

The Leightonian.

VOL. VIII.

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[No. 64.]

EDITORIAL.

As a frontispiece to this number, the first of a new volume, we present our readers with a view of the Central Buildings. We had hoped to have included also an illustration of the Library, from an etching by one of the boys. Unfortunately, the artist has been "at home" in the Sanatorium for the past month, and so the work has been delayed, but it will, no doubt, be ready for the July number.

Perhaps the striking event of the term has been the opening of the Sanatorium for six cases of scarlatina. We may congratulate the authorities that they were so successful in their isolation of the cases, and the patients that their illness was of so mild a nature.

In recent years the Sanatorium has been so little used (there is only one boy in the school who had previously visited it professionally), that we have looked upon it as a luxury. We have been tempted to call it a place of beauty, something to look at, not for use. On second thoughts, we conclude that "beauty" is not the appropriate word. But now that the central building scheme is finished, we would suggest that a new Sanatorium might be built, say in the pony field, and that the interior of the present one might be re-modelled into a Music School. The demand for teaching and practice rooms so placed that the other work of the school may not be disturbed is a pressing one, and this seems a possible way of meeting the problem.

We find it more difficult than ever to obtain news of O.L.'s. It is probably a sign that they have left their accustomed haunts, and in one way and another are endeavouring to help their country.

We suggest to each one, that on receipt of this number, he sends us a postcard, stating what he is doing. We know that many are serving in the Army on the Western Front, in Salonika and East Africa ; that others are in the F.A.U., and that some have been engaged in restoration work in France. We know also that many others are training in England or helping on committees that are trying to minimise the misery caused by the war. Others, too, as conscientious objectors, are passing through a period of great stress. Our sympathies are with them all.

Meanwhile, we at the school may be said to be "carrying on." The football season has been a successful one ; the Societies meeting in the new Library have issued excellent reports, and as we write, training for the Sports is in full swing. And yet things are not quite the same. The horror of the conflict turns our thoughts constantly in the direction of the war. We hope that the interchange of ideas, the endeavour to understand all points of view, and the sense of our responsibility in the future, will materially add to our equipment, and enable us to take our place as useful citizens when the time comes for us to leave school.

NEW BOYS.

- VI. N. L. White, Oak Villa, Waterford.
 Lower V.—A. W. Braithwaite, Castle House, Banbury.
 IV. W. M. Elverston, Fulshaw Hall, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
 G. D. March, 107 Castle Street, Reading.

NEW OLD BOYS.

- M. A. Sisson, Enderley, Alexandra Road, Gloucester.
 R. B. Hopkins, Moor Alleston Hall, Leeds.
 J. D. Barlow, Torkington Lodge, Hazel Grove, Cheshire.

PREFECTS.

L. B. Cole (senior prefect),	appointed	September,	1914.
J. B. Fryer	„	January,	1915.
G. R. Fox,	„	May,	1915.
R. A. U. Jennings,	„	September,	1915.
R. Pease,	„	„	„
G. Jefferys,	„	„	„
E. G. Grace,	„	March,	1916.
R. D. Buchanan,	„	„	„

THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS.

So happily has the site of the Central Buildings been chosen, that it does not matter whether the visitor enters the Park by the north or south drives or the Pepper Lane entrance. In any case it is the new block that arrests his attention, as being the centre of the activities of the school. Situated between Grove and School Houses, with the back looking on to Pepper Lane, it occupies a position of great convenience, covers ground that was rarely used, and at the same time preserves the amenities of the Park. If, for instance, one takes up a position on the new tennis courts, one appreciates to the full the artistic beauty of the curve, as the eye following the new drive, lights in turn on Grove, The Central Buildings and the Science block, passes over the Sanatorium, and then finally rests on School House.

But while on the one hand, the architects have designed a building that enhances the glories of its surroundings, they have never lost sight of the fact that internal convenience is of prime importance. The block consists of a central hall, capable of seating 200 people, exclusive of the platform, and a gallery that will accommodate some 75 more. At the back of the platform is a recess, which one hopes, before long will be occupied by an organ. The floor of the Hall is of oak, and the room is panelled with the same material.

On each side of the Hall are the entrances to the buildings. The principal one, on the north side, leads to an ante-room, which

should prove most useful on the occasion of "Big Socials" and other functions to which visitors may be invited. The wings of the building contain the classrooms, three at each end. The one that faces Grove is the History-room, and the next two Mathematical Set-rooms, whilst at the south end are the Classical, Modern Language and Geography rooms. At the back of the Hall, and affording a means of communication with all parts of the building, is a corridor some fifty yards long, on the north side of which are the Library, Masters' common-room and cloak-rooms. The Library is also panelled with oak and is furnished in a style that must always appeal to the studious.

The building is lit by electricity, and heated by water on the low pressure system; ample means of ventilation in all the rooms is provided by a direct cross method of the most approved kind.

The design of the whole may be described as Georgian in character. Elaborate detail has been avoided, and the architectural effect has been largely obtained by the judicious use of appropriate materials, such as the local red and grey bricks, and the massing and proportions of the windows. The result is a building dignified and simple in character, and yet perfectly in harmony with the other houses on the estate.

E.V.B.

CHESS.

So many essays on chess have been written in the course of history, and especially during the last month of last year, that any addition to their number might possibly be regarded as a superfluous impertinence. And yet, if an impartial critic recalls the galaxy of great men who have been, or are, enthusiasts of the game, he may be more inclined to tolerate any further thoughts which it calls into being. For the game was played in ancient days by emperor and clown, and the surge and thunder of the Odyssey deigns to tell how the lordly suitors, sitting in front of the doors on skins of oxen, delighted their souls with chess, since it is surely the locality only of their pleasant recreation that has made modern

scholars believe the game to have been draughts. The wily Odysseus must have been the Morphy of the Homeric age, and his ability at chess the real cause of his unfortunate quarrel with Palamedes.

There seems little reason to doubt that Palamedes invented the game, to serve as a propædeutic for warriors or a prophylactic for pacifists. It is, in fact, the universality of its appeal that constitutes its unique charm. It beguiles the weary hours of "a school teacher, living in a remote Highland glen," and calms the shattered nerves of "a wireless operator in the Falkland Islands." The rain falls equally upon the just and the unjust, and chess also invites both classes to remain indoors.

Apart from the intrinsic merits of the game, there are weighty reasons why every one should play chess. The need for refined recreation is universal; the choice of a game is more important than the choice of a profession, for the former affects the inmost self, while economic causes influence the latter. One who was so fortunate as with extensive view to survey mankind from Peru to China would be constrained to admit that chess is the least harmful of mundane pursuits. It is only narrowness of vision which allows humanity to play other games. Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton; therefore football and cricket ought to be abandoned. Shakespeare has given the world a hint of the influence of tennis on the mind by introducing it into his drama of "Henry the Fifth." The connexion of whist with battle has been indicated by Lamb. Bridge players remember with shame how Xerxes, the inverted Canute of antiquity impiously attacked the waters of the Hellespont, and sigh for the unruffled calm of chess, not one of whose devotees is reported by history to have scourged the sea. The mere name of Poker and the environment of billiards are their sufficient condemnation. Contrariwise, chess is in essence a mimic battle, and therefore secures the purification of the warlike passions which might otherwise break the bonds of restraint.

The neophyte of this supreme game may expect to reap considerable benefits if he perseveres with its deeper problems, while avoiding

excessive devotion. He will learn that it is best to develop his forces without haste, that rashness is fatal to progress, and that the centre pawns are often the determining factor of the game. This will inculcate that sense of values which distinguishes the genius from the ne'er-do-well. After and not until due preparation has been made, the flash of intuition will pave the way for the final triumph over obstacles. The ramifications of life find their counterpart in the complexity and variety of the openings. These are the slow but safe, and the dazzling but hazardous. In all combination is essential. The skilful player is always improvising new plans, and knows when to make sacrifices to attain his ideal. While the casuist elaborates subtle problems, fictions of the imagination, yet not without a certain charm—the lover of adventure probes the unknown mysteries of Kriegspiel. All players experience a marked intellectual growth; as they value a paradox at its true worth, so they rarely commit logical fallacies. In fact, they only may justly claim to exist, while the rest of mankind are but fleeting shades. C.R.A.

A COAT OF ARMS. •

DEAR —,

How curious that you should have been thinking of a grant of arms for Leighton Park (which might cost you anything up to £40) whilst I was chancing in the course of my reading upon the very thing! In Stubbs' *Select Charters*, Vol. xxxli., pp. 87-8, you may find the whole story of a grant of lands and armorial bearing to one Ogier de Witley, commonly known as Hodge, or Odge. It runs thus:

“Henry Seventh, D.G. King of England and France, Lord of Ireland, granteth by these letters patent unto his trusty and welbeloved Ogier, Hodge or Odge of Witley apud Radingas in the County of Berks (Comitate Bareoakshirensis) *and to his Kin* being lawfully begotten, said Hodge being tenant-in-chief of the said Manor of Witley, all that Park of Leighton adjoining to have and to hold with timber, messuages, ponds, greenhouses and the usual

offices, being ripe building land, with seigniories, lordships, rights of vert and of chase, coney-catch, fishery (herrings excepted) outfang and infang, the middle justice and the low, pit, pillory and stocks, scot and lot while this world standeth in quiet possession and seizein unto him and to his kin in perpetuity upon the tenure as followeth, to wit, that Hodge and his kin shall at all times of foreign war and of civil commotions, serve his lord the



king, his heirs and successors and shall uphold his cause and stand to his dispute in arms, furnishing his liege with seven tall men at arms seemly attired and well horsed with victual and horsemeat for forty days wherein they, the said Hodge and his kin shall fail at their peril. Moreover in times of peace shall they cause to be bred in the arts and the Latin tongue seven lads at a school at or near the said Park of Leighton.”

Follows the grant of arms, thus :

“Ogier, Hodge or Odge of Witley and Leighton in the County of Berks. *He beareth Gules* an heraldic Odge or Hodge, with four

Kin, quarterly, all spaded *azure*, hatted, smocked, breched, buskinned and booted *proper*.

“On a chief nebuly *arg.* et *sa.* one heraldic plank, or *Board vert*, upheld by a small capital *or*.

“Crest upon a twist *gu* and *az.* a Doctor of Civil Laws, or at the least a Master of Arts, capped, gowned and collared proper, holding dexterly a Book open, and sinistrally pointing to fruit upon an *arbor scientiæ* and thereby inciting a small boy to climb for it. (*Arbor sci. et puer scandens*). Supporters: a Serpent with olive branch in mouth, a Dove holding a sword. Both perfectly proper. Motto: *Si Afflatus Scio.*”

Being a poor Latinist, I cannot tell you for certain what this little posey, or motto, may signify. I need not say that I reject the rendering, “*Blowed if I know.*”

If the above is of any use to you, and if you are sure that the family to which it was granted is extinct, you may use it in any way that seems likely to further the usefulness of L.P. Hoping to see you presently, I remain, yours faithfully.

Aug. 2, 1915.

BOARDING HOUSE GEOMETRY.

THE following introduction to geometry was written, I believe, by Prof. Lealock, of McGill University, Toronto. It was copied for me many years ago by a friend. The pleasure I got from it seems to make it worth handing it on to the Editor:—

DEFINITIONS.

1. All boarding houses are the same boarding house.
2. Boarders in the same boarding house and on the same flat are equal to one another.
3. A single room is that which has no parts and no magnitude.
4. All the other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.
5. The landlady of a boarding house is a parallelogram: that is, an oblong angular figure, which cannot be described, but which is equal to anything.

6. A wrangle is the disinclination to each other of two boarders, which mess together but are not on the same flat.

POSTULATES.

1. A pie may be produced any number of times.
2. A landlady can be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.
3. A bee-line may be made from any one boarding house to any other boarding house.
4. The clothes of a boarding house bed, though produced ever so far both ways, will never meet.
5. Any two meals at a boarding house are together less than one square meal.

PROPOSITIONS.

1. If from the opposite ends of a boarding house a line be drawn, passing through all the rooms in turn, then the stove pipe that warms the boarders will lie without that line.

2. On the same bill and on the same side of it there can be two charges for the same thing.

3. If there are two boarders on the same flat, and the amount of side of the one be equal to the amount of side of the other each to each ; and if the wrangle between one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other, then shall the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal also each to each. For if not, let one bill be the greater.

Then the other bill is less than it might have been, which is absurd.

C.I.E.

HOBBIES' COMPETITION.

(Extracts from the reports of the Judges.)

ART.—The exhibit this year is most promising. It is especially good in water-colour and line work, and the presence of etchings, for the first time in the history of the School is noteworthy.

NATURAL HISTORY.—A good show, covering wide interests ; especially noticeable in Lepidoptera, Fungi, Taxidermy and Osteology.

PETS.—The right boys are keeping pets, namely those who are fond of them and are willing and able to give up the time required for the oversight. We should like to see some of the pet-keepers beginning to record more observations upon the habits and instincts of the animals. Simple experiments might be devised to test intelligence along the lines that Prof. Lloyd Morgan has described in his books upon the subject.

ARCHÆOLOGY.—A marked improvement. Very good diaries.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Quantity not as great as usual, but the quality is higher. Colour work particularly good.

MUSIC.—Piano section disappointing; strings promising. The Junior Singing showed a marked improvement, and the Senior Singing reached a higher standard than on previous occasions.

LITERARY SUBJECTS.—The Senior essays were good; the Junior essays fair. The various sections of the Elocution competitions produced good entries. The readings were good; the recitations not up to standard. The speeches were better than those of last year.

REPORTS OF SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

L.H.A.—On 13th December Mr. Wallis gave us an enjoyable talk on "Ireland," dwelling on the country's misfortunes in the far past, the near past, and the present day. This term Mr. Unwin has given us a most interesting paper, advocating that the works ascribed to one William Shakespeare were written by Francis Bacon. Contrary to the time-honoured habit of the Society, a really good discussion ensued, some averring that the works of William Shakespeare were written by another man of the same name. The works of the Apostle Paul met with some disfavour, and one member with a grievous rebuff. A vote at the end of the meeting carried the motion that Bacon wrote Shakespeare, with but one dissentient. Some of us are rehearsing Bennett's "Great Adventure," for performance on April 10th. N. L. White, E. S. Smith, and A. D. Jennings have joined the Society this term.

On March 18th the Society much enjoyed a lecture from Mr. Kitto on the Great Pyramid. The soundest theory as to the reason for the building of the Pyramids was, in the opinion of the lecturer, the one that held the Pyramids to have been built as private horoscopes for the kings. The mathematical section of the Society were delighted with the remarkable recurrence of certain ratios that have been discovered in the dimensions of the Great Pyramids. Biblical students were interested in a photograph of Shem.

R.A.U.J.

METEOROLOGY.—We have had more snow this term than in any other since the Spring Term of 1902. It lay in patches on the Park for 20 days, from February 23 to March 13. On the night of February 25th there was the heaviest fall, about 9 inches in depth. January this year was remarkably mild. There were only three frosts, and the mean temperature for the month was 45°, which was 7° above the normal. February, on the contrary, was distinctly of a wintry character, especially the latter half; the mean temperature for the last ten days of the month being only 34°, which is 6° below the normal. March has continued the wintry type of weather for the first fortnight. The rainfall this Spring has been above the average, 6½ inches falling in the first two and a half months.

J. S. W. R.

SENIOR ESSAY.—The one meeting that we have held so far this term was highly successful. The humour was provided by R. B. Hopkins' "Chronicle of the Autumn Term," and the other two essays, written respectively by Ivan Bell and Mr. Attenborough were exceeding good and interesting. The former had "Tolstoi," and the latter "Socrates" as his subject. At this meeting A. K. Gordon and N. L. White were elected members of the Society.

G.R.F.

JUNIOR ESSAY.—We have had only two meetings since the last report in the "LEIGHTONIAN." At our meeting on December 6th, A. K. Gregory wrote on the "Life on Mars"; A. Norbury on "Totemism"; F. R. Merttens read an interesting and instructive essay, entitled "Why and how man became gregarious," which

was much enjoyed. "Cotton" was the subject of J. Moorhouse's essay; R. C. Harris finished the meeting with a good essay on "Socialism," which led to much discussion. At our next meeting on February 13th, W. M. Elverston, the first to come under the new entrance rule, read a trial essay and was unanimously elected a member. N. Kitching began the ordinary business of the meeting with an essay on "Poaching," which gave us many interesting details. R. W. Ellis followed with one on "Archery in England." An ably-written essay, by C. W. Gillett, was entitled "Wroxeter or Uriconium." Other essays were by G. B. Pollard on "India"; Gibbins on "In what conditions is hunting right in war-time"; and lastly, H. A. Rink, on "The History of Chess." E.S.S.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—This term has seen the numbers of the Society considerably increased, W. W. Pollard, W. P. Southall, I. C. Bell, T. Lawrie, R. C. Taylor, E. S. Smith and F. R. Merritts having joined. The first meeting was given over to the discussion of the Military Service Act. A good debate, led by Wilson and T. F. Fox and opposed by L. Penrose and Cotterell, resulted in thirteen votes to nine being recorded in favour of the Act. The second meeting was of a light nature, the subject of the quantity of talking taking place in the world was discussed. The debate hardly proved all that had been hoped. Considering that the School is so fortunate as to receive a prize for public-speaking annually, we feel that much more might be made of the Debating Society by the School in general. The Society lacks the assistance of some members of the Upper School who, we feel, both for their own and the Society's benefit, should belong to it. J.B.F.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.—Practices have been held regularly twice a week. We have been studying Grieg's "Peer Gynt" and "Holberg" suites for the Grieg Evening on the 30th of March. R. C. Harris and F. Merritts have joined the band as fiddlers, and W. A. Norbury and L. S. Penrose as pianists. I. Bell has been elected secretary, and Norbury librarian. I. C. BELL.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Our first meeting this term, on the Monday after term began, was somewhat of an impromptu

nature, and so was devoted entirely to reports. The damage done by the storms at the beginning of January was mentioned by various members from different parts of the country. T. F. Fox, A. D. Jennings, G. A. Cole and L. B. Pitt were elected members of the Society at this meeting. At the second meeting N. L. White was elected a member of the Society. A. J. Hodkin then read an interesting paper on "Cetacea," illustrated by excellent diagrams. This was followed by papers on "Migration." G. Jefferies dealt with the migrations of birds. He showed how some birds go north, like redwings and fieldfares, while others go south, such as the swallow, pointing out that the migrants always breed in the colder of the two climates that they visit. He mentioned that the corncrake, a bird of very poor flight, was yet a migrant, although how it accomplishes its journeys is unknown. R. K. Wilson then followed, dealing with the migrations of other animals. He pointed out that, in comparison with those of birds, the regular migrations of other animals, excluding fishes, are few and insignificant. He said that seals are the only true migrants among mammals, and then went on to fishes, mentioning particularly the salmon family and the strange migration of eels. Mr. Unwin supplied some interesting details with regard to the marking of plaice on the West Coast. We much regretted that Mr. Evans was unable to give us his paper on "Prehistoric Man," but we are looking forward to hearing it at our next meeting.

R. K. WILSON.

CAMERA CLUB.—At a short business meeting, held in February, P. Holmes and M. Elverston were elected new members, thus increasing our numbers to 21. On the 11th of March, at a meeting in the Hall, attended by 18 members and more than 30 visitors, we had the privilege of a lecture from Mr. Marcus Adams, F.R.P.S. He dealt with the artistic side of photography such as breadth of treatment, the characteristics of the shapes both of things in the picture and of the picture itself, and the massing of lights and darks. He also explained the correct position of the chief subject and of the main horizontal and upright lines to suit the picture, and showed us how to avoid monotony and how to get dignity, repose,

action or stability according to the needs of the picture. The first part of the lecture was illustrated by blackboard and charcoal drawings, but most of the time was spent with the lantern, each slide showing some of the lecturer's points. He criticised some slides supplied by members, and showed how to obtain a better picture in each case where possible. We also saw some of the lecturer's excellent pictures. Mr. Adams offered to lecture to us again. The lecture was very much enjoyed and appreciated, and we learnt much that was new and valuable. The Club has again offered three prizes to its members for the best sets of photographs illustrating all branches of the Sports. A.J.H.

GYMNASTIC COMPETITION, 1915.

SENIORS.

STALL.—L. S. Penrose, Bell.

BOOM.—L. S. Penrose, Grace, Jefferys.

HORIZONTAL.—L. S. Penrose, Bell, R. A. U. Jennings.

ROPE.—Jefferys and Bell, L. S. Penrose.

PARALLELS.—Bell, L. S. Penrose.

HORSE.—Jefferys, Bell, L. S. Penrose.

JUNIORS.

STALL.—Redmayne, Lawrie, Elverston.

BOOM.—Redmayne, Gregory, Pitt.

HORIZONTAL.—R. Penrose, Redmayne, Taylor.

ROPE.—Elverston, R. Penrose and Gillett.

PARALLELS.—Pitt, R. Penrose, Lawrie.

HORSE.—Fry, Redmayne and R. Penrose.

STORRS FRY SHIELD.—L. S. Penrose and Bell.

PECKOVER CUP.—Redmayne.

HOUSE FIVES.

SCHOOL HOUSE obtained 8 points.

GROVE HOUSE " 13 "

GROVE HOUSE: Hopkins, Hampton; Fryer, R. Jennings;
G. Fox, W. Holmes.

SCHOOL HOUSE: Bell, L. Cole; Redmayne, W. Elverston;
Hodgkin, Smith. W.H.S.

FOOTBALL.

DURING the latter part of last term and this term the first eleven has continued to meet with success, despite the fact that in the last matches of last year the team was not at its full strength. Our only defeat was sustained against Douai Abbey School on their ground. Unfortunately the return match had to be scratched.

As a whole the team has played well, and although the combination of the forwards has at times been poor, the scoring has been fairly regular. The great fault of the team in many matches has been slowness in starting.

Fry has successfully taken the place of Hopkins at left back. R. L. Nisbet, R. D. Buchanan and L. S. Penrose have been awarded first eleven colours. Jefferys, Smith, Kitching and Hampton have also played.

L.P.S. v. Abingdon School, at L.P.S. Wednesday, Nov. 24th.

L.P.S. pressed during the whole game, and scored at fairly regular intervals. Three goals were scored in the first half and two in the second. The team played better than usual, but the shooting might have been more accurate.

L.P.S. v. Kendrick School, at L.P.S. Saturday, Nov. 27th.

This was a very interesting and well fought match. Kendrick opened the scoring early in the first half, but Pease soon equalised for us. Ten minutes later Pease got away and scored again. Early in the second half the visitors equalised. Play was then even for a time, attacks on each side failing to take effect, until Redmayne succeeded in scoring what proved to be the winning goal of the match, after a fine run up.

L.P.S. v. Magdalen College School, at L.P.S. Saturday, Dec. 1st.

This was a very hard game, and until the middle of the second half no scoring took place. Play was of a mid-field character, with frequent rushes on the part of our forwards. In the first half, Pease broke away several times, but failed to convert. The same player in the second half scored the only goal of the match, with a hard, low shot, which might have been saved but for the greasiness of the ball.

L.P.S. v. Borlase School, at Marlow. Saturday, Dec. 6th.

L.P.S. lost the toss and commenced to play against a strong head wind. In less than ten minutes the Borlase centre forward headed a grand goal from a pass from the left wing. Pease soon equalised, and ten minutes later scored again. For the rest of the first half Borlase pressed, and at half-time, although the score stood at 2—1 in our favour, it looked as if the home team, now having the advantage of the slope, would attack strongly. This conjecture however, proved false, for they rarely became dangerous, while we succeeded in raising our score to four goals. These were obtained by Pease, the first one being a hard shot from a nice pass from Jefferys, who dribbled by two of their men very prettily. The final score was 4—1 in our favour, a remarkable result when we remember that four of our regular players were absent. Our team played splendidly, and had a better staying power than their opponents, who were also somewhat at a loss on the slippery ground

L.P.S. v. Borlase School, at L.P.S. Wednesday, Feb. 2nd.

L.P.S. pressed most of the time, and should have scored more. After numerous attempts we shot the first goal some twenty minutes after the start. Then for a time play was of an even nature, until just before half-time Pease rushed one through. Ten minutes before the close Borlase scored, after a nice piece of combined play, but we replied through Cole, who scored off a fine centre from Buchanan.

L.P.S. v. Douai Abbey School, at Douai. Saturday, Feb. 5th.

The Douai ground was exceedingly wet and slippery, putting L.P.S., who are used to a very dry field, at a disadvantage. For the first ten minutes Douai were all over us, but although continually in front of our goal, they did not score. We then began to get accustomed to the conditions, and after several rushes the forwards scored through Pease. For the remainder of the first half, Douai had most of the game. Soon after the re-start Fryer went about ten yards out of goal to clear, when a Douai forward settled on the ball, and shot. Fryer managed to get to the ball, but just failed

to bring off a very good save. Two minutes later Douai scored again from a corner. For the remainder of the game Douai had a decided advantage over us, their fast outsides giving us a deal of trouble. In the last ten minutes our forwards again attacked, but without effect.

L.P.S. v. F.A.U., at L.P.S. Wednesday, Feb. 9th.

This was a short but a good game. The Unit started with a rush, and in the first half our forwards had little to do with the ball; they also failed to come back and support the halves. A goal was scored against us, and a minute later another one was registered from a corner. After half-time, L.P.S. began to play a very different game; the ball was almost perpetually in our opponents' half, but for a time our shots failed to find the net. A quarter of an hour before the end we scored, and ten minutes later we did so again. The last five minutes was spent in a "scrum" in front of their goal, but nothing was added to the score.

L.P.S. v. Mansfield College, Oxford. Thursday, Feb. 10th.

For the first few minutes the game was very even, but after this L.P.S. began to press more and more and missed several chances. Penrose was the first to score. Two more goals were added before half-time. In the second half we continued to have the advantage and increased our score by two. Towards the end of the game the Mansfield forwards made many rushes, and succeeded in finding the net on one occasion.

School v. Grove. Saturday, Feb. 12th.

In the first half, the game was a very hard one, School doing most of the pressing. Pease broke away once more, but failed to score. Grove also made some ineffectual attempts. About the middle of the second half the Grove forwards got away, and Gillett scored with a good long shot. School then attacked desperately, but were broken up again and again by the Grove defence. A quarter of an hour before the end Fox scored for Grove with a long shot in the corner. School pressed on and off for the remainder of the game, but their forwards never showed any combination,

their play being altogether too cramped. Grove played a magnificent game, their defence being especially good. They thoroughly deserved their victory. GROVE : Fryer ; Fry, W. Holmes ; R. Jennings, Fox, Southall ; P. Holmes, Gillett, Grace, Nisbet. Hampton. SCHOOL : Smith ; Bell, Jefferys ; F. Merttens, Kitching, V. Merttens ; Buchanan, Pease, Cole, L. Penrose, Redmayne.

L.P.S. v. Bedale's School, at L.P.S. Saturday, Feb. 19th.

L.P.S. started off vigorously, contrary to custom, and for the first ten minutes the forwards were continually in front of the Bedale's goal, but none of the numerous shots took effect. The Bedale's outside right then took the ball, and, running up, centred to the inside left, who scored. We then began to press again, but failed in five successive corners ; but a few minutes later Penrose scored off a rebound from the crossbar. Play was then more even until half-time, though the visitors' outsides were very dangerous, and Grace did remarkably well in frustrating them. On re-starting we had more of the game, and made repeated fruitless efforts to score, until finally Fox succeeded. For the rest of the time we continued to rush their backs, and in the last minute Pease scored for us.

This term we have played five matches, two of which were Club games. The team has played well, perhaps better than last term, although we lost against Douai. This was the only loss that the Boys' eleven has suffered during the season, the other thirteen matches, with the exception of a draw against Bedales (away) having been won. The number of goals scored by the first team was 58, those scored by our opponents numbering 12.

Nov. 24. Abingdon School. Won, 5—0.

„ 27. Kendrick. Won, 3—2.

Dec. 1. Magdalen Coll. School. Won, 1—0.

„ 4. Borlase School. Won, 4—1.

SPRING TERM.

Feb. 2. Borlase School. Won, 3—1.

„ 5. Douai Abbey. Lost, 1—2.

- „ 9. F.A.U. Drawn, 2—2.
„ 10. Mansfield College. Won, 5—1.
„ 19. Bedales. Won, 3—1.

L. B. COLE.

OLD LEIGHTONIAN NOTES.

Eric P. Southall has passed the intermediate examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. He was placed third in order of merit.

On the 13th of February, at 61 Broughton Road, Banbury, to George L. and Mary F. Hodgkin, a son.

On the 5th of February, at "Yewdale," Harborne Road, Harborne, to Gerald B. and Nannette B. Lloyd, a daughter.

Cyril Day is farming near Maidstone, the principal crops being fruit and potatoes. The hobby of his "boss" is carpentry, so the student has found a kindred spirit.

On January 11th, at Bank Buildings Chapel, Weymouth, by the Rev. A. E. Johns, John S. Harrison, Lieut. 3rd Dorsets, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Harrison, of Reading, to Florence, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Samways, of Weymouth.

On 15th of February, at St. Ann's, Parkhead, Sheffield, to Basil W. and Mary Doncaster, a son, who was named Richard Tobey.

OLD LEIGHTONIANS AND THE WAR.

J. S. Stephens has been working with the F.A.U. at Dunkirk and Caestre. The latter place is one of the stations of the Belgian Civilian Relief Committee.

R. T. Stephens writes from the Dardanelles. He is a despatch rider, with corporal's rank, and his duties consist in riding a motor bike up the track from Cape Hellas to the trenches, varied with an occasional trip on a trawler up the coast to Suvla Bay.

Colin King Smith (City of London Yeomanry) has been ill with typhoid in the 17th Military Hospital in Alexandria. Previously he had spent two months in the Dardanelles.

R. B. Crewdson has been for some time acting as Galloper and Assistant Adjutant to the 20th Brigade of the R.F.A.

A. F. Grierson has been gazetted 2nd Lieut. in the 3/5th Scottish Rifles. His brother, Murray, has been promoted to a captaincy, and was mentioned in despatches in December last.

W. B. Vickers and E. W. Lennard are in the 21st (S) Batt. of the Royal Fusiliers. They have been in France for some time in the 98th Brigade. The former is a 2nd Lieut., the latter a Corporal.

J. A. Brain and L. V. Smith have resigned from the F.A.U., and are hoping to get commissions. The former is training at Bristol University, the latter at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

H. Godwin Baynes has taken a commission in the R.A.M.C.

Archie Warner has obtained a commission in the London Rifle Brigade. When last heard of he was stationed at Fovant Camp, near Salisbury.

Paul B. Roth, F.R.C.S., is a Captain in the R.A.M.C.

John A. Bright is a 2nd Lieut. in the Royal East Kent Yeomanry, now on foreign service.

H. C. Barlow is in France, with a Lancashire Bantam regiment.

Clive Thorpe was among the last to leave Gallipoli. He is now on the island of Lemnos.

B. Jefferys has been seriously ill in France from the effect of a wound caused by a shell splinter. We are glad to hear that he is now rapidly recovering.

The reported death of W. Thursby cast a sad gloom over the School. We were much relieved when news came that the War Office had made a mistake, and that W.T. was alive and well.

Arnold Wells has recovered from his illness, and is stationed at Salonika.

D. G. Walker is being trained at Sandhurst for a commission in the Regular Army.

Extract from a letter to the Headmaster from C. S. Richmond, 16th Middlesex, 2nd March, 1916 :—“ As you probably are aware, we left England last November and have been properly in for the winter campaign as a result. We are at present enjoying a long rest far away from the trenches in a delightful village of about thirty houses, spread over nearly five miles. As usual we are in barns, some of very doubtful character. About 25 of us are nicely tucked away in a small barn (with a very undesirable dog as a companion), with crumbly mud walls and a very antiquated roof, through which at night we are able to study the stars at our leisure, and through which, at other times we are unable to enjoy a delightful cold douche. But with a plentiful supply of very stale and dusty straw we manage to make ourselves fairly comfortable. When I say comfortable, of course I mean compared to what we have just left recently. We were about 75 yards from our friend the enemy and about six to eight inches under the snow ; this lasted well over a week. The shelters were totally inadequate to our needs, and sleep in such a temperature was of course rendered impossible ; while villainously dark and foggy nights left our nerves a complete wash-out after a few days of it. The slippery frozen trenches made it extremely difficult for carrying rations up the line, and as a consequence we suffered additionally from lack of food. The cold was intense, but notwithstanding this, Fritz was fairly active with hand-grenades and trench mortars ; but our casualties this last time were few. Many were suffering from frostbite before we had been through many days of this weather. We have been in many different parts of the line, and of course the state of the trenches

varied accordingly. In several places we have been up to the waist in water and liquid mud for days on end without a dry rag in our possession ; while, in one place we were at, we were perfectly dry the whole time. But, on the whole, most of the trenches have been very wet and muddy. I had one or two near things just recently : in one case a heavy trench mortar came and fell in the next traverse to me, blew in the trench all around, burying several men ; one dug-out was blown in with a man inside. While three of us dug the men out they dropped about half-a-dozen more heavy mortars round us ; only two of us came out untouched.

“ You would be surprised how keenly the French people practise economy out here. Butter is never seen in the houses ; rarely any milk, and never any fresh meat ; how they manage to exist remains a mystery. Coffee, bread and vegetable soup of doubtful quality seems their only fare. It must be admitted that their coffee and bread is far superior to anything the Government ever supplies us with, however. I really thought when I commenced this letter that at last we had really moved back from the firing line ; but we can still hear those wretched guns with painful clearness, and we are reminded that the firing line is not so very far away, after all.

“ I noted a very excellent photo of Paul Cadbury, seated in an ancient shell-hole “ somewhere behind the firing line,” in the last “ LEIGHTONIAN,” and I also received a lengthy epistle from Cyril Day quite recently ; but of the other fellows who used to be at L.P.S. with me I have heard nothing. I shall never forget my first experience of shell fire. It was only a six hours’ bombardment, but it left us rather surprised at the accuracy of the German artillery and with a great deal of work in the way of rebuilding our firing line. The trouble is, one doesn’t always hear them coming in time to duck, and in those cases a load of sandbags round the head is the least one can expect. Slight scratches from flying splinters are frequent occurrences ; but, even if untouched, the constant explosions around, over, and beside one, leave a terrible broken feeling in the region of the back of the neck and jaws—minor shell shock.

Of course the larger bombardments, all day affairs, soon get on one's nerves ; but it's all part of the game."

(The Editor would be glad to have letters from any O.L.'s serving abroad, whether as combatants or non-combatants.)

We print below an account taken from the *Surrey Times*, of W. A. W. Bell's appearance before the tribunal of his district. We think that the decision of the court will surprise all our readers. It is certain that those who were at School with the applicant can have no doubt as to his sincerity, and that he is acting from the highest motives :—

"Walter Allan Westlake Bell (19), of Peaslake, a student in agriculture and science, preparing for Reading University College, claimed on the ground of conscientious objection. He said he was running a small poultry farm of 1½ acres, capable of producing 10,000 eggs per annum. Conscience, he said, was to him supreme. He was not prepared to take non-combatant work, because in his opinion there was no difference between that and going to fight. As a matter of fact, he would as soon go to fight as make munitions. He claimed that his position was not a negative one. It was a positive endeavour to serve the highest interests of the country. As a Christian his highest allegiance was to God, and the highest patriotism he could show was to follow the Will of God in that way. He was a member of the Society of Friends, but he claimed exemption as a Christian and not as a member of any denomination.

Major McLaughlin : What would happen to the country if we were all Christians like you ?—The applicant replied that if everybody lived up to the Christian ideal, war would be an impossibility.

If every man in England had the same ideas as you, do you think you and I would be above ground now ?—I cannot say for certain ; it is my belief that war is impossible if people live up to sheer Christian ideas.

Why not tell the Germans that ?—The applicant said it was as necessary to tell it to the people of this country.

In reply to questions by the Chairman, the applicant said he knew a great many members of the sect were serving their country. He did not think that in soldiering they were living up to the ideals of the society, but he did not bring judgment to bear upon them. He considered they were doing fine work, but that work was impossible for him.

Mr. Forrest remarked it was a great pity the Kaiser did not belong to the applicant's sect, then there would be no war.—Not being satisfied with the existence of a conscientious objection, the Tribunal dismissed the application."

SCHOOL NOTES.

AMONG the employments of the term, Dr. Philip Wicksteed's lectures on "The Roots of Economy" have held a notable place. About a dozen older boys, and several members of the staff and ladies of the households, have attended the course. Dr. Wicksteed's aim has been to instil one or two root principles of economics by considering things within a boy's own knowledge; thus the marginal value of, say, the twentieth prag would appeal to him as a profitable example for consideration. The lecturer seems to have been struck with the fact that in written answers very few bad mistakes have been made, but that certain mathematicians cling with the obstinacy of quadrupeds to the assertion that infinity can eventually be reached, and that the sum of the series, $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$ will really be 2 if you go on long enough. Those who know Dr. Wicksteed will understand that his *obiter dicta* have not been the least part of his lectures, as, for instance, his quotation, as an example of real nonsense, of the question to the policeman: "Will you kindly tell me whether this is Thursday, or Regent Street?" The lectures have really been a part of hobby work. The Headmaster has for some months been working at a scheme to help the effectiveness of the training for citizenship that Friends' schools give, and has written a paper (of which reprints can be had) for the Central Education Committee on the subject. As an outcome of this a

committee of teachers is considering the subject, and is hoping for the co-operation of all Friends' schools. It is felt that any forward movement must spring from the activities already to be found in the schools, and that the chief work this year is to develop these activities and to make experiments. Whether a further outcome may be that concerted work between various schools is practicable, time alone will show.

January, the 18th, saw most of us return to find Reading in the lighting restrictions area—a fact that notices rather than results have impressed upon us. Neither in our numbers nor in the Park was there much difference from last Term. During the Term we have lost the familiar face of Mr. Downing, the Clerk of the Works,—an omen of mixed joy and sorrow.

The Hobby exhibition of last term showed several features of interest. The first was undoubtedly the unveiling of a portrait of Benjamin Townson, the first headmaster of L.P.S., painted by Mr. Penrose. The portrait now reposes in state in the new hall. With the excellent accommodation we now have for portraits, we may perhaps in the near future look to the addition of those of other school celebrities. We would assure Mr. Penrose of our thanks for his portrait of Mr. Townson.

An Ambulance display formed part of the afternoon's entertainment—possibly instruction is the better word. This struck us as distinctly effective, and those responsible for it are to be congratulated.

After tea the competition for the J. B. Hodgkin Elocution Prize took place, the competitors: L. S. Penrose, R. A. U. Jennings, and J. B. Fryer respectively addressed the audience, on "Art and its Relation to Modern Life," "Duty," and "England's Duty of Disarmament." There was considerably less heckling than last year. The judges decided to divide the prize equally between R. A. U. Jennings and J. B. Fryer.

In the Hobby work the quality but not the quantity was up to that of recent years. M. A. Sisson is to be congratulated on gaining the Rawlings Picture for an etching of an old doorway. A. J.

Hodgkin secured the honour of having his name inscribed on the Stansfield Board, and School House carried off the Hobby Cup. Over a thousand splints were completed by the Exhibition ; they have since been distributed among the local hospitals.

The new hall has had its time of testing, and from the amount it has been used we wonder how we got on in the Gym. heretofore. On November the 27th, Mr. Harold Watts gave a talk about the work of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, and on December 12th Mr. Russell Brain told some members of the School of the F.A.U. work at York.

In the reading competitions the Hall was found to have a considerable echo when empty, but when filled it is very pleasant to speak in. Miss Hay kindly came up on the last Monday of the Term "to try the Hall," and found it very much to her satisfaction. We are much indebted to her for the elocutionary treat that she gave us.

On the last night of term, "under the friendly silence of the moon," a band of pilgrims left Grove for no far-distant land. Their mission consisted in removing to a place of safety the external wrappers of their sleeping victims. Our pilgrims returned to the friendly silence of the moon ; their victims continued in a sound and heavy slumber.

The Ambulance examination, held at the end of last Term, was satisfactory, as eight boys and all the members of the Staff who took the examination were successful.

Quite a large number of the Upper part of the School attended the adjourned Yearly Meeting in London at the end of January ; some on all three days. Unlike most Friends' meetings for business, the humorous side of Yearly Meeting is obscured by its more serious side. Reading meeting has amply atoned for this. It may truly be said to have gone from strength to strength. The encounter with the "Friendly Hens" (Henley Friends) in the tea-room will live for long. Why weren't we privileged to see it ?

We were very pleased to welcome another party of the F.A.U., in training at Jordans this Term. The football game as usual proved of a pleasant and strenuous character. Our visitors occupied the San. and Gym., and despite the fact that they were away early in the morning, several of the more energetic of our members got up to give them a hearty send-off. We were very pleased to welcome among them three O.L.'s : G. C. Alexander, P. F. King and R. B. Hopkins.

This Term has witnessed the addition of one more School society, as the Chess Club has been recognized by the School Union. To commemorate this fact they beat a team of Reading School by twelve boards to nil. May this be the beginning of a prosperous existence.

On February 13th, Miss Herbert, a local Friend, gave us an account in Sunday evening meeting of her friend the ex-Queen of Madagascar. Her talk was very diverting, and we sympathised with her in the comic and more awkward situations in which she was placed.

On the 20th of February Mrs. Ford Smith told us of her work amongst the aliens in London. She related many diverting stories about different families with which she had come in contact, showing their great cheerfulness under depressing conditions and their unwillingness to receive gifts if they can in any way get along without them. She told us of one case in which a lady, who was at first horrified at the work she was doing, but who changed her opinion when one of her own friends was interned.

On Saturday, the 26th of February, the School meteorologists recorded nine inches of snow, a record for L.P.S. since February, 1902. A snow fight had taken the place of the usual compulsory on the previous Thursday, and the snow lasted for quite a considerable time.

Congratulations to M. A. Sisson on gaining the O.L. leaving scholarship. We learn that his essay on "The Architecture of Gloucestershire" is one of the very best ever written for this purpose.

On Tuesday, February the 29th, the School had the pleasure of a visit from the Rev. Runnels Moss. He was down to give a recital of "Nicholas Nickleby." Before his advent, rumour spread that he required a firm stage amongst other things. This awoke our expectations, and we were not disappointed. The recital was of such a sort as to keep the emotions on the move from start to finish. Perhaps the principal feature in his display was the wonderful change of voice and face and also the admirable clearness of his words. These are features that our elocutionists might well try to emulate.

Scarlatina has visited our boarders, and the San. is unfortunately an inhabited building. All the patients are at present in a seemingly cheerful and prosperous state, and owing to the alertness of our medical authorities, despite the infectiousness of their disease, they have not been able to persuade others to join them.

A number of small boys were discussing an unsuccessful request that they had made to one of the Staff. A passer-by heard the following remark: "You fool, why didn't you let me tackle him? I could have done it much more tactfully." It is the soft answer that turneth away wrath.

The Editor will be glad to purchase numbers 15 and 22 of the Leightonian from anyone who has spare copies.

We are sorry to lose for the time Mr. Pearce, our Drawing Master, who has undertaken Government work at Farnborough, and much appreciate the kindness of Mr. Seaby, the Director of Fine Arts at University College, Reading, in filling the vacancy.

Both Senior and Junior Sixes this term were played on the point system. The Senior Sixes were captained by J. B. Fryer, R. Pease, E. G. Grace and G. R. Fox, who obtained fourth, second, first and third places respectively. Thus Grace's team, consisting of L. Penrose, Jefferies, R. Jennings, Gillett and March, proved the winner with a total score of 9 points, the points scored by the other teams being 65, and 4 respectively. Hodgkin, Wilson and Cotterell captained the Junior Sixes. The points scored by the teams were: Wilson's, 7; Hodgkin's, 3; and Cotterell's, 1.