready to render all the assistance they could. Then as soon as there were one or even two matches a game which has succeeded everywhere would not take long to take on at Stonyhurst. Once the merits of the game, and hence it's worth, were perceived, difficulties now apparent would speedily solve themselves, and within the year we would already have left any drudgery, always attached to any experiment, far behind us.

I will not, sir, take up any more of your valuable space in describing the merits of the game or drawing comparison between it and the Association game; sufficient to say that Stonyhurst would be able to compete more directly with other schools by means of school matches, which are, after all, always the best

matches. While boys who have left the College have found that whereas it would be easy to keep up one's Rugby, it is practically impossible to join an Association Football Club of any standing.

I am, sir,

Yours, etc.,

P. B.

SODALITY NOTES.

Father Cortie gave us a very interesting address on March 11th, for which we are very grateful.

On Wednesday, March 28th, the Councillors met in Rhetoric Schoolroom to select names for the offices of Prefect and Assistants at the elections, which took place on March 31st. The following was the result of the elections:—*Prefect*—A. Isola; *Assistants*—P. Bell and R. McLaughlan; *Councillors*—F. van der Taelen, R. Sellier, F. Collins, J. Kennedy, H. Broadbent, G. Imossi, D. Cuffey, L. Gradwell, E. Liston, J. Ferguson, A. O'Bryen, J. Hull.

Lately a great improvement has been noticed in the singing of the Office of Our Lady in the Sodality Chapel, especially on the Saturday nights. At first the singing was very erratic, being too either feeble, or else too loud and fast. However, at present there is a regular "swing" in the Offices, which will, it is hoped, be kept up.

On Saturday, April 7th, the following O.S.'s, who were visiting at the College, attended the Office in the Sodality Chapel:—Mr. T. Edward Lescher, the President of the Stonyhurst Association, Mr. O. Goodier, the Hon. Secretary, and Mr. P. de Zulueta.

PHILIP BELL.

The Observatory.—Tripper to Friend: "Eh, Jack, what's yon place?" "Yon place; why yon place is Moon-shop, where they studies economy." "Eh, but I can see gun sticking out of port-hole." "Yon's not gun, you fou, and yon's not port-hole. Yon's telescope; but you should see it lad, when they poo's it out; it stretches right over yon field."

MUSIC NOTES.

The Shrovetide Concert attained a high standard of excellence. We had, however, one great disappointment. Mr. J. P. Sheridan, whose violin playing has been the feature of this concert for many years past, was prevented by indisposition from appearing this year. On account of the very limited time allotted to the concert no encores were given, though Mr. Gudgeon's vigorous pianoforte playing evoked much applause. He appeared in a second item from a Symphony, by *Mendelssohn*, in company with Mr. Lawrence. We must confess that arrangements of symphonies for pianoforte duet, though very enjoyable for private performance and study, do not appeal to us when performed in public, even by such excellent players as the present executants.

The Orchestra played their two pieces with care. The attack on the whole was good, and there was a due regard for light and shade; but the middle parts were rather weak, and the flutes in the overture were somewhat strident. "The Challenge of Thor," the only piece the Choir gave us, is not at all easy to sing. Hence great credit to due to the Choir for a really effective performance of this stirring chorus. The soft passage towards the end of the Chorus, with its effect of contrast, was well rendered.

The programme is appended:—

Overture	... "Si j'étais Roi" ...	Adam
	THE ORCHESTRA.	
Song	"Blow, blow, thou Winter wind"	Sarjeant
	FATHER CORTIE.	
Piano Solo	... "Valse Caprice" ...	Nicodé
	MR. J. GUDGEON.	
Chorus	... "The Challenge of Thor" ...	Elgar
	THE CHOIR.	
Song	... "The pale young Curate"	Sullivan
	MR. A. C. SOUTHERN.	
Piano Duet	"Saltarello" ...	Mendelssohn
	MESSRS. J. GUDGEON & H. M. LAWRENCE.	
Song	"The Trail that Leads to Home"	McKenzie
	R. SELLIER.	
March	... "Marche Militaire" ...	Schubert
	THE ORCHESTRA.	

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

During the Term several very enjoyable *ex tempore* Concerts have been arranged, which have given considerable pleasure. For these we are mainly indebted to the organizing energy of A. Isola. Much otherwise hidden talent has been brought to light, and G. Baron and G. Mitchell have proved themselves to be very competent accompanists. Father Sharkey, Father Cortie,

and Mr. Swindells have kindly assisted at these informal entertainments. Needless to say, the chorus singing has been vigorous. Would that it were always equally so in the Church and Chapel.

Mr. P. Zulueta very kindly came as usual to assist us in the Holy week services. Unfortunately he was suffering from a cold, and it was not until Easter Sunday that we had the pleasure of hearing him in a solo. But his services were invaluable. As one boy expressed it, "he is a jolly good full-back for the choir" with his powerful bass notes. J. Castiello left us for Spain and ultimately for Mexico, on April 10th. In him the Choir loses a very efficient tenor. His voice has been improving very much of late, though it is rather of the operatic than of the Church timbre. But we are very sorry to lose his services, and a word of sincere thanks is due to him for his long services in the Choir as Treble, Alto, and finally as leading Tenor.

The last Lamentation on Good Friday, the prayer of Jeremiah, was sung by the officiating priest, Reverend Father Rector. He sang the traditional version which has been in vogue, except for a few years' interval, for over forty years. We can only express a wish that the other singers of Lamentations will follow his good example, for the version of the Lamentations as lately sung are exceedingly jejune and monotonous. However, we must not criticise the Holy Week Services as an expert musician has furnished us very kindly with the following notes.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES.

Another Holy Week has come and gone, and brought with it the accustomed round of dignified ceremonial and appropriate music which we have learned to expect at Stonyhurst. The Easter term is always a trying time for the Choirmaster and his forces, and in judging of the merits of their achievements one must not fail to take into account the many difficulties which any choirmaster, and particularly a College Choirmaster, has to face, even under the most favourable conditions, difficulties which this year have been accentuated in various ways.

To begin with, the Choir has passed through the hands of no less than three different directors during the present school year, a circumstance which does not of itself conduce to success, no matter how excellent in each case the individual leadership may be. Then, during the earlier part of last term so many of the boys suffered from bad colds that "early bed" came into vogue for a short period. This interfered to a certain extent with the rehearsals, and thereby considerably

retarded progress. Then, when the time for the services actually arrived, some of the senior boys were away from the College on business of national importance, and their absence could not fail to have a deteriorating influence on the congregational singing. Considering these points it would be uncharitable to apply a harsh standard of criticism, and even if the trebles at times showed signs of weakness, we must remember that every choir loses its leaders from time to time, and that not even at Stonyhurst is there any exception to this rule. Taking the services then as a whole, we may warmly congratulate the Choirmaster on the way in which he and his subordinates faced the difficulties of the situation, and on the highly creditable results which they achieved. The music was practically the same as it has been since 1915, when many important changes were introduced. A new departure was made this year in relegating the Choir to the organ loft for the Morning Offices (that of Good Friday excepted), instead of their being, as hitherto, in the Sanctuary, and this gave the Choirmaster a better grip over his forces than he could have under the old arrangement. With regard to the music on Palm Sunday, mention should be made of the fine "Ingrediente Domino," a time honoured favourite, which gained greatly in effect through being taken much more briskly than was the case last year, though there was a marked hesitancy in the taking up of the leads by the congregation. The music of the Mass was by Lotti, with the exception of the Credo (Gregorian). This Mass was introduced last year and improves greatly on acquaintance. It is melodious, as well as being devotional and altogether in keeping with the spirit of the season. It is also far from being easy, but it was well sung by the Choir, who had by no means forgotten the drilling they had last year in mastering its difficulties, and which resulted in a decidedly improved rendering this time.

Perhaps the gem of the service was the beautiful "Improperium," by Perti, which was sung at the Offertory. This is a composition of exceptional merit, and received an impressive rendering, though perhaps a little more expression would have enhanced its effect. Both this item and Lotti's Mass were repeated on Maundy Thursday. The Good Friday morning music was as usual, and on Holy Saturday the Mass was Turner (St. John the Baptist). On the three "Tenebræ" evenings the familiar music of De Vico received a careful and satisfactory rendering throughout. Minor slips here and there are almost inevitable, but they were few and far between. In the Lamentations many of us miss the old setting of the plaintive melodies, and it was a welcome change when on Good Friday the Mechlin version of the Prayer of Jeremiah was reverted to. In this connection might we plead for a return, when possible, to the exquisite harmonized setting of

the third Lamentation of Wednesday and Thursday, and the second one of Friday. These constituted an outstanding feature in the services, and their omission, which we hope is but temporary, is much to be regretted.

On Easter Sunday we had, according to the usual custom, Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," and it would be difficult indeed to find a setting more appropriate to the dignity and grandeur of this great festival. One might be inclined to sympathize with some of the trebles who expressed a desire for "Beethoven in C," which was so successfully reintroduced last year, but the latter is a great strain on a choir who have sustained so strenuous a week's work, and it was mainly in their interests that the usage of former years was adhered to. The "Messe Solennelle," however, is always acceptable, despite its frequent repetition, and its rendering, considered with the hard work previously undergone, was highly satisfactory, though the portion of the Credo which is now rendered by the congregation, was in some respects disappointing. In the evening Vespers and Benediction, with the "Hæc Dies," of Purcell, and the brilliant and effective version of the "Regina Coeli" introduced last year brought the week's work to a triumphant conclusion.

The organ has little to do with the services at this time, but its triumphant re-entry at the Gloria of Holy Saturday is very welcome, and mention may well be made of the masterly way in which our talented organist, Mr. McArdle, accompanied the Easter services, and of the brilliant voluntaries of high-class organ music with which, both on this occasion, and indeed throughout the year, he never fails to delight his listeners.

FROM ESSAYS. *By Natu Minimus.*

Longitude is when a range of mountains, not very high, are long, and stuck out far.

The New Forest is a little North-West of the *Isle of Man*.

Richard II. died in 1199, after living a life of fighting all his life.

Bartholomew was a fisherman and was called the sea-shore.



THE HIGHER LINE FOOTBALL ELEVEN.

H. Firth.	H. Broadbent.	R. McLaughlan.	D. Cuffey.	J. Gorman.
A. Isola.	R. Sellier.	P. Bell.	S. Didcock.	J. Bell.
	A. Moorhead.	S. Gundry.		



STONYHURST UNION DEBATING SOCIETY.

Ex tempore Debate, held on Sunday, January 17th, 1917:—

Motion:—"That in the opinion of this house the war has shown that Spartan training and strict discipline at school is the most valuable asset for after-life."

Although in this debate there was decidedly more debating spirit shown in the Club, yet it hardly deserved the name of "debate," since nearly everyone seemed to consider it his duty to make a pithy defence of his much calumniated class, utterly regardless of the motion before the House.

The motion was passed by three votes.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition opened with a vague dissertation on Sparta, and compared the Army class to drunken Helots.

H. Firth (Preston) seemed quite determined that before he sat down the House should know quite clearly and decisively that the Army class actually did do a great deal of work.

J. Bell (Okehampton) argued that one ought to have an easy time here whilst it was still possible; afterwards life was sure to be strenuous.

M. de la Bédoyère (City of London) said a great deal about nothing, and sat down when he had quite finished.

P. Gwyn (Bath) held that stern training was good preparation for Sandhurst and Woolwich, which were run on essentially Spartan principles.

W. Wadsworth (Calcutta) stated that freedom was one of the rights of man, and in the army class one got it in some small degree; the army class taught one to be strategical, he found.

Mr. Wilton related that Churchill once said of Beresford that before he spoke he did not know what he was going to say, while speaking he did not know what he was saying, and when he had spoken he did not know what he had said. This, he thought, might well be applied to the members of the Club, though, of course, allowance ought to be made for the shortness of the time

given for preparation. Many great men had not had the advantage of a public school education, among whom were Nelson and Kitchener.

C. Liston (Warrington) said that over-rigid discipline developed underhand instincts.

The Hon. Prime Minister firmly held that we were not Spartan enough—there was too much sweet-eating, which was not only bad for the general constitution of the College, as the late defeats sustained by Third Playroom on the football field clearly evinced, but also showed a growing gluttonous spirit.

J. Hull (Hull) said he had heard cricket denounced as a game for "milksops," yet the army class had five representatives in the Cricket XI.

R. L. Smith (Lancaster) said that intelligence, not mere brawn, would eventually win the war. "Poetry do more work than Rhetoric."

C. Skrimshire (Greenwich) announced that Livy and Xenophon were good tacticians. Themistocles had said that the Athenians who weighed dangers were better soldiers than the Spartans, who went into battle singing "Tipperary!"

E. F. Reeves (Surrey) remarked that Rhetoric and the army class both seemed to imagine that they were going to win the war. Good soldiers were what we wanted, and a Spartan system was the best way to get them.

E. Pyke (Harrogate) said it was no wonder we were a slack lot. Sweets now and again in war time were bad enough, but all day long was worse—much worse.

Debate held on Sunday, January 28th, 1917. Motion: "That in the opinion of this House this war will eventually be brought to a decisive conclusion."

M. de la Bédoyère (City of London) said the war was sure to end, even if we had to wait for the consummation of the world. The opinion he had formed from reading Philip Gibbs and Old Moore, was that victory was sure to come, probably in July or October.

J. Hull (Hull) said that, without wishing to appear a religious maniac, it was his opinion that nobody could put an end to the war except God, from whose hands it had come as a punishment.

E. Pyke (Harrogate) patriotically held that it was impossible that we should not have a decisive victory. There had never yet been a war which did not come to a decisive conclusion.

Mr. R. W. Gurrin then favoured the House with a speech. It was quite evident that all parties were worn out, and it was all a matter of who would last longest, and which side could give a sufficient final push to overthrow the other. There could be nothing indecisive; both sides were like exhausted wrestlers who only needed a heavy fall to be defeated.

He very kindly offered to give a debating prize himself this year since there were to be no Stonyhurst Association prizes.

D. Ward (Hexham) said that England would never stop until either beaten or victorious. It is natural to long for peace, but if we rest now all our previous efforts and sacrifices will have been wasted.

The Hon. President then rose to thank our hon. visitor, in the name of the Club, for his generous offer. Such a favour "in war-time" was one not likely to be forgotten.

Excellent though the hon. visitor's comparison of the war to a wrestling-match had been, yet it was to be remembered that wrestlers quickly recovered; we must take care that Germany does not. Neutral opinion is the best to judge by, and the neutrals do not seem to think that Germany will fall in a heap.

H. Firth (Preston) said that the result of the new war loan would be the best forecast. Owing to the shipping difficulty England was now beginning to feel the war and our patriotism was now to be tried by hardship. He feared that Germany seemed likely to endure hardships more patiently than England.

C. Taunton (Taunton) predicted events in an oracular manner, and said that wars do not end on battlefields but at peace conventions.

J. Kennedy (Howth) took a wise, and perhaps, in his case, somewhat necessary precaution in forewarning the House that he was speaking for the Ministry. He failed to see how the war could fade away and die like a flower.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition gave us his usual "clear summing up" of the situation. Wrestlers, he said, could quite well play for a draw, and Germany hoped to gain an indecisive peace by causing a deadlock. Both sides wanted peace, yet neither had sufficient superiority to impose decisive terms on the other, so there was but one thing left, and that was an indecisive peace.

E. Liston (Warrington) evidently set out to shatter the smug optimism of certain members of the Club. Under the present conditions of warfare, he claimed, no decisive result could be obtained. The Somme had proved that trench warfare meant interminable strife. Our "contemptible little army" had kept the Germans at bay at Mons, could not then the vast German armies "resist all our offensives?" The conviction and animation in this speech were so great that the rather unpalatable views expressed were accepted without resentment. And one would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the honourable Secretary for

the high level of his speeches—this one, in particular, being among the best heard in the Club during the year.

(Written by the Hon. President at the request of one of the Board of Six).

The Hon. Prime Minister said that we had fought, were fighting, and would fight for victory, and nothing but victory. We did not want any half-way measures. It will only mean more trouble later on if we patch up a peace. He thought that the Hon. Member for Hull's speech might pass as a sermon, but it was impossible to consider his arguments seriously.

The motion was passed by six votes.

Qualifying Debate, held on Sunday, February 11th.
Motion:—"That in the opinion of this House the French Revolution was unjustifiable."

The Hon. Prime Minister, in opening the debate, said that although the reforms were necessary, the drastic measures taken were not. The revolutionists did not know what they were fighting for, and, except for a few like Mirabeau, were spurred on by mere blood-thirsty revenge.

R. L. Smith (Lancaster) pointed out that to justify a cause one need not be able to justify all its results. The mere comparison of France in those days, bankrupt, miserable, and ground-down, with the France of to-day, prosperous, happy and free, was surely enough justification for the blood of a few degenerate aristocrats.

A. Isola (Gibraltar) said that the French thought that by destroying institutions they could return to nature and begin afresh. With this end in view they set about annihilating anything and everything which they ignorantly considered the cause of their wrongs.

R. P. Williams (Waterford) held that the revolution was the justifiable and inevitable outcome of years of oppressive and unjust taxation of the poor. The French Revolution was a national movement and not the spontaneous fury of a Paris mob.

D. O'Sullivan Beare (Kingstown) found fault with the argument of the Hon. Member for Lancaster. He pointed out that in the best of countries most people worked six days a week, yet the Hon. Member for Waterford considered the French oppressed because they had to do this. A good end did not justify bad means, so his religious instructors had told him.

R. Firth (Preston) explained that after the capture of the Bastille lots of the prisoners there were released, and at their instigation and under the influence of liquor, the excitable mob became ready to murder

anyone in decent clothes. But could the mob be blamed for taking its revenge for the terrible oppression it had undergone ?

C. Taunton (Taunton) promptly pointed out that there were only seven prisoners in the Bastille, four of whom were imbeciles. In seven weeks 1,300 aristocrats were drowned ; and, so the story goes, very good leather was made from their skins. Such a record of barbarity was quite inexcusable.

C. Skrimshire (Greenwich) distinguished between the outcome of the Revolution and the act of revolution itself—the Opposition were trying to justify the latter. One in every two hundred and fifty bore a title, and was, therefore, free from taxation, but at the same time, enjoying the privilege of voting.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition said that the speeches of the Ministry savoured of Baroness Orczy. They seemed more susceptible to the supposed good looks of the aristocrats than to the promptings of common sense. There were so many causes for the revolution that it was no less inevitable than that crabs should change their skins.

E. Liston (Warrington) put the French Revolution down to new theories rather than old grievances. It was different to imagine greater hypocrisy than that of a mob watching wretches drown, and at the same time crying out, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

A second session was held in the evening, but unfortunately several members of the club had to be absent. It is still more unfortunate that the temporary Hon. Secretary has mislaid the notes taken on the occasion. It is believed that the motion was passed by three votes.

Qualifying debate held on Sunday, February 25th. Motion:—"That in the opinion of this House Home Rule ought not to be granted to Ireland after the war."

A. Isola (Gibraltar) opened for the Ministry by pointing out that Ireland was different from the Colonies and would not be content to be governed as a crown colony. Concession, he thought, was failure, since Home Rule was merely a preliminary step towards separation.

J. Hull (Hull) held that Ireland, as a free nation, had a right to Home Rule. Ever since the forced union England had shewn that she was incapable of governing Ireland. Ireland was still seething with rebellion, and a more liberal policy was the only safe one.

E. Pyke (Harrogate) said that the Irish and English were entirely different in temperament, and could not, therefore, be expected to submit to the same authority and laws. In Parliament Ireland and their "Home Rule" were a hindrance, which it was well worth the experiment to remove.

C. Skrimshire (Greenwich) thought that England ought not to give in to a few rebellious Irishmen. In the first place, it would do England no good, and on the other hand it would do Ireland a great deal of harm for an unrestrained Ireland would never be free of civil strife and bloodshed.

D. O'Sullivan Beare (Kingstown) flatly denied that Orangemen were in any way Irish ; they were Dutch. Ireland wanted a fair trial ; why not give it her ? It was the least she could ask.

F. Hannan (Dublin) asked why England, which posed as the liberator of small nations, did not release Ireland from her serfdom ? Ireland's population had in the past been continually drained by slaughter and emigration, and her industries had been ruined by the jealousy of the English. He seemed to find some superstitious connection between the fifteen leaders lately shot and the sinking of fifteen ships just about the same time.

J. Toner (Glasgow) said that it was only fair to go by the majority. A few Orangemen in the North should not be considered. The rebellion of the Sinn Feinners was merely an open vindication of their principles. De Wet was merely fined, the Irish leaders were shot.

J. Neely (Bromley) seemed to find addressing the House a highly amusing process. He said that the granting Home Rule would benefit the cause of Catholicity.

G. Burns (Wimbledon) said it was really quite useless arguing the point. England had promised Ireland Home Rule and she was bound on her honour to grant it.

H. Firth (Preston) considered it an extraordinary piece of self-sacrifice to harbour Ireland as we did. The very fact that we were preventing Ireland from doing harm to herself was yet another instance of the way in which we protected small nations.

F. Collins (Cork) asked whether the way England treated Greece was any proof of her love for smaller nations ? The arguments of the Ministry had been utterly selfish ; to take a flagrant example, someone had advanced it as a reason against Home Rule that Irish ports would flourish to the detriment of English trade. England had failed to govern Ireland ; why could she not admit it honourably by granting Home Rule ?

J. Kennedy (Howth) said that England could undoubtedly drive niggers, but she couldn't and wouldn't drive Irishmen. The great trouble in Ireland was the land question, and anyone who had seen the confusion caused by the wretched system of "boards" would know that Irishmen did not complain through mere cantankerous discontent, but because they had great and real reasons for doing so.

E. Liston (Limerick) pointed out that a large percentage of the population of our Colonies was Irish. Home Rule was not a privilege which Ireland should beg, but a right which she could demand.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition said that the truth of the matter was that the Ministry did not like Ireland; it was not a case of right and wrong, but like and dislike. Ireland was like a barrel of gunpowder, and the less England had to do with it the better.

The Hon. Prime Minister denied that Ireland, as a conquered country, had any right to Home Rule. Greece, he said, had brought on her own troubles. The best plan was to cut Ireland off altogether; we would soon find that she would come back like a whipped dog, with her tail between her legs.

The motion was passed by five votes.

The following also spoke:—C. Macdermot (Sligo), C. Murray (Putney), L. Robertson (Breachin), E. Irwin (Roscommon), A. Wingfield (Bolton).

The following was the order of qualification for the Prize Debate from the two qualifying debates:—R. L. Smith (Lancaster), L. Gradwell (Anfield), P. Bell (Brighton), E. Liston (Warrington), C. Skrimshire (Greenwich), D. O'Sullivan Beare (Kingstown), M. de la Bédoyère (City of London), J. Kennedy (Howth), H. Sire (Kensington), E. Pyke (Harrogate).

Ex tempore debate held on Sunday, March 11th, 1917. Motion:—"That this House is of the opinion that at Stonyhurst too much time is devoted to intellectual and æsthetic pursuits, to the great detriment of sport and games."

M. de la Bédoyère (City of London) assured us that we were not all meant to be beasts, and that one ought to cultivate one's higher nature. Sophocles was both poet and general.

The Hon. Prime Minister then gave vent to a sarcastic invective against æstheticism, poetry, and music generally.

Mr. J. Castiello then made a short speech in which he pointed out the immense value of ideals. Poetry, he said, was not meant to make one go to sleep.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition pointed to the results of German culture. Æstheticism, as practised at Stonyhurst, was for the most part hypocrisy and posing.

J. Hull (Hull) said we did not pay enough attention to intellectual pursuits. The cricket fields, he thought, would make excellent potato patches.

R. L. Smith (Lancaster) drew a contemptuous picture of the "hefty-bench-warmer" type.

H. Firth (Preston) said that he had always been told that to work was not the primary object of one's being sent to school.

E. Liston (Warrington) said that it was not intellect, but empty-headedness, not the æsthete, but the loud-voiced loon, who proved detrimental to progress.

E. Pyke (Harrogate) denied that anyone ever excused himself from going for a run on the score of wanting to read Browning. It was ludicrous to say that everybody posed.

J. Kennedy (Howth) held that examinations were a great deal of use, and one did not get enough time to prepare for them. The world could never get along if it was all brawn and no brains.

Mr. Wilton said that ideals were excellent because of their elevating effect on the character, though, of course, posing was detrimental. In a College like Stonyhurst there was no fear of egoism. All honest attempts to become truly æsthetic were very praiseworthy.

F. Collins (Cork) considered life too short for chess. Other schools only have one half-holiday a week, and to send the whole school to early bed *en masse* would be simply unheard of elsewhere.

Mr. Southern said that harmony of soul was to be desired. It was quite possible that what seems most abnormal is really most normal. The Ministry had admitted that there were very few æsthetes and yet they had declared their influence to be very great. Was this not rather a point in favour of the æsthetic party?

The motion was lost by three votes.

A vote of thanks was passed to our hon. visitors for so kindly attending.

E.G.L., Hon. Secretary.



(1) THE SECOND PLAYROOM FOOTBALL ELEVEN.

J. Howitt.	W. Murray.	A. Smail.	J. Booth.	J. Neely.
J. Brown.	H. Croucher.	A. Moorhead.	R. Danson.	R. Gibson.
		J. Malone.		

(2) THE THIRD PLAYROOM FOOTBALL ELEVEN.

M. Rodrigue.	E. Green.	D. Yturralde.	C. Eastwood.
P. Kennedy.	A. Tully.	W. Jones.	W. Cole.
	G. Fletcher.	E. Biller.	H. Curley.

O.T.C. NOTES.

In accordance with the recent regulations of the War Office for obtaining the bonus of 400 marks by candidates for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and the Indian Colleges, Cadet Lance-Corporal Kennedy, Cadet Lance-Corporal Power, Cadet Lance-Corporal Croucher, and Cadet O'Connor, were examined in drill, musketry, and tactics on March 15th by Major C. P. Hines, of the *Rhyl Cadet Battalion*. Our hearty congratulations are due to all four candidates for passing in the eight tests and obtaining the marks. The average mark was 1.4, 1 signifying very good, 2 qualified, and 3 weak.

Two officers and seven N.C. Officers are going to attend a musketry course at Altcar. This course for N.C. Officers of O.T.C. Contingents, begins on April 2nd, and ends on April 14th.

The *Country Life* competition for shooting was held on March 23rd, under good weather conditions. The first part of the competition was more successful than last year, and though the landscape shooting was disappointing the individual shooting was satisfactory.

The corps entrenching tools are being put to good use in the turning of soil for ploughing. We hope they will be safely returned and used next term for military purposes.

James Wellard, our Q.M.S., has left us to go to a Cadet Unit at Brighton, Lance-Corporal Alfred Maxwell-Stuart to the Cadet Unit at Cookham, Lance-Corporal Edward Reeves to the Cadet Unit at Newmarket, and Cadet C. Chudleigh to a Cadet Unit at Oxford. Our best wishes go with them.

F. VAN DER TAELEN,

Company-Sergeant-Major.

REVIEWS.

THE CHURCH AND EUGENICS.

By THE REV. THOMAS J. GERRARD,

(2nd Edition Revised).

London, P. S. King & Son, Orchard House, Westminster, 1917.

This excellent tract is numbered four in the series of manuals edited by the Catholic Social Guild under the title of Catholic Studies in Social Reform. Eugenics is defined by the Eugenics Education Society to be "the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally." It has become since the earlier studies of its founder, the late Sir Francis Galton, who died in 1911, an organised branch of the biological sciences, with Research Fellowships and Scholarships, its laboratories, and an ever-growing literature. It has led, particularly in some of the American States, to legislation with regard to the segregation, and medical treatment of the physically and mentally unfit, so as to improve the human species. Now it is evident that a purely materialistic system of philosophy, such as Darwinism, would regard the members of the human race merely as intelligent animals, without any regard to the spiritual and the supernatural side of their nature. The Catholic Church, without disregarding in any way the material benefit of the human race, looks to its ultimate end, which is the service of God, and seeks first to maintain the supernatural life of men. Leave out this supreme end, and necessarily the theories and practice of eugenicists are assimilated to those of the stud-farm. Father Gerrard sets forth and contrasts in a clear scientific style, and with an intimate knowledge of the subject, the theories Catholic and non-Catholic, and the Christian and Eugenic remedies for racial diseases. We would especially commend the last three chapters of this brochure, the Eugenic Value of Marriage, the Eugenic Value of Celibacy, and the Spiritual Factor in Eugenics, as a concise and thorough exposition of the attitude and practice of the Church, and of the bearing of the Church's doctrines upon this branch of science.