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THE SPORTS.

ONCE more the happy time has come to welcome the sports and all their glamour. Few can realise the true pleasures of running round and round a circular track, amid a surging mass of humanity, silently meditating upon the instability of human affairs in general, and of one's own legs in particular. A vast concourse is gathered together, every man vying with his neighbour in colours (woe unto him who wears the wrong colours on the wrong day). Everyone is well aware that one man will carry off the prize in every race with unfailing regularity. They have ceased to be interested in him, and take him as a matter of course. The great man has nothing left for him but to break records; but the course being more than usually crooked this year, it will prove some slight hindrance to his prowess.

But these things are far from the mind of the stolid plodder,

αὐτὰρ ὀπισθεν

ἔχνια τύπτε πόδεσσι πάρος κόνιν ἀμφικυθῆναι,

with the ignoble motive, be it added, of treading

down the heel of his neighbour's shoe, a device not unknown to the modern Odysseus. He views from afar the course of the fleetest-footed, and reflects upon the wonderful efficacy of raw eggs. He himself is unmoved. He flatters himself with the thought that from a rational point of view he himself is as much in the forefront as anyone. Is not this a long, unending, circular track, where the last is first and the first is last? Here at least all men are equal. He may regard his steady and unfeeling plodding as symbolic of the inevitable advance of fate. Others more flighty and inconstant may shoot ahead, fall behind, and drop out. But not so he; 'for men may come and men may go—' However, it is improbable that these are the thoughts that occur to many in the agony of exertion.

It is certainly more pleasant to be a spectator of the 'tug' than an active participator. It gives one a feeling of relief to see two sturdy teams with one foot in the grave that they have digged, the other, perhaps, seeking a hold on a neighbour's ear or nose, making herculean efforts to hold on to a rope, and two would-be Jehus,

purple in the face, with frenzied shrieks trying to sway the multitude. One feels sympathy with the team which a year or two ago devised the scheme of letting go the rope completely, as their weighty opponents fell heavily to the ground. It is pleasant also to see cricket balls thrown in small quantities, not to mention that peculiar race run last year, in which the hurdles took a more active part than usual, and the competitors a more varied, and entertaining, form of progress. Our sports cannot be so dull as we thought.

* ART SOCIETY.

AMONG the various topics which have come before this comprehensive society was 'Asoka,' upon whom Mr. Binyon read a paper. He could not but deplore the indifference of the average man for the East; for example, he had often been asked where Asoka was—a question which he was quite unable to answer.

Asoka's chief claim to immortality is his propagation of the Buddhist faith. Missionaries were sent out by him all over Asia and as far as Greece and Alexandria. Though China did not become Buddhist for some three centuries, the credit is due to Asoka for having provided her with a noble religion of universal appeal. Mr. Binyon stoutly maintained the value of Buddhism, both on philosophic and historical grounds, and considered that Asoka, without whose help Buddhism would assuredly have died out, deserved the praise of the world in making it known and revered. To compare Asoka with Constantine is most wrong-headed; Marcus Aurelius is a better comparison. For Asoka was not only a missionary agent; he was a royal philosopher and preacher. Stone tablets and pillars were set up throughout his vast kingdom whereon were written his exhortations to his subjects, 'and certain phrases have been entered again and again by reason of the honeyed sweetness of this topic or that, in the hope that the people will act accordingly.' His teaching was highly moral and could not but be approved by the highest European standards. His precepts he put into practice himself and he tried to secure the same standard of living among his subjects by creating an order of ubiquitous censors who are 'here and in all provincial towns, in the female establishments of my brothers and sisters, as well as of other relatives, everywhere employed.' Animals and fish he took under his protection, instituting a close season for them. When he first came to the throne, 'in the kitchen of His Sacred and Gracious Majesty the King many hundred thousands of living creatures were slaught-

ered daily to make curries'; but later he cut his menu down until 'only three living creatures are slaughtered for curry, two peacocks and one antelope—the antelope, however, not invariably'; finally, he became a vegetarian, and tried to make all subjects so too.

On Friday, February 29, F. J. Tabor read a most instructive paper entitled, 'Folk Dancing, Ritual and Mummings.' He began by deploring the recent decay of folk dances in England and the popular ignorance which dubbed them 'clumsy and rustic' and confused sword, morris and country dances. Of these, sword and morris had, he said, a religious origin, and were, therefore, confined to men; they differed in that sword dancers performed linked and morris separate. Country dances were for both sexes and 'enjoyable *per se*.' He traced the history of sword dancing to prehistoric days, citing the 'lock' or lattice-work figure of swords made round a man's neck as pointing to human sacrifice. Morris dancing was a development of this, the sticks and kerchiefs which characterise it being derived from swords. Both forms were spread all over Europe, and survived till lately in remote parts of Britain. Country dances, later productions, differed from those of other countries; they were mostly performed in Oxfordshire at Whitsuntide.

Dances were once part of the ritual of a 'yearly god' (corresponding to the Egyptian Osiris), but as civilisation advanced the representative sacrifice of a man gave way to the ceremonial killing and eating of certain animals. Thus a former religious practice degenerated into a superstition.

Closely connected with folk dancing were, he said, mummings plays, in which various characters perform, such as the 'King,' 'Bessy' and 'Hobbyhorse' in sword, and the 'Fool' and 'Maid Marian' in morris. These plays were somewhat crude, but not without charm. Mr. Tabor fortunately found time to conclude an enthralling paper by reading some entertaining portions of the Ampleforth play, one of the only two surviving mummings plays.

* DEBATING SOCIETY.

THERE was a meeting of the Society on February 25 to discuss the motion, 'That this House would welcome an extended and revised system of National Education.'

THE VICE-PRESIDENT (*Proposer*) held that the question under debate depended on each man's views about the ultimate state. If we believe that it is a man's duty to make his mind as efficient

as possible, obviously everyone should have equal opportunities for education. The fabulous plough-boy has as much claim to education as anyone else. Large numbers, if provided with proper training and environment, would develop into first class intelligences. We should have better teachers in our elementary schools, properly paid, instead of spending money on cruisers.

K. D. ERSKINE (*Opposer*) exclaimed that Mr. Herbert savoured too much of the fruitless notions about Liberty, Fraternity and Equality. From a glance at the present Government it would not seem that there was much inequality of opportunity. He supposed that Mr. Herbert would welcome an influx of ploughboys into all the public schools and universities; a lot of good they would gain by it, wouldn't they? Mr. Asquith and his troop imagined that the taxpayer was a bottomless pit, a fairy godmother producing wild cat schemes. The answer to all such proposals is 'No money.' They were all put forward by the cranks who supported self-government for India and Egypt, the abolition of the British Empire and vaccination. Nine-tenths of the population has to work with their hands, so it is no use teaching them hydrostatodynamics or any other such nonsense.

W. S. DE G. RANKINE (*Seconder*) said that man came into the world to be developed; therefore, he ought to be. The division of mankind into hand and head workers was false and artificial, for it should be substituted that of the intelligent and the unintelligent. Psychologists were able to tell the promising children from the hopeless. Thus should be formed an aristocracy of intelligence instead of birth.

P. M. MAGNUS (*fourth Speaker*) deplored the fact that everything man makes is defective, so it's not the slightest good making plans. Education at a secondary school is better than that at a public school. The fault lies in environment; the parents should be educated, not the children.

R. W. P. GORMAN said that there was not a word of truth in the last speech, and the one argument which he had been expecting had not come out. The Conservative method was always to try to find some justification for everything, not to remove the abuses. It was most necessary that the best man should be in the best place, for which equality of education was essential.

H. F. DE C. PEREIRA supposed that happiness was the chief aim of life, and that happiness consisted in being content with one's lot. No one, therefore, should be educated.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT inveighed against Mr. Pereira's repulsive notions.

R. J. E. DIX was able to speak with some knowledge of elementary schools and did not give a peculiarly attractive account of them.

K. D. ERSKINE blamed the house for wandering off the point. The only way to secure equality, he pointed out, was to pool rights and babies.

The motion was won by 15 votes to 10.

ASPIRATION.

O for the wind that softly grieves,
Whispering, nestling midst the leaves :
O for the hurrying gusts that come
In sudden rush and are suddenly dumb;
On the slopes where the heather and bracken
wave and the wild bees thrum ;

O for the hills in sweeping line
And the wind-combed tops of the pine :
O for the billowed clouds that flee
Above with wind-tossed birds so free,
And grey mists o'er the fragrant soil, and some-
where a glimpse of the sea ;

O for a life full as the sky,
Pure as the foamy clouds on high ;
As the wind in the pine-trees free,
Sweetly busy as the wild bee,
True as the nodding woods are green, and as deep
as the surging sea.

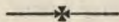
W. S. DE G. R.

LECTURE.

DARWINISM : BY N. H. JOY, Esq.

ON Wednesday, March 12, Mr. N. H. Joy gave a lecture up School on Darwinism. He started by telling us that Darwin did not say that men were derived from monkeys, but that men and monkeys both came from a common stock; for every offspring differs somewhat from its parents. This process of evolution is, as it were, two sides of a triangle of which the base gets longer and longer, though the two sides originally came from a common vertex. In prehistoric times animals had to struggle for their existence, and the survival of the fittest was the law. Some animals died out completely. Protective resemblance enabled creatures to live and in each generation the resemblance to their surroundings increased. As examples Mr. Joy showed us slides of caterpillars which look exactly like the twigs from which they are hanging and various kinds of birds and moths. He went on to tell us about mimicry among insects, and showed us how certain kinds of flies will grow like bees, how beetles will acquire the markings of wasps in order to avoid being eaten by

birds. There are butterflies which, though originating from a common stock, grow more and more unlike, but now most closely resemble each other, for some, being distasteful to birds, have been mimicked by the others. Instinct, too, has descended from generation to generation. These wonders of nature point to the conclusion that they are not brought about simply by natural selection, but because the whole universe is part of the purpose of God, which His mind is carrying out.



THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER *v.* CHARTERHOUSE.

(*Lost, 1-5.*)

THIS match—the chief event of our football season—was played at Godalming on February 16, and resulted in a win for our opponents by five goals to one; nobody would deny for a moment that the better side won, and thoroughly deserved their victory, and yet the score does not, in our opinion, truly represent the difference in merit between the two sides on the day's play. Charterhouse had to struggle very hard for victory, and it was only in the last twelve minutes, when Witherby, our centre-half, had been compelled through injury to leave the field, that they outplayed us in any marked degree. Up till that fatal moment it had been a ding-dong battle, with Charterhouse always slightly on top, and clearly showing themselves a little our superiors in pace and, we must say, in the instinctive knowledge of the game which inspires a player imbued with this gift invariably to do the right thing at the right moment; but of the overwhelming superiority, which previous paper-form had led us to expect, there was no vestige. It may at once be stated here that Westminster settled down to their task that afternoon with the greatest determination—a determination to ignore and finally overcome that 'bogey' which has held us in its grip so long: we refer to our complete and repeated incapability of doing ourselves justice at Godalming; the two previous matches seen by the writer on this—for us—ill-fated ground were pathetic for the complete loss of form which characterised our play on those two occasions. This year though, comparatively weak side as we were, we played slightly above our form in this match, and we fought right nobly against redoubtable opponents, who on the run of the play on that particular afternoon were not, we think, more than two goals the better side. The actual run of the play needs little description: we actually scored first; the ball had been brought down the field by our inside-forwards, and owing

to a momentary lapse on the part of the Charterhouse left-back, Murphy was left in a very easy scoring position, of which he took prompt advantage. A lucky goal, but a very, very welcome one; to draw first blood on *this* ground was, indeed, an event, and an event which had a most heartening effect on our subsequent play. But Charterhouse soon equalised; as far as the writer could see the ball came across from the left-half to the inside-right, who volleyed it 'first time' into the net. Then, soon after, they gained the lead by means of a dash through and fine shot from the same player. It was noticeable now that our wing halves were having the greatest difficulty in holding up the Charterhouse outside-forwards, and danger repeatedly threatened now from the Charterhouse right-wing, whom the slow-moving Radermacher let slip by him time after time. But nothing daunted, our forwards began to play very fine concerted football, and several times the ball was brought down the field in beautiful style by the 'tap-tap' inter-passing methods of the three inside-forwards. Then followed the outstanding incident of the first half. Hancock, who had, up to this moment, been playing quite well, suddenly obtained possession of the ball in mid-field; running very fast, he rounded the left-half opposed to him, and instead of centring square across the field, he worked his way right inward to the back line, and then put a beautiful little pass back to Harvey, his inside-right; a splendid piece of football this, and a manoeuvre often carried out by Sam and Sydney Day, or by the more recent Farnfield brothers. Harvey, left in a glorious scoring position, unfortunately from three yards range shot straight at the goalkeeper, and Murphy rushing up was just too late to bundle the latter through the net. If we had equalised then anything might have happened in the second half. As it was, the whistle blew a few moments after, and we started the second half a goal down. But it cannot be denied that that just about truly represented the run of the play in the first half.

The exchanges were even for the next twenty minutes, although McBride was called upon to save many times; once Murphy took the ball on the run and from 25 yards range shot magnificently, but the ball, rising all the way, just cleared the cross-bar by an inch. Then the Charterhouse captain and inside-left slipped rather softly, we thought, through our backs and scored easily, giving McBride no chance. A soft goal and one which should not have been scored. Then came disaster. Witherby, who had throughout played gloriously, crossed shins in attempting a heavy tackle, and so badly bruised the bone that he was unable to put his foot to the ground without suffering great agony, and was assisted from the field. There

were twelve minutes to go and we were two goals down ; our *only* chance of winning the game was to adhere to our *five* forwards and not to put Murphy back to centre-half. We maintain that Young was perfectly right in practically playing without a centre-half (although Murphy *did* hang back appreciably). At all events in this last attempt of ours to pull the game out of the fire, we lost two more goals, and our tired and sorely distressed defence robbed of Witherby, its chief inspiration, cracked at last. The fourth Charterhouse goal was well worked for and our defence clearly outwitted, while the last was the result just a minute before time of a lovely low-speeding drive from the centre-half which literally crashed into the corner of the net. Thus Charterhouse defeated us by five goals to one, and we cannot refrain from saying that the desperate and determined efforts of Westminster, obviously to some extent outclassed as regards sheer football skill by their adversaries, deserved as reward a more favourable result than the actual score sheet showed. We certainly rose to the occasion—would we had done so in like manner a week afterwards against Bradfield!

For us McBride kept goal quite well, considering he was labouring under the handicap of a strained wrist. Young was very good and played one of his best games ; he was sounder and more reliable than his partner Lund, who lacked pace.

Of the halves, Witherby we have already singled out for especial praise, magnificent in attack and defence—the life and soul and pivot of the whole team. Clare was better than Radermacher, but both fought nobly and well. The forwards *as a line* played well, but fell away in the second half ; in the first half their movements were well sustained, but in the second half they were scrappy and all their attacks were broken up long before they had achieved a position from which to make scoring possible. Hancock was most prominent and did one of the most brilliant things of the match, as already described. Johnson, on the other wing, made one electrifying run, but was too easily robbed of the ball and too spasmodic in his efforts. The same must be said of Shepley-Smith, although he gave one or two delightful passes to Murphy. Harvey was sound, without doing anything brilliant on his own as he usually does. In fact, this might be said with justice of all the forwards, that *as a line* they played well, but all and each of them, with the possible exception of Hancock in the first half, failed to achieve that *individual* excellence of which they are capable. Murphy was good in patches, but he would *not* run straight, but galloped *across* the field ; moreover, he made, we think, the fatal mistake of hanging back too far, and not being up

to take the centres which were swung across the Charterhouse goal mouth. He *wandered* too much and too far. But his play was full of energy and his passes well timed and judiciously distributed. For Charterhouse the captain was very good, and the two backs were sound and most reliable. They thoroughly deserved their victory. D. J. K.

WESTMINSTER *v.* BRADFIELD.

(*Lost, 4-5.*)

It was a good game, very fast and closely contested, and, though it ended in a victory for Bradfield, it seemed for a great part of the time that Westminster was going to win. Bradfield scored the first goal, but Westminster soon picked up. Murphy scored with a splendid quick straight drive from a centre by Johnson, and shortly afterwards Radermacher made a well-judged corner kick into goal, just touching the goal-keeper on the way. At half-time the score was 4-3. Westminster was expected to win. But in the second half the Westminster forwards were not so well together, and failed to score again. A heavy strain was put upon the defence when Witherby retired hurt from the field, and when he returned after an interval of about ten minutes it was with great difficulty that he played. It was only a few minutes before time that Bradfield scored the winning goal by rushing the ball into the net.

WESTMINSTER *v.* HARROW.

(*Lost, 2-1.*)

The last match of the season was played at Harrow on Thursday, March 13. Radermacher and Shepley-Smith were, unfortunately, away. The ground was heavy and rough, which was not to our advantage. Westminster won the toss and kicked off against a strong wind with the sun at their backs, making a good start on the left wing. Some five minutes after the opening of the game Murphy shot over the bar. For the first ten minutes Westminster had the better of the game, but the forwards were not very impressive in front of goal. Indeed, throughout the match the excellent combination which was shown in mid-field dwindled away in front of the goal. Harrow were now beginning to settle down and the game became very even. Then they began to press ; their right wing was particularly dangerous. Westminster developed an attack on the left wing ; but the inside-forwards failed to take advantage and some easy chances were missed. In endeavouring to clear, Lund slipped. F. M. Bucher, Harrow's outside-right, got possession of the ball, ran down and passed to his inside, who scored an easy goal. Westminster attacked strongly after this, but, as before, good combination in mid-field

was made ineffectual by poor shooting. At half-time Westminster were one goal down.

Playing into the sun, Westminster began the second half by pressing strongly. Murphy gave a fine pass to Harvey, who failed to score. Soon afterwards, however, another attack was made, and Harvey passed to Murphy, who had no difficulty in scoring. After this the play in mid-field was fairly even. Several times Harrow attacked dangerously. Their right wing was very prominent, Johnstone finding F. M. Bucher more than he could manage, while our forwards were unable to make headway against the Harrow backs. Then Johnstone miskicked; Bucher got the ball and put in a hot shot; McBride fell in saving, and J. H. White-Thomson put the ball into the net while McBride was still on the ground. Again Westminster pressed, but bad shooting coupled with a very fine defence by the Harrow backs prevented another goal. During the last few minutes Harrow ran through several times but were unable to score, and the result of the match was a win for Harrow by the odd goal in three.

FIELD DAY.

On March 17 we took part in a Public Schools' field day in Windsor Great Park, Westminster and Merchant Taylors being leagued together against Eton and Beaumont.

Considerable perturbation was caused at the outset by the failure of J. Lyons' van to put in an appearance with the rations. However, we bore the disaster calmly, and were rewarded by the sight of the delinquent van at Waterloo Station.

We 'detrained' at Sunningdale. It was a glorious day. Westminster had mustered two companies for the occasion. B company waited in rear for something to do; A company went forward and did it. It did not take us long to lose touch with Merchant Taylors. But in spite of this we pressed boldly forward, driving the enemy before us. Now and again an aeroplane would fly up and throw fireworks at us. But we were not to be daunted. Having marched about two miles up hill and down dale, just when we were feeling that we had done our duty, we were suddenly attacked from the left flank by a vast horde of Etonians. Thereupon we turned about, and trekked all the way back again. For want of anything else to chase, we turned our attention to the numerous hares and pheasants, which got up at our feet, but failed to catch any. When at length we reached our reserves, we rallied to make one last great stand; we all lay down in pot-holes, and fired blanks for all we were worth. At this

point the band, which had been spending the day behind a hedge, was called out, and proceeded to make a noise like a heavy barrage. Amid this terrific din the 'cease fire' sounded. We then sat down and ate such food as was still fit for consumption, and marched back to Sunningdale.

TOWN BOYS' RUDDER, 1924.

THE first round of the Town Boy's Rudder was rowed off on Thursday, February 14. In the first heat Rigauds were drawn against Grants, and getting away very fast at the start they were soon clear, and won easily by five lengths in 5 mins. 23 secs.

It was unfortunate for Grants that Whitley was not well during the last week of practice, had he been fit they would certainly have made a better race of it.

In the second heat Ashburnham beat Home Boarders by three lengths. Much the faster crew, they soon drew ahead, and dropping to a paddle won comfortably in 6 mins. 16 secs.

The final was rowed on Saturday, February 16, when Ashburnham beat Rigauds by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lengths in 5 mins. 22 secs. It was a good race over the first half-mile, but after that Ashburnham's long swing began to tell, and in spite of very determined racing on Reece's part they went ahead and kept their lead up to the finish.

Of the four crews, Ashburnham were by far the best. They sat their boat well, had a long, easy swing, and got a firm grip of the water at the beginning of the stroke.

Rigauds were handicapped by having to reorganise their crew at the beginning of term, but in spite of the obvious inexperience of their two bow oarsmen, they settled down well and developed quite considerable speed.

Home Boarders, who also had to put in a substitute at bow, were a rough crew, but tried hard. They were well stroked by Knight, who was the outstanding oar in the boat.

Grants, too, lost one of their crew, and though at one time they looked quite promising, they were unable to do themselves justice in their race.

TRIAL EIGHTS.

THE Trial VIII race was rowed off on March 13 from Putney Bridge to Hammersmith Bridge between the following crews:—

"A" Crew.—J. A. Peck (Bow), Whitley (2), N. H. Nash (3), F. R. Worthington (4), E. R. Guymer (5), G. H. W. Reece (6), C. E. Wool-

Lewis (7), E. C. T. Edwards (Stroke), R. Clark (Cox.).

"B" Crew.—A. L. W. Sharp (Bow), King (2), Wilkes (3), R. S. Chalk (4), Filson (5), J. M. H. Hoare (6), H. R. A. Edwards (7), E. P. Knight (Stroke), L. P. C. Warren (Cox.).

The crews were evenly matched for weight and a close race was expected. The tide ran up slowly, and there was a strong following wind, but good water.

Edwards got rather the better of the start, and striking 41 in the first minute led by one-third length past the boathouse. Knight's crew were not so well together and seemed a little unbalanced by the wind, but rowing a slightly longer stroke they never dropped far behind. Edwards continued to row a faster stroke, and with Warren steering rather badly to avoid a barge the lead steadily increased to a length at the mile post.

"B" crew now settled down for the first time. Knight worked up the stroke a little but kept an admirable length and drew level at Harrods. Here Clark brought his boat too close in shore and after an unimportant foul was forced out again nearly half a length to the bad.

A fine race followed to the finish, both strokes spurring well, but Knight's crew had more in hand and held their lead to win by just over half a length in 9 mins. 6 secs.

The standard of rowing was very satisfactory. Knight raced very courageously, but nursed his crew well, and his long finish was probably the deciding factor of the race. The heavy men in his boat were not too well together, but Chalk and Sharp rowed very well.

Edwards gave his crew a fine rhythm, but a big effort at the mile post might have given the boat a winning lead. Lewis rowed well, Reece, of course, raced splendidly, and Worthington and Guymer showed considerable promise.

The coxing was not good.

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE.

MANY old Westminsters will have heard with regret of the sudden death of Sir Frederick Bridge, who was Organist at the Abbey from 1875 to 1918. His unforgettable personality and unflinching geniality had endeared him to successive generations of Westminster boys. Whatever he did he did with all his might, whether it was playing the organ, fishing, lecturing or enjoying what Dr. Johnson called 'a frisk,' and to his enthusiasm and energy many Westminsters perhaps owe their first interest in music. He was always ready to allow boys to come up in the organ-loft with him and to encourage

them if they showed any musical ability. Westminsters owe him a debt of gratitude for the personal interest which he always took in the Latin services at 'Commem,' for the music which he wrote for the School 'Carmen' and for 'Westminster Men,' and for the part which he took in re-establishing our 'Vivats' at Coronations. In him the School has lost a constant friend and his place will not easily be filled in Westminster, where for so long he was so familiar a figure.

A FORGOTTEN O.W.

SIR ROGER L'ESTRANGE has not been claimed as an O.W. by any of the School's biographers, and the *D.N.B.* states that he was educated at home and probably studied for a time at Cambridge. He was certainly at Cambridge, for the Sidney Register records his admission to that College in 1634, and further says that he was educated for one year at Westminster and two years at Eton.

Born at Hunstanton in 1616, the second son of Sir Hamon L'Estrange, he made a Quixotic attempt to capture Lynn for the King in 1644, was taken prisoner and condemned to death. The Judge-Advocate at the time was an O.W., John Mills (Election, 1620), and one would like to believe that it was through O.W. influence that L'Estrange was reprieved and kept in Newgate till 1648. He then gave up the sword for the pen, and during the rest of his life was a pamphleteer and journalist. Cambridge combined to do him honour in 1681, after his attacks on Titus Oates had led to his being accused of papistry; whereupon he published his tract, *L'Estrange no papist*, in which he says: 'The whole kennel of Libellers is now let loose upon me, as if I were to be beaten to death by Pole-cats.'

This is a fair example of his controversial style; nevertheless Clarendon called him 'a man of good wit and fancy very luxuriant, and of an enterprising nature.' According to Pepys he was 'of a fine conversation, most courtly and full of compliments'; while Evelyn describes him as 'a person of excellent parts, bating some affectations.' He was a zealous propagandist on the Royalist side before the Restoration; and had a vigorous skirmish on paper with Busby's old antagonist, Edward Bagshawe. Being appointed 'Surveyor of Presses' in 1662, when anabaptist influences were still abroad and Fifth Monarchy men were dangerous, he broke up gang after gang of seditious booksellers and dishonest news-mongers. In the time of the Popish plot he volleyed pamphlets against Oates and his accomplices. 'He descended into the arena and fought

Oates' journalists in their own way and in their own language with a vigour of expression and command of English that they could not hope to imitate,' says Mr. J. G. Muddiman in *The King's Journalist*.

Knowledge of L'Estrange is generally derived from Macaulay, who sneers at his 'mean and flippant jargon'; but Macaulay had not read the literature of the Oates press which L'Estrange was out to counteract. He calls L'Estrange 'ferocious and ignoble'; but (again to quote Mr. Muddiman) 'the man who brought Titus Oates to justice was not ignoble. The truth is L'Estrange was the first Tory, just as Oates was the first Whig.'

L'Estrange lived till 1704, and his life, according to Mr. Muddiman, has yet to be written. Will some O.W. historian write it?

House Notes.

K.SS.—We cannot boast of great achievements in the field of athletics. This, however, does not detract from the zest and vigour with which we play. We congratulate May, Black and Lester upon gaining their House colours, and Wood upon not having ceased to play for the Second XI. What School colours have been awarded we cannot at present divine.

In the O.T.C. we are well represented by five sergeants and six lance-corporals, not forgetting Drum-Major J. A. Peck.

Many of us show great enthusiasm in the pursuit of the Muses, and we form the nucleus of the Madrigal Society. In the flourishing life of all societies we take an active part.

We congratulate Lester upon winning the Mure scholarship, Wilson and Ruddock upon their scholarships at Trinity, Cambridge, and St. John's, Oxford, and we wish the best of luck to those four who are at present in the throes of examination at Oxford.

G.G.—Only two members of the House left last term, C. E. M. Brackenbury and E. S. Leigh-Hunt. We welcome in their places J. S. Paul, E. H. D. Phillips (boarders), and J. L. Holman, G. E. D. Halahan and R. Plummer (half-boarders). McBride has become a boarder.

The Town Boy cricket shield and the chess cup are up the House. We were successful in juniors, which this term, for the first time since 1920, was played on the American system.

We must congratulate Shepley-Smith on his pinks after the Bradfield match; Johnstone, Cook, Allen and Giles on their pink-and-whites; Barber, Bromet, Hardy and Leishman on their thirds;

Stratford, Adler and Gardiner on their junior House caps.

Jacomb-Hood, Davies B., Johnstone and Leishman were successful in the practical part of Certificate "A"; Jacomb-Hood was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

We congratulate Bangay on winning the junior skulls at Putney.

In the Literary Society we have enjoyed readings of 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'The School for Scandal,' 'Patience,' and 'She Stoops to Conquer.'

R.R.—So House Notes are to be revived once more. At the end of last term we said good-bye to Bonner from Upper, and Herbert and Albert from Under. McQuown, Ormerod and Magnus have come into Upper; Lindsay, Cambell and Johnstone into Under this term. The new under fifteen junior football cup has, of course, found its way up Rigauds; heartiest congratulations to all concerned. Ormerod, Warren and Hodgson have been awarded House colours for rowing, M. M. Wingate and Allen for football. In addition, Junior House caps went to Paulson, Macdonald, Moore, Broadie-Griffiths and Foster. M. F. Young, as captain of football, led the team with great spirit during the last season, and as C.S.M. was largely responsible for the success of the House squad in the Inter-House Drill Competition. We feel quite confident in our ability to keep the sports cup in its right place, and look forward to a good cricket season. Finally, we have to thank Mr. and Mrs. Hardy for many enjoyable evenings in Literary Society.

H.BB.—In the field of football we congratulate C. A. Harvey on receiving his pinks before the Charterhouse match. He is now our third pink, and J. C. A. Johnson and Whitlamsmith have played for the 1st XI. We also congratulate Thurlow, Sturdy and Jeremy on their junior football colours and Loudon on his rowing house colours. Nine H.BB. passed the practical part of Certificate "A," and we wish them success in the written part. Sibley has been made a sergeant and Loudon has been made a full corporal, while Nash, Harvey, Meares and Thomas have received their first stripes. Lastly, we are looking forward to the sports with our usual confidence!

A.HH.—House Notes are really so futile that one can only suppose that they are intended to interest O.WW., and for this reason we omit the usual platitudes about the certainty of our winning everything.

So far this year we have not done at all badly, having won football seniors and held the Town Boy Rudder. We won three matches in juniors,

and were beaten rather narrowly by Grants in the final, while in Junior Juniors also we reached the final; we are also in the final of the racquets, and so we have no need to be very much ashamed of ourselves.

We have three football pinks, F. R. T. Hancock, F. M. Radermacher and T. G. Lund; J. H. B. Bird and G. Walmsley have been given their thirds. Several people passed the Certificate "A" practical examination, and several more are N.C.O.s in the corps.

To all these we extend our congratulations. It is too early to speak of the sports, but we trust, by a display of energy, to make up for our lack of talent.

Marriage.

GERRISH-GRAY.—On January 7, William Ewart Gerrish, elder son of William A. Gerrish, of Surbiton, to Marian, only child of the late John Gray, of Melbourne, and Mrs. Coppen, of Love-lace Road, Surbiton.

Obituary.

We regret to have to record the death of a very senior Westminster, the Rev. SPENCER FELLOWS, who was admitted to the School nearly seventy-four years ago. On leaving Westminster he matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, but was afterwards at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He was afterwards Rector of Pulham, Norfolk, from 1875 to 1917. He died on February 10 at the age of 88.

We also regret to record the death of DONALD McMILLAN, who was at Westminster from 1875 to 1878. He afterwards practised as a solicitor. He died on February 9, aged 61. His brother, also a Westminster, is at present Lieut.-Governor of Western Australia.

A more recent Westminster has passed away in PHILIP DEALTRY, who was a Home Boarder from 1912 to 1914. He served with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the War, and was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the field in restoring a situation at a critical moment. He was afterwards a Captain in the I.A.R.O. He died in a nursing home on March 16, aged 27.

Birth.

LANE-CLAYPON.—On February 25, the wife of E. W. Lane-Claypon, of a daughter.

Correspondence.

THE WESTMINSTER SCHOOL REGISTER.

7A, OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE MANSIONS,
MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W. 1.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Information is desired by the Editors about the following O.W.W. of whom but little or no details are given in the Register:—

Moody, Francis Vernon; adm. 1873, left 1876.
Moor, Cresacre George; adm. 1880, left 1881.
Moore, James Lennox; adm. 1878, left 1880.
Morris, Frederick Bonamy; adm. 1856, left 1859.
Neale, William Lowry Buchanan; adm. 1863, left 1867.
Nelson, Charles James; adm. 1864, left 1865.
New, Frederick Bayley; adm. 1847, left 1848.
Newington, Frederick de Berckem; adm. 1876, left 1878.
Newlands, Alexander James Frederic; adm. 1883, left 1884.
Nicholas, William Lambert; adm. 1881, left 1883.
Oakley, Henry Herbert; adm. 1878, left 1879.
O'Farrell, Philip Culverthorpe Handley; adm. 1872, left 1875.
O'Neill, Gervase Henry Cecil; adm. 1876, left 1878.

Yours faithfully,
G. F. RUSSELL BARKER.

UNITED UNIVERSITY CLUB,
PALL MALL EAST.
March 17, 1924.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—I venture to ask that you will allow me the use of your columns to address a very special exhortation to all Old Westminsters who live in London and can spare a few hours from their leisure time.

As a result of the amalgamation of the parishes of St. Stephen's and St. Mary's, Westminster, the School has become responsible for the welfare of the 1st Westminster Troop of B.P. Scouts, with headquarters at Napier Hall. The Troop is one of the oldest and certainly one of the most efficient in Westminster, if not in London, and it has well over 75 boys on its roll.

Captain Stephen Twining, an old Lancing boy, has given five years of service in the capacity of Scoutmaster, but a change in his business will now take him out of London, and it is our duty to find a new Scoutmaster. The troop is excellently organised; it should not call for more than one evening or two a week; no very special knowledge is required at first, and the financial situation is quite clear. In these circumstances I cannot but think that Old Westminsters will regard it as a privilege to find a candidate for the post.

It will, of course, be understood that the Headmaster and the Mission Committee are most eagerly looking to an Old Westminster to fill the breach, but I want it clearly understood that this is not simply a vague appeal for help at the School Mission. It is rather an invitation

to some O.W. to fill an honourable position for which, during the last five years, Lancing has been responsible.

I should be happy to see any Old Westminister on this letter and to talk it over with him and, should he feel able to accept the post, to give him every help which it is in my power to offer.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

G. G. WILLIAMS, O.W.,
Scout Commissioner for
the City of Westminister.

Our Contemporaries.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following:—

Eton College Chronicle (3), *The Salopian*, *The Wykehamist*, *The Harrovian*, *The Radleian*, *The Carthusian*, *The Cliftonian*, *The Fettesian*, *The Haileyburian*, *The Meteor*, *Lancing College Magazine*, *Lincoln Love*, *The Johnian*, *The Alleynian*, *The Felstedian*, *The Blundellian*, *The Rossallian*, *St. Peter's College, Adelaide, Magazine*, *The Trinity University Review*.

OLD WESTMINSTERS LODGE, No. 2233.

THIS Lodge was formed in 1888, and consists of Old Westminsters. It meets at Westminister School four times a year—in March, June, October, and December. It is the senior Public School Lodge belonging to the Public Schools Union, which holds an Annual Festival at each school in turn.

Old Westminsters desiring to join the Lodge should communicate with the Secretary, W. J. ARMITAGE, Esq., Longholt, Hildenborough, Kent.

NOTICES.

ALL contributions to the June number of THE ELIZABETHAN should reach the Editor at 3 Little Dean's Yard, Westminister, S.W. 1, not later than May 17, 1924.

Contributions must be written on one side of the paper only.

Back numbers are obtainable from the Editor, price 1s. each.

Subscribers are requested to notify any change of address to the Secretary, 3 Little Dean's Yard, Westminister, S.W. 1.

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	£	s.	d.
ANNUAL (payment in advance)	0	5	0
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LIFE COMPOSITION	6	5	0
„ „ (after the age of 30)	5	0	0
„ „ („ „ 40)	3	15	0
„ „ („ „ 50)	2	10	0

Subscriptions now due should be forwarded at once to I. F. SMEDLEY, Esq., Little Dean's Yard, Westminister, S.W. 1 (not addressed 'The Treasurer').

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.

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