



# The Elizabethan.

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## JOURNALISM AT WESTMINSTER.

ACCORDING to Forshall the first publication ever attempted by Westminster boys was the *Trifler*. Its editor was Robert Southey, who intended it to rival the more famous Etonian *Microcosm*. Dr. Smith, who was then headmaster, could do nothing to prevent the publication of a paper of which he strongly disapproved, and could only give vent to his wrath in the sarcastic thesis *Scribimus indocti doctique*, which he set shortly after the appearance of the first number. With regard to the literary standard of the *Trifler*, we are told that its articles were about on a par with those of the *Microcosm*, with the exception of a few lucky hits which gained the latter its reputation. During the

*Trifler's* brief career it carried on a battle-royal with its opponent, cutting epigrams being freely exchanged between them. When forty numbers had been published the *Trifler* came to an end, but Southey was not to be beaten, and shortly afterwards the famous *Flagellant* appeared. Unfortunately for its duration, it freely censured the conduct of Dr. Vincent, and an action for libel brought by the latter against the publishers was speedily followed by Southey's removal from the school.

The next periodical of which we have any knowledge was the *World at Westminster*, which appeared in 1816, but only reached thirty numbers. Its editor called himself 'Thomas Brown the younger,' though this was merely a *nom de plume*, and his real name is not known. Of the papers which followed this the titles alone survive. In 1845-6-7 a publication

appeared weekly, entitled *College and T.B. Life at Westminster*, and this was succeeded in 1848 by another weekly periodical, *Nugae Westmonasterienses*. In March, 1884, appeared the *Grantite Review*. With one brief interval it has continued from that day to this, and has fully justified its motto,

‘Nascitur exiguus, vires acquirit eundo.’

We fancy that even now there are some Westminsters who do not know that the ELIZABETHAN is not the only paper published in the School.

In striking contrast to that of the *Grantite Review* is the career of the *Rigaudite*, which, if brilliant, was brief. It appeared in 1891, but only saw two numbers.

Unlike the boarding-houses, Ashburnham and H.B.B. have never produced a paper. ‘Happy are they whose annals are few.’ Other publications in recent years were the *Westminster Review* and *Westminster Truth*. The latter had greater vogue than the former; but we are told in the last number that as the ELIZABETHAN was now free from debt, there was no reason for continuing its own wavering existence. In March, 1893, the *Martlet* entered upon its short career. Its articles were good, and it promised well, although it was perhaps of somewhat a flippant character as compared with the well-known ‘gravitas’ of its contemporary. The year that saw its beginning also saw its close.

We have tried to sketch briefly the various Westminster publications, reserving the best for the end. In the fulness of time the ELIZABETHAN appeared in July 1874, and immediately shone forth

Velut inter ignes  
Luna minores.

This is not the place to estimate its merits, or to extenuate its faults. Suffice it to say that although at first it suffered, we are told, from want of supporters, it is now dear to the hearts of all Westminsters. It follows the statesman to India, the soldier to the deserts of the Soudan, bringing with it everywhere pleasant recollections of youth and of home.

## WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

No. 62.—SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON.

PERHAPS the present time, when so much attention on the other side of the Channel is concentrated upon the fate of a soldier who, whether innocent or guilty, has certainly not had his guilt brought home to him, is not an inappropriate one for giving the biography of a soldier who, like Dreyfus, was deprived of his rank and honours, although there is not much further similarity in the two cases. The charge against Dreyfus has assuredly been ‘not proven,’ but, if proved, merits any punishment which could be inflicted. The charge against Wilson was abundantly proved, but was of such a character that his best friends would hesitate to defend him against it; for, if he was not guilty, he would not be the Wilson who occupies so honourable a place in English military history—so honourable a place, indeed, that one cannot but grudge Winchester its share of him, and wish that he had been an O.W. pure and simple.

Robert Thomas Wilson was born on August 17, 1777. His father, a distinguished painter and man of science, a Fellow of the Royal Society, the friend of Hogarth and Garrick, an investigator of the properties of lightning who had maintained a controversy with Franklin on the subject and come off little the worse, had married late in life, and was fifty-six at the date of the birth of this, his fourth, child. The elder Wilson was also a keen amateur actor; indeed, it was in the stage costume of Shakespeare’s Henry IV. that he conducted his first experiment into the identity of lightning and electricity, and it was through his taste for the drama that he was first introduced to Edward Augustus, Duke of York, with whom he was so intimate that he dined ‘three or four times every week at York House,’ and after the premature death of that royal sailor he still continued to be a *persona grata* with the Royal Family. Young Robert had not reached the mature age of five before he had been ‘graciously noticed’ by both King and Queen; and he was destined subsequently to receive more substantial proofs of royal favour.

Of his early life and his education at Westminster only one incident remains recorded, but that is so characteristic of his whole career that it must not be passed over here. His elder brother, Major William (the christened name Major is the only trace of a military taste in Wilson’s ancestors), was bullied at school; but when Robert joined him at Westminster the younger brother instantly undertook the cause of the elder, and fought ‘thirty boys, one after another, in his brother’s defence.’

His stay at Westminster was brought to an abrupt close soon after his father’s death in 1788. This occurred when Robert was sleeping in his room; he was disturbed by dreaming that his father opened his bed-curtains and called him by name, awoke and, springing from bed, hastened to his father’s side, but

found him already lifeless. His mother and guardians, living more than a century too early to draw from the Charterhouse matches of 1897-8-9 the inference somewhat rashly made by the *Westminster Gazette*, thought a country school more healthy for their young charge, and removed him to Winchester.

Mr. Wilson had entertained a particular affection for his son Robert, whom he, as the event proved, justly considered more likely to do credit to the family than any of his other children. He had accordingly left a special bequest of £1,000 to be devoted to his education; but when he informed Robert of this provision—rather a curious confidence to make to a schoolboy of, at most, eleven—the latter was much distressed at being treated better than the rest of the family, and persuaded his mother to use her influence to have the bequest cancelled. The father had also given the son four pieces of advice: not to go into the army, not to marry before he was thirty-five, to make the law his profession and Parliament the object of his ambition. Of these Robert only carried the last into effect, nor does he ever seem to have had cause to regret his disobedience in the other particulars.

Not long after his transference to Winchester, Robert was hastily summoned to town by the dangerous illness of his mother. As the town of Winchester was then agitated by a contested election it was impossible to get post-horses; but Dr. Warton, the then head-master, with a kindness which his grateful pupil never forgot, sent him off in his own carriage, with orders to the coachman to 'proceed with him until he could hire a conveyance, even if to London.' This generous help, however, proved unavailing, for Mrs. Wilson was dead long before her son reached his home.

Robert returned to Winchester after the funeral, but did not stay there much longer. However, though he never pretended to be a classical scholar, he established a Wykehamist record (which, however, has been beaten since his day) by repeating 11,500 lines from Homer, Virgil, Horace, and Sallust—'an effort which, I think, rather prejudiced than strengthened my faculties,' was his criticism on the performance in after years. It is to be hoped that the prose author contributed a very small proportion of the 'rep,' but even if it was all verse, the task seems something superhuman, or, at least, superpuerile.

He had before this written a tragedy, 'Alonzo,' which was performed by his brothers and sisters amid the partial plaudits of relations. It treated of the beauties of tyrannicide, and was a curious instance of how a crude republicanism can flourish, even under the sun of Court favour. From Winchester he was removed to the house of a clergyman, where he frequently officiated as parish clerk, and on one occasion almost lost his life by setting his nightcap on fire. It is strange that a life which he exposed so freely in his country's service was never placed in more imminent jeopardy than by an accident which sounds so ludicrous to modern ears.

In 1793 his eldest sister Fanny married Colonel Bosville, of the Coldstream Guards—a marriage which materially affected Robert's career in more ways than one. Mr. Bosville, his new brother-in-law's brother, was a man of large fortune and pronounced liberal opinions, who had quitted the army sooner than fight against the American colonists, with whose cause he sympathised. At his table young Wilson met Fox, Grey, Sheridan, Erskine, Burdett, Horne Tooke, and many other distinguished men of the same political opinions, and the youthful enthusiasm which had penned 'Alonzo' was fostered and encouraged by such intercourse. Colonel Bosville himself strongly endorsed old Mr. Wilson's warning against military service, but neither the authority of his brother-in-law nor the circumstances of his death—for, after a week's honeymoon, the Colonel had to proceed on active service with his regiment and fell at the now forgotten battle of Lincelles—availed to check Robert's 'scarlet fever.' The young orphan's position as a Ward of Chancery and his differences with his guardian, with whom he was perpetually at variance on the question of his allowance, prevented him from purchasing a commission in the ordinary course, nor would his impatience submit to the delay. He presented a memorial to the King asking for a commission in the Guards, and received instructions through one of the equerries to go out to the army in Flanders. 'Tell him,' said his Majesty, 'Frederick will take care of him.' This vague recommendation to the Duke of York, nephew to his father's old friend and then Commander-in-Chief, did not appear in the eyes of Wilson's friends sufficient to warrant the journey; but the boy of sixteen, with precocious obstinacy, held his course, and prevailed on his widowed sister to advance the money requisite to enable her brother to fight the enemy who had already deprived her of a husband.

Wilson's trust in the royal favour was not misplaced. He was given his choice between cavalry and infantry, and between the different regiments of cavalry. He chose the 15th Light Dragoons, then commanded by Colonel Churchill, and was gazetted to a cornetcy in that regiment, with which he rode out of Courtray in April, 1794.

It was on the 24th of that month that he bore a part in one of the most glorious actions recorded in the history of the British army. The 15th and two squadrons of Leopold Hussars were ordered to attack and dislodge the French from Villiers-en-Couché. It was intended that General Mansell should have supported them with another brigade, but he misunderstood his orders and did not move. When within half cannon-shot of the enemy they discovered their isolated position; and at the same time General Otto, who was in command, received advice that the Emperor Leopold, who was with the army, was so situated that unless a great effort was made he must infallibly fall into the hands of the enemy. The General called the officers together and briefly explained the situation, asking them to sacrifice them-

selves for the preservation of his sovereign, and urging them to die charging rather than to find a no less certain but dishonourable death in attempting a retreat which was no longer possible. 'Gentlemen,' he concluded, 'remember that your numbers do not permit prisoners.'

These instructions were repeated to the rank and file and received with enthusiastic cheers, and Otto's few squadrons marched forward against an enemy twelve thousand strong.

The French cavalry faced them in a line, supported by a wood on one flank and the village of Villiers on the other, and a swarm of mounted skirmishers dashed out and fired on the allies as they approached; one bullet grazed along Wilson's helmet striking off the silver edging. When the English and Austrians began to trot the French cavalry gave way, and dashing at a gallop to both flanks disclosed a battery of artillery supported by a line of infantry. The charge was sounded, and with wild hurrahs the Allies swept over the battery sabreing the gunners, and suddenly found a hollow road interposed between them and the infantry. But there was no hesitation; 'every horse was true to his master,' every horseman to his duty; they dashed down and up the steep banks of the *chaussée*, received the fire of the infantry almost at their muzzles, and rode over the triple line of bayonets—the infantry having reserved their fire so late that even the horses mortally struck had sufficient impetus to carry them through the enemy; then the little band of heroes rallied the French cavalry as they were attempting to rally, broke them, and pursued them with almost incredible carnage for four miles. Twelve hundred of the French horsemen were cut down, one farrier of the 15th claiming twenty-two victims to his own sabre. In the pursuit Wilson had a narrow escape; he pursued a French sergeant, whom he disabled in the act of making a back-handed cut at him. As Wilson, with that tender regard for the safety of a prisoner which always distinguished him, was looking out for some means of securing his wounded foe, the latter pointed out a formed body of cavalry in the distance, saying they were English and suggesting that Wilson should ride to them with him and commit him to their charge. As the pair were moving in the direction indicated, the Quartermaster of the 15th rode up, and, in spite of Wilson's expostulations, sent a pistol-bullet through the Frenchman's head and bade Wilson follow him at full speed. As the young cornet did so, he realised that his prisoner had paid the just penalty of his attempted treachery, as the squadron towards which he was riding in fancied security was part of the French reserves, and but for the Quartermaster's intervention he would probably have paid for his disobedience of the order not to make prisoners with his life. The victorious squadrons did not give over the pursuit until they were actually fired on by the guns of the fortress of Bouchain, from which the dispersed conquerors found it no easy task to retrace their steps through the scattered fragments of an enemy more than twenty

times their numbers, and experienced no small difficulty in walking down the bank *which they had charged up in their advance.*

They were hailed on their return almost as men returning from the dead. General Otto flung his cap into the air, exclaiming, with a pardonable error in dates, 'C'est la fête de St. George! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!' and insisted on embracing even the junior Cornet. No prisoners were left in the hands of the French, but 'every man and horse was killed or touched more or less severely by shot or shell.' Wilson himself made no idle boast when he called this charge 'the most daring in conception, the most resolute in execution, and the most unaccountable in its success that ever fell under my notice; for the troopers, particularly the infantry, were the best regiments in the French service, and not a man quitted the ranks till they were pierced by our charge.'

On May 10 the regiment was again prominent in a series of desperate charges, but this time the French infantry were in square, and beat them off three times before they were broken. At Mouveaux, some days later, Wilson had a painful experience. Having halted with a patrol on a track, he directed a passing gun to go out of its path to avoid disturbing his party, and the piece of artillery, in consequence, drove over a wounded Frenchman, who, concealed in the long grass, had hoped to pass unobserved, breaking both his thighs; and when the poor fellow died of his injuries next day the Cornet was greatly distressed at what he regarded as the direct result of his own selfishness.

At Rorbaix the fortunes of war changed and the Allies were forced to retreat, the cavalry suffering with peculiar severity in consequence of being jammed in a hollow road under the enemy's fire, their retirement being suddenly interrupted by fifty-six pieces of cannon which had been abandoned on the road by their cowardly drivers, who had cut the traces and ridden off. Here Wilson saved the life of a female camp-follower, who had received three bullets through her petticoats; and in his attempts to rally the disorganised troopers with more zeal than discretion, got involved in a serious quarrel with an Austrian officer, whom he mistook for a runaway private, and addressed in the terse and vigorous language demanded by such an emergency. The couple actually crossed swords while under the enemy's fire, but were separated by an Austrian sergeant, who explained that Wilson did not know German well enough to understand the force of his objurgations, and would not have intentionally offended, 'being a good-natured boy.'

On July 22 Wilson was second in command of the daring squadron of the 15th, who penetrated the French lines and surprised Pichegru's cooks in the act of preparing the General's dinner; made three prisoners, and mounted them on the General's horses and effected a safe retreat, though pursued by two regiments; and the same evening charged and annihilated a party of French infantry.

But despite these individual acts of heroism the campaign in Holland was rendered abortive by the skill of the French generals, backed by the fervour of revolutionary enthusiasm, and seconded by the incapacity and disunion of the Allied chiefs. Nor were the troops under the command of the latter so good as might be inferred from the achievements chronicled. 'Drunkenness,' writes Wilson, 'was the vice of officers and men, but the men paid the penalty; and the officers who sat in judgment in the morning were too often scarcely sober from the past night's debauch.' Under these circumstances we need not wonder that Holland was abandoned to the French; and February, 1796, found the 15th back in England.

[To be continued.]

### School Notes.

We have again to congratulate R. K. Gaye on adding to his successes at Cambridge. He has recently won Sir William Browne's gold medal for a Greek epigram.

Dean Ireland's prize for Greek Verse has been awarded to F. T. Barrington-Ward, Q.S.

We are pleased to see that R. N. R. Blaker's worth has been further appreciated at Cambridge, and that he has been elected secretary of the C.U.A.F.C. for the coming year.

We congratulate the Hon. R. D. Denman and E. P. Garrett on representing Oxford *v.* Cambridge at hockey and fencing respectively.

We offer our congratulations to Rev. W. C. R. Bedford, the rector of Sutton Coldfield, on his success in a novel contest. Conceding his opponent, the Rev. A. E. Wilson-Browne, six holes start on a golf course (the latter to go round in the ordinary way, Mr. Bedford to employ a bow and arrow), he won by three up and two to play.

The Elizabethan Club has, with its usual generosity, presented the School with a set of nets and goal-posts. The want of goal-nets for the Second Eleven matches has long been felt. This will now be removed.

In a book by W. G. Elliott, recently published, on amateur acting, a chapter is devoted to the Play.

We read that Sir George O'Brien, who was appointed to the Governorship of Fiji two years ago,

has been winning for himself golden opinions. He has succeeded in making his rule popular alike among Europeans and natives, and it is no doubt due in great measure to him that Fiji shows signs of returning prosperity.

There has been lately in the *Westminster Gazette* a deal of correspondence relating to Westminster and Charterhouse, and comparing the two schools. The writers have confined themselves to sport, and we venture to think in some cases have been somewhat biassed by prejudice. There was a good suggestion made in one letter that a combined team of Old Westminsters and Old Carthusians should play a team of past members of other schools in the cause of charity. We should be very glad to see the matter taken up by the authorities.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Ranalow, who has been absent some weeks through illness, is back with us again, and we take this opportunity of congratulating him on having made so thorough a recovery.

The following pinks have been given: S. S. Harris, before the Charterhouse match; H. S. Bompas, before the Eton match; K. B. Anderson, after the Eton match; R. Pashley and S. D. Kennedy, after the match against W. F. Fox's XI.

A school servant of very long standing has passed away in the person of Laurence, who has been connected with Westminster for upwards of fifty years. At the Play especially his services were indispensable, since his long experience had made him perfectly familiar with the details of stage construction.

The following is the completed list of fixtures:—

		1st XI. 1898.	
Sat.	Sept. 24	Clapham Rovers.	(Won 2-0.)
"	Oct. 8	Old Reptonians.	(Lost 1-4.)
"	" 15	F. Bickley's XI.	(Lost 1-3.)
"	" 29	Old Carthusians.	(Lost 0-4.)
Wed.	Nov. 9	Christ Church.	(Lost 0-3.)
Sat.	" 12	Old Foresters.	(Won 6-2.)
Wed.	" 16	Selwyn College, Camb.	(Lost 2-3.)
Sat.	" 19	R. N. R. Blaker's XI.	(Won 2-1.)
"	" 26	Casuals.	(Drawn 1-1.)
"	Dec. 3	University College, Oxon.	(Lost 1-3.)
"	" 10	Old Felstedians.	(Won 2-0.)
		1899.	
Sat.	Jan. 21	Old Malvernians.	(Lost 2-3.)
"	" 28	Clapham Rovers.	(Lost 3-5.)
Wed.	Feb. 1	H. O. C. Beasley's XI.	(Lost 1-7.)
Sat.	" 4	Casuals.	(Won 4-1.)
"	" 11	Richmond A.F.C.	(Won 2-1.)
Wed.	" 15	Old Etonians.	(Won 2-0.)
Sat.	" 18	Old Harrovians.	(Won 5-3.)
"	" 25	Charterhouse (at Godalming).	(Won 2-1.)
"	Mar. 4	Old Brightonians.	(Lost 1-3.)
Wed.	" 8	Old Westminsters.	(Drawn 3-3.)
Sat.	" 11	L. A. M. Fevez's XI.	(Won 4-2.)
Thurs.	" 16	S. M. Macnaghten's Eton XI.	(Won 2-1.)
Sat.	" 18	W. F. Fox's XI.	(Lost 0-2.)

Total:—Played 24; won 11; lost 11; drawn 2; goals for, 49; against 52.

The following is the list of 2nd XI. fixtures :—

Oct. 1	.	E. H. Winslow's XI.	(Won 5-1.)
„ 22	.	2nd XI. Clapham Rovers.	(Won 6-2.)
Nov. 12	.	2nd XI. Old Westminster.	(Lost 5-7.)
„ 19	.	2nd XI. London Hospital.	(Won 8-0.)
Jan. 28	.	2nd XI. Old Westminster.	(Drawn 3-3.)
Feb. 4	.	2nd XI. Clapham Rovers.	(Lost 3-6.)
„ 11	.	2nd XI. London Hospital.	(Lost 2-5.)

Total :—Played 7 ; won 3 ; lost 3 ; drawn 1 ; goals for, 32 ; against, 24.

The holders of Challenge Cups are requested to return them as soon as possible to the Secretary of the Games Committee, Ashburnham House.

## THE FIELDS.

### WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD HARROVIANS.

THIS match was played Up-Fields on Saturday, February 18, and resulted in a win for the School by (5-0). The School lost the toss and kicked off from the Church end at 2.40, having a slight wind behind them. The School forwards at once ran down, and a mistake by Bushell looked like proving serious, but Buckingham relieved and sent the ball into mid-field. At length Harris tried H. L. Anderson with a shot which was cleared, and for some time the School pressed hard, but their weakness in front of goal was very apparent, several times missing good opportunities of scoring. Old Harrovians then ran down, and the Westminster goal had two narrow escapes from the rushes of their forwards, Willett conceding a corner, but the ball was safely got away. From now until half-time the game was very even, neither side scoring. On the restart the School immediately took the upper hand, and, before play had been in progress many minutes, Jacob headed a nice goal from a centre by Kennedy (1-0). This success stimulated the School forwards, and from now until the end of the game they played very well, pressing almost continually. Harris added a second with a very good cross shot (2-0), and Bompas almost immediately added a third, after a scrimmage in front of goal (3-0). Old Harrovians then broke away, but Stow made a wretched shot when in a good position for scoring. Jacob now made a good single-handed run from mid-field, and, getting right away, easily beat H. L. Anderson (4-0). Before the whistle blew Harris added a fifth with a hard half-volley (5-0). In the first half the whole team, with the exception of the backs, played badly, but improved a lot in the second half, the forwards especially being well together.

Teams were as follows :—

#### WESTMINSTER.

K. B. Anderson (goal) ; A. C. Barnby, H. R. Lonsdale (backs) ; A. L. Foster, F. Young, B. H. Willett (halves) ; S. D. Kennedy, S. S. Harris, H. S. Bompas, W. R. Jacob, R. Pashley (forwards).

#### OLD HARROVIANS.

The visitors did not leave their names.

### WESTMINSTER *v.* CHARTERHOUSE.

It is with great satisfaction that we write the account of the Charterhouse match this year. For the first time since the match was instituted, we have defeated our opponents on their own ground. The match was played at Godalming on Saturday, February 25, before a large crowd, including not a few ladies ; many of the frequenters of the railings at Vincent Square also put in an appearance. The ground, which had been watered the two previous evenings to soften it, had a thin layer of sand on the top, which inconvenienced us considerably, making it very hard to start off quickly. Young won the toss and elected to defend the Godalming goal, having the advantage of the sun and a slight breeze. Tuff kicked off punctually at 2.40, and Charterhouse went away with a rush, which was well stopped by Barnby, and after some desultory play on the right wing Kennedy got away, from a pass by Foster, making a nice run down, but his centre was well cleared by Leatham, who returned the ball to Trower, and he caused Charterhouse to look dangerous, but Willett relieved. Westminster then took the ball down by pretty passing among the three inside forwards, but Harris was tackled by Leatham when about to shoot. Evans then made a very good run down from a long pass by Trower, but his shot went hard into the side net. From the kick-off Jacob got possession, but was tackled by Timmis before he could get any distance. Play was now very even, being chiefly in mid-field. At last Jacob again got away, but shot weakly. For the next few minutes the Westminster forwards were swarming round the Charterhouse goal, Timmis and Leatham having to work hard to keep them out ; finally, the latter cleared and passed to Evans, who ran down well, but ended with a poor shot. Charterhouse pressed for some little time, both Trower and Wild shooting over the bar. At length Willett brought relief and passed to Jacob, who set the forwards going, but Harris shot behind. A run by Evans followed the kick-out, but it came to nothing, and play was transferred to our left wing by a good kick of Lonsdale's, where Pashley made a short run and passed to Jacob, who, with Bompas and Harris, worked the ball down to the Carthusian goal, but Leatham tackled Bompas splendidly. Give and take play followed for the next ten minutes, and when the whistle blew for half-time neither side had scored. On the ball being restarted Westminster at once attacked, and the Charterhouse backs had all their work cut out for them, Leatham being especially conspicuous. Bompas put in an unsuccessful shot, and then relief was brought to Charterhouse by Timmis ; but Foster returned the ball, and the

Westminster forwards again attacked, the good play of Wild and the backs alone preventing them from getting through. Gardner finally relieved and passed to Evans, who took the ball right down the field, but was stopped by Barnby. Charterhouse for a short time kept up the pressure, but were never near enough to goal to cause Anderson any anxiety. Play was then gradually brought to the Charterhouse end, where Jacob, receiving the ball from Willett, eluded Gardner and beat Tompson with a shot in the corner, which he should have saved (1-0). This seemed to rouse our forwards, and for a short time they combined excellently, continually threatening danger, but Timmis and Leatham played very well and kept them out. Trower and Evans then made a combined run down and forced Barnby to concede a corner. There were then some moments of intense excitement, two more corners being conceded by Lonsdale and Foster in rapid succession; from the last one there was a long scrimmage in front of the Westminster goal, but Foster relieved. Soon after this, after some loose play in front of the Carthusian goal, Willett got the ball, and, dribbling across, scored with a good long shot in the right-hand corner of the net (2-0). This stimulated the Carthusians to greater efforts. The play was now very fast and exciting, each goal being visited in turn, but the defence on both sides was too strong for the attack. Charterhouse were now playing for all they were worth, and, with the School apparently tiring, gave Barnby and Lonsdale plenty to do; finally, Tuff scored from a pass by Sturrock (2-1). But just after the ball had been restarted the whistle blew, leaving Westminster victorious by (2-1). For Westminster the back division played very well, but the forwards on the whole were poor; they combined well in mid-field, but on getting within twenty-five yards of goal fell to pieces utterly. Anderson, who was not severely tested, did what he had to do capitally, and fielded the ball neatly. Barnby and Lonsdale had a good deal of work to do, and they proved themselves equal to it; both of them were very safe in their kicking, although sending it into touch too much. Foster had a big handful with Trower and Evans, but played very well; he plays a much better game when sticking more to the outside man. The forwards against Willett were not so dangerous as the left wing pair, but he played an excellent game, feeding his forwards with judgment. Young played his usual hard and persevering game, and was the pick of the halves. The three inside forwards combined well at some periods of the game. Harris was rather too selfish and shot badly; Bompas passed well at times, but when dribbling kicked the ball too far in front of him, and so giving the back an easy chance of tackling him. Jacob completely spoilt his play by weakness in front of goal; he made several judicious passes. Neither of the outsiders were good, Pashley being too light, and generally finding himself knocked off the ball by the opposing half. For Charterhouse Timmis and Leatham

played very well at back, Leatham especially playing a magnificent game; he was undoubtedly the best back on the field. Wild worked very hard at half, but none of the halves passed accurately. The forwards were not good, Evans being the best, but he was too well marked to get right away.

In conclusion, we must thank Dr. Rendall most heartily for his kindness in providing tea for the spectators from Westminster, and the Charterhouse eleven for their courtesy and good 'sportsmanship.'

Teams were:—

#### WESTMINSTER.

K. B. Anderson (goal); A. C. Barnby, H. R. Lonsdale (backs); A. L. Foster, F. Young (capt.), B. H. Willett (halves); S. D. Kennedy, S. S. Harris, H. S. Bompas, W. R. Jacob, R. Pashley (forwards).

#### CHARTERHOUSE.

A. H. Tompson (goal); R. B. Timmis, B. H. Leatham (backs); A. H. Liddle, J. S. Gardner, C. H. Wild (capt.) (halves); W. D. Sturrock, N. Flower, B. Tuff, R. A. B. Trower, K. W. E. Evans (forwards).

#### WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD BRIGHTONIANS.

THIS match was played Up-Fields on Saturday, March 4, and resulted in a defeat for the School by three goals to one. Jacob and Harris were both away; this necessitated Willett's going forward, Plaskitt coming in at half, whilst Milne took Harris's place. It was about 3 P.M. when King kicked off for Old Brightonians, who at once pressed, and after ten minutes' play scored. This was from a corner very well placed by Sutton, Belcher heading the ball into the net after a short scrimmage in front of goal. Immediately after the restart the School took the offensive, and Rydon effected two good saves, one from a shot of Willett's being especially noteworthy; whilst a few minutes afterwards Bompas missed a splendid chance of equalising by shooting weakly. Play was even up to half-time, neither side adding to their score. In the second half three goals were scored: two by Old Brightonians and one by the School. Old Brightonians gained their first point not long after the restart through Belcher, who rushed the ball into the net, after Anderson had mis-fielded a corner, well kicked by Sutton; the second was scored by Belcher, after a very pretty run down by King. For the last twenty minutes the School pressed very hard, but the shooting was bad, and they only scored once through Milne, although Rydon saved twice when a goal appeared inevitable. For our opponents Sutton was very good at half, Belcher and King forward, Rydon made two or three marvellous saves in goal; while for the School Lonsdale was the best of the back division, and Bompas of the forwards. Milne made a fairly successful first appearance, but he plays in

lazy fashion, and requires much more dash and energy.

Teams were :—

WESTMINSTER.

K. B. Anderson (goal); A. C. Barnby, H. R. Lonsdale (backs); A. L. Foster, F. Young, H. Plaskitt (halves); S. D. Kennedy, A. A. Milne, H. S. Bompas, B. H. Willett, R. Pashley (forwards).

OLD BRIGHTONIANS.

H. L. Rydon (goal); F. W. Goodbody, R. Young (backs); E. W. Sutton, Rev. A. Bird, C. S. Young (halves); D. Mackintosh, A. H. Belcher, B. W. V. King, C. Mackintosh, J. S. Mackintosh (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD WESTMINSTERS.

THIS match was played Up-Fields on Wednesday, March 8. Harris took his place in the team again, but Jacob was still indisposed, Milne playing inside left. Old Westminsters started the game at 3.15 P.M., and the School immediately began to press, Bompas getting through and scoring for the School in the first minute. The Old Westminster forwards, headed by Barwell, then made several rushes down, and from one Barwell headed a nice goal, thus equalising the scores. A few minutes afterwards the same player headed a second. On restarting the game was of an even nature, until Corfield got possession from a corner and made a very good run down, ending up with a splendid cross shot which gave Anderson no chance whatever. This roused the School, and there was some hot work in front of the Old Westminsters' goal, Kennedy finally putting the ball through. Half-time soon arrived with no further addition to the score. In the second half, for the first few minutes nothing of importance took place. However, Harris made a good run down, and after a little trouble with Winckworth succeeded in centreing, and Bompas being in a good position with an empty goal in front of him scored, making the scores three all. The game now became very dull and uninteresting, both sides seeming to have exhausted their energy, and no addition to the score was made before time was called. Lonsdale played very well for the School, but the rest of the team seemed slack.

Teams:—

WESTMINSTER.

K. B. Anderson (goal); A. C. Barnby, H. R. Lonsdale (backs); A. L. Foster, F. Young, B. H. Willett (halves); S. D. Kennedy, S. S. Harris, H. S. Bompas, W. R. Jacob, R. Pashley (forwards).

OLD WESTMINSTERS.

W. V. Rayner (goal); R. O. Barnett, C. M. Woodhouse (backs); H. O. C. Beasley, W. N. Winckworth, H. F. Chatterton (halves); W. F. Corfield, D. P. Winckworth, W. T. Barwell, A. H. F. Guy, G. P. Myers (forwards).

WESTMINSTER *v.* L. A. M. FEVEZ'S XI.

L. A. M. Fevez brought down a team to oppose the School on Saturday, March 11, and was defeated by 4 goals to 2. Bompas kicked off for Westminster at 2.50, and the School at once began to press, a corner resulting, which Willett placed well, but the visitors kept their goal intact. Shortly afterwards Kennedy centred to Jacob, who scored the first goal with a good shot. On the kick off Westminster again pressed, and Young put in a shot which unfortunately hit one of the opposing backs and went behind, but the corner, however, proved fruitless. Whittow then made a good run down the right wing, but his final shot went wide. The left wing then had a turn, and More, running down, centred high, which Whittow, rushing in, headed past Anderson, thus bringing the scores level. Westminster then pressed again, but gained nothing but corners, which were invariably headed away by Winckworth. More even play followed this, but the School gained yet another corner, which went to Foster, who scored from half-back with a good shot, and put the School ahead. The scratch team then played up and kept our back division busy, but some good work on the right wing ended in the ball being centred to Pashley, who headed the ball neatly into the net. This was the extent of the scoring before half-time. Early in the second half the ball was again in the visitors' territory, and ten minutes after the restart Kennedy managed to net the ball, scoring the fourth and last goal for the School. The game became rather dull and slow after this, and neither side looked dangerous until Whittow again got possession and, running down, put the ball past Anderson, thus scoring their second goal. Before time was called Jacob and Harris missed two very good chances by shooting wide; whilst at the other end the School backs rather luckily cleared several corners that fell to the visitors.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER.

K. B. Anderson (goal); A. C. Barnby, H. R. Lonsdale (backs); A. L. Foster, F. Young, B. H. Willett (halves); S. D. Kennedy, S. S. Harris, H. S. Bompas, W. R. Jacob, R. Pashley (forwards).

L. A. M. FEVEZ'S XI.

P. C. Probyn (goal); L. A. M. Fevez, H. H. Gordon (backs); A. B. Challis, W. N. Winckworth, A. Settle (halves); A. Whittow, D. P. Winckworth, F. A. S. Gwatkin, A. J. Hemmerde, R. H. More (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* S. M. MACNAGHTEN'S ETON XI.

ON Thursday, March 16, S. M. Macnaghten brought the strongest 'Socket' team that Eton could produce to oppose the School. We hope that this game will be the precursor of a formal School match between Westminster and Eton. There



were a good number of Old Westminster and Old Etonians to watch the game, which was one of the fastest that has been played at Vincent Square this year. Westminster lost the toss, and kicked off from the Hospital end at 3.5 P.M. For the first few minutes nothing of note occurred, the ball being continually in touch. At length Harris and Kennedy took the ball down by pretty passing, but Kennedy's centre went behind. Westminster continued to press, and several unsuccessful shots were sent in, one from Kennedy being a very good one, but it was well saved by Macnaghten. Sheepshanks, however, relieved the pressure, and passed to Pickering, who made a fast run down; but Willett cleared from his centre very well, and immediately afterwards came across in the nick of time to stop Darling from getting in his shot. The School forwards now improved somewhat, and from a nice combined run down by the three insides, Harris scored with a cross shot, which Macnaghten touched but could not save (1-0). Westminster had most of the game at this period, and two corners were forced, from the second of which Young scored with a shot in the corner of the net (2-0). Directly afterwards Harris missed a splendid chance of scoring by sending the ball wide. Kinnaird then relieved by tackling Jacob well and passing to Ebden, who got away on the outside. From his centre Macnaghten had a good chance of scoring, but shot very weakly. Harris and Kennedy were now conspicuous for some good runs down, but Kennedy generally failed in his centres; from one, however, Harris sent in a very good long shot, which passed just over the bar. Nothing of importance occurred before half time, when the score was 2-1 in favour of Westminster. The Etonians, with the aid of the wind, pressed during the first portion of the second half, making several fast rushes down from long kicks by their backs; but the School defence was very safe, and Anderson had only two or three dangerous shots to clear; a fast one from Pickering at close quarters he saved very cleverly. The School forwards seemed to tire quickly, and did not make much progress; two or three times, however, they broke away and came near scoring. Once Bompas shot over when close in, and another time Harris failed to use a good centre by Kennedy. Towards the close the game became very fast, and the School defence was severely taxed, Barnby twice clearing when a goal appeared certain. Just before the whistle blew there was an exciting scrimmage in front of goal, but Willett cleared finely, and the game ended in victory for the School by 2-1. The School defence was very good indeed. Barnby played excellently at back, especially in the second half; Stevens was very poor at first, seeming nervous, but improved as the game went on; Willett played a splendid game at half, his defensive work being very good. The forwards were distinctly off colour; they never seemed to get properly together, and made no headway at all in the second half. Anderson played very well indeed in goal, clearing very neatly and gaining a lot of ground

with his punts. The Etonian forwards were very fast, but showed no combination, relying too much on individual efforts. The halves played well and worked hard; the backs kicked well, but tackled poorly.

Teams are:—

#### WESTMINSTER.

K. B. Anderson (goal); A. C. Barnby, H. R. Lonsdale (backs); A. L. Foster, F. Young, B. H. Willett (halves); S. D. Kennedy, S. S. Harris, H. S. Bompas, W. R. Jacob, R. Pashley (forwards).

#### S. M. MACNAGHTEN'S XI.

H. W. P. Macnaghten (goal); J. Chute, J. Wornald (backs); K. Kinnaird, F. Sheepshanks, A. Tod (halves); C. H. Ebden, C. H. Taylor, S. M. Macnaghten, M. L. Darling, F. Pickering (forwards).

## DEBATING SOCIETY.

ON Thursday, February 2, the Society met and discussed the following motion:—"That the present administration of justice in England is far from satisfactory."

B. H. WILLETT, in introducing the motion, was prolix, but very difficult to hear. He began by denouncing the High Court of Justice, and proceeded to make scathing remarks on the ordinary type of provincial magistrate, badly trained in law and personally biased. He next instanced several recent sentences that he considered unjust, and insisted that any system of administration of justice must be effete under which litigants claiming £10 had to pay 1s. in the £ into court.

The PRESIDENT (A. McKenna) complained that Willett had brought forward arguments against not the administration of justice but the laws themselves. After showing how difficult and complicated the task of our judges and magistrates often is, and illustrating his point by references to the Druce case, he pointed out that sentences might always be reversed if not in accordance with justice. Few, however, were not so consonant; of course, if the proposer derived his views of the administration of justice from the columns of *Truth* he would think the opposite, but such reports were one-sided. Next he touched on the difficulty of collecting a capable jury, defended the Divorce Court, and concluded an interesting speech by an eloquent appeal to the House to support our Law Courts as the lineal descendants of the Witenagemote of our Saxon ancestors.

K. B. ANDERSON seconded the motion in a brief speech—his maiden effort. He said it seemed absurd that a nation should be ruled by ancient custom rather than by a code of laws. Justices should, in his opinion, be paid; then they would arrive at the courts in a better temper, and not visit their wrath

so heavily on the unfortunate malefactors brought before them. It seemed strange, too, that so many laws should need alteration.

A. C. BARNBY pointed out that there must always be room for reform both in the laws and in their administration; consequently alterations in them were a sign of vitality rather than effectness. He criticised Willett's examples of miscarriage of justice, but agreed with Anderson that justices should be paid—but only their bare expenses—since they are men who have already made their money. Here his speech came to an abrupt termination.

The TREASURER (A. S. Gaye) criticised a few remarks of preceding speakers, and compared English Law Courts with Scottish, to the advantage of the former.

The SECRETARY (F. T. Barrington-Ward) remarked that we owed our legal system to the Romans, not to our Saxon ancestors; then, passing to the present day, he recommended that for certain offences the penalties should be always the same in order to put an end to the more striking anomalies in the way of sentences. He afterwards inveighed against the Ecclesiastical Courts, and condemned the facilities for prosecution there.

H. S. BOMPAS reminded the House that judges had to take into account the antecedents of a prisoner.

F. T. BARRINGTON-WARD condemned this system as unfair; and, after further remarks from MCKENNA and ANDERSON, chiefly on English history, the House divided:—For the motion, 1 vote; against, 10 votes.

The motion was therefore lost.

The House then adjourned.

On February 16 the House met again. In the meantime the Society's rules had been revised, the following officers elected, F. T. Barrington-Ward (President); J. Heard (Vice-President); S. A. Sydney-Turner (Secretary); H. L. Henderson (Treasurer); and the following new members, E. C. Stevens, S. D. Kennedy, E. G. S. Ravenscroft, M. G. Baillie, M. S. Thompson, and C. H. Edmunds.

A. MCKENNA proposed that 'This House would welcome an alliance with the U.S.A.' He spoke disparagingly of arguments of sentiment, and preferred to point out that by this alliance the safety of Canada would be guaranteed; it would be well to feel that America would not take advantage of us if we were involved in a Continental war. To call the Americans our cousins was of course absurd—a good proportion of them were Chinamen, Germans, and Irishmen. There were, however, two strong ties between us: unity (or practical unity) of religion and unity of language. Such an alliance would ensure our food supply not failing.

The OPPOSER (A. L. Foster) spoke in a half-hearted way, made a few remarks about disadvantages of tariff, then became inaudible, and finally requested the House to remember that the views he had expressed were not his own.

A. C. BARNBY (as seconder) reminded the House that an alliance was useful at other times than during war. The tariff question was trivial, and one that could easily be settled. Indubitably our commerce would profit by such an alliance. The U.S.A. fleet, already powerful enough to beat the Spanish fleet, was increasing almost more rapidly than any other. Now was the moment to ally ourselves with America, when she was about to begin her career as a world-power.

The PRESIDENT (F. T. Barrington-Ward) spoke in very depreciatory terms of America and her navy, making up for the weakness of his arguments by the vigour of his denunciations.

Mr. SARGEAUNT criticised the wording of the motion and reviewed the arguments of the preceding speakers in a speech of great interest—a speech 'without partiality on the one hand, or impartiality on the other.' He spoke of the bonds that united the two nations, their kinship in race, religion, and literature, and advocated a friendly understanding without the formality of an alliance.

After further remarks from BARNBY, EDMUNDS, and MCKENNA the question was put, with the result that the motion was carried by acclamation.

On February 23 the House met to discuss the following motion: 'That this House approves of the present naval activity.'

A. C. BARNBY, in proposing, remarked that the motion when first formulated had been correctly worded. It should, perhaps, now read 'the past naval activity,' as unfortunately the energy shown during the period when a war with France was expected seemed to have died down. The mobilisation of the coastguard fleet, however, had shown what we could do; the requisite ships had been manned and prepared within two weeks—a feat beyond the powers of any country. At present the affairs of the navy were progressing quietly and satisfactorily.

The OPPOSER (A. McKenna) said that naval activity included naval policy, and that the late activity of our fleet coming so soon after the Tsar's Manifesto was ill-timed: it was an insult to Russia and unworthy of England. If money must be thus spent, he would prefer to see it spent on submarine boats. As England generally took the lead, it ought to have proposed the Manifesto instead of increasing its activity. He then begged the House to consider his speech to be a formal opposition to the motion only, and not an exposition of his own views.

C. H. EDMUNDS seconded in a very promising maiden speech. He showed that England needed a navy because of its insular position and its inability to produce sufficient food for its inhabitants within its boundaries. Naval policy in war consisted in seeking the enemy's fleet; and, if it flew to harbour, to pursue it and blockade it there till it came out and gave battle or till the end of the war. Now, for this

work battleships are needed ; therefore, battleships are the backbone of a fleet. Authorities on naval matters say that in event of war we should need three ships to the enemy's two. As a matter of fact, we almost equal France and Russia taken together in battleships ; evidently, then, we need more. Cruisers, on the other hand, which are used for scouting and protecting our commerce, must be considered in relation to our commerce. So considered they are found to be too few. As for submarine boats, they are more dangerous to their own crews than anyone else, and would be destroyed by torpedo-boat destroyers on coming to the surface to take sights. Our navy thus being insufficient for our needs, any increase is to be welcomed.

A. C. BARNBY said that the *Seconder* was quite correct in his remarks about submarine boats. The *Gustave Zédé*, for instance, was useless : a movement of one of the crew would destroy her balance, and she was unsteerable. The much-vaunted bow-light of the French had attracted so many fish that the boat fitted with it could not be steered. It was wiser to spend our money on battleships and cruisers, not on submarine boats. In the country there were privately building many excellent ships, which, in event of war, we could subsidise. But our cruisers, he continued, are inferior to the French in speed and protection.

C. H. EDMUNDS differed from Mr. Barnby as to the merits of our cruisers. In the *Powerful* and *Terrible*, for instance, the armament was of the finest, and in reality they were better protected than the French cruisers ; their speed was high, and that they could keep up their speed far longer than the French was shown when a short time ago the *Edgar* easily outstripped a French cruiser nominally of the same speed. Our boats, too, carried more coal and ammunition—a matter of great importance to us.

The PRESIDENT (F. T. Barrington-Ward), after remarking that our late display of naval activity had only been a menace, which had had its effect in scaring France, passed on to show how useful our navy had been in Crete, and how indispensable the gunboats had been on the Nile. We did not, however, pay sufficient attention to coast defences.

After a few remarks from A. S. GAYE, C. H. EDMUNDS rose again, but was interrupted almost immediately by the adjournment of the House.

At the next meeting of the House EDMUNDS continued his speech.

Subsequently the motion was put to the vote and unanimously adopted.

The House met on March 2, when the motion that 'compulsory vaccination is imperative for national welfare' was discussed. The TREASURER (H. L. Henderson) opened his speech with the statement that a convincing proof of the necessity of vaccination might be seen in the fact that small-

pox had been practically eradicated from our country by its salutary effect. And not only in England, but wherever else it had been universally introduced. The Colonies, in which vaccination had been made compulsory, were almost immune from this terrible scourge, and though America still refused to protect herself by similar measures, yet she would have to admit its efficacy before long. The terrible inroads which small-pox made into Germany after the war with France would have been checked, if not prevented, by the universal enforcing of vaccination. Not only was vaccination a preventive against the disease of small-pox, but against all the others that followed in its train. It was a point of vital importance whether the so-called 'conscientious objectors' had any legal or moral right to 'object' to measures which concerned the public welfare. The Proposer considered this was a case in which the majority were entitled to compel the minority to waive their claims. If the medical faculty of a country unanimously decreed that any step was necessary to promote the health of the citizens, he considered that the Government should not hesitate to order its adoption.

The OPPOSER (A. S. Gaye) objected to the methods which advocates for compulsory vaccination employed. They had not the slightest scruple in stifling any argument against it, however cogent that argument might be. Gaye then proceeded to quote statistics to support his views. A case had occurred within his knowledge in which a man had contracted small-pox a fortnight after he had been vaccinated, and died from the effects of it. This, he said, was one of a number of instances in which the operation had failed to be of any service. So potent were the germs of the disease that they completely counteracted the weaker bacilli of vaccine lymph. Small-pox, it is true, had decreased within the last half-century, but not nearly to so great an extent as typhoid fever or diphtheria. Such improvements were due chiefly to better conditions of life, resulting from perfected sanitation. From the statistics he quoted the Opposer endeavoured to prove that so far from being a safeguard, this operation was in itself a source of danger.

The SECONDER (G. R. Palmer) in a short, and sensible maiden speech pointed out to the Opposer that even improved sanitation did not diminish the virulence of small-pox. At Gloucester the infected houses had all been recently examined and passed by the Sanitary Inspector. He considered that little or no danger accrued from vaccination provided the operation was carefully performed. The testimony of experienced vaccinators, such as that of the Rev. T. A. Reed, curate of Leckhampstead, Bucks, in the year 1810, who received special honours for his services in the cause at the hands of the Royal College of Surgeons, emphatically contradicted this report.

B. H. WILLETT strongly condemned the practice of 'arm-to-arm' vaccinations. It was thus that such dangerous ideas as the Opposer had formulated had

come into being. The new compound of vaccine and glycerine entirely removed any grounds for fear or doubt. Everyone needed to be vaccinated once in seven years if any firm resistance was to be offered to the attacks of this disease.

A. C. BARNBY remarked that to put trust in figures was a futile habit. Facts spoke for themselves, and the fact that vaccination had become so universal was proof conclusive to most sensible men. There could be no danger of contamination with the careful system of antiseptics now in use.

H. S. BOMPAS said that poor children were especially liable to get foreign matter into the vaccination-marks from their unfortunate surroundings.

A. MCKENNA briefly criticised the statements made during the evening. He endorsed Willett's remarks concerning the reprehensible practice of vaccinating from human beings.

The OPPOSER (A. S. Gaye) said that there were many different kinds of bad sanitation, some of which produced typhoid fever and kindred diseases, others small-pox, as he had already pointed out.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (J. Heard) regretted that the outbreak at Gloucester had been introduced into the debate, because it had been proved that it was due on that occasion to special and by no means general circumstances. The words 'conscientious objection' conveyed no meaning to him, and he branded them as an unworthy excuse on the part of parents to avoid the inconveniences caused by vaccination. He then paraded before the House some gruesome particulars, which were intended to further his cause.

The PRESIDENT (F. T. Barrington-Ward) expressed surprise that none of the previous speakers had alluded to the recent legislation, affecting, as it did, the question of compulsory vaccination to a great extent. In his opinion the fact that the House of Commons, a body supposed to represent the real feeling of the nation, had sanctioned a measure calculated to relax the stringent character of the law as now existing was the strongest proof that could be urged against compulsory vaccination. If the House of Commons fulfilled its proper function this was a direct denial on the part of the people that they had found the benefits conferred by vaccination commensurate with the discomfort and danger it entailed. The present debate was not the occasion on which to criticise the policy of the Government, but after the testimony in favour of vaccination which they had heard during the evening, he thought it admissible to say that the recent measure, passed by the House of Commons, was subversive of our national welfare. He wished to point out that nine out of ten 'conscientious objectors' were 'objectors' by nature—that is to say, it was their habit to disapprove of all existing institutions, whether religious or political. It would be hard to find a liberal-minded or well-educated person among their number. Willett had spoken of a new kind of lymph, from which all dangerous properties were eradicated by the admixture of glycerine. As

the accuracy of this claim had been already well established, he saw no further reason for any conscientious or other objection on the grounds of danger to health. Moreover, any measure which was likely, even if not certain, to advantage the nation as a whole, should be tried, and, if the results prove satisfactory, permanently adopted. He contended that the results of compulsory vaccination were satisfactory in the highest degree.

A. S. GAYE then rose to explain a statement made in his previous speech. After further remarks from EDMUNDS, WILLETT, and BARRINGTON-WARD, Mr. SARGEANT reviewed the question in general terms. He wished to point out to those speakers who attributed the decrease of small-pox solely to improved conditions of life, that the disease had visibly lessened in virulence some fifty or seventy years ago, before public attention was drawn to the necessity of enforcing strict sanitation. Vaccination deserved the lion's share of the credit, sanitary improvements no doubt helping to achieve its beneficial results. He agreed with the President that the majority of objectors were not in a position to decide for their own well-being; but the fact remained that many persons of superior knowledge really disapproved in their 'heart of hearts' of the whole system and idea of vaccination. As concerned these objectors the question, still left unanswered, was whether they had the right to endanger the safety and health of their fellow-men merely for the sake of satisfying their own scruples? Personally he did not think they had.

In conclusion, he protested against the common practice of trusting to statistics rather than to obvious facts.

GAYE provoked much amusement and several humorous replies in attempting to establish the case he had alluded to in his previous speech.

After Mr. SARGEANT had briefly discussed Gaye's claims for his case, the motion was put to the vote and carried by acclamation.

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## THE MISSION.

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At a Committee Meeting held on March 6 it was proposed by Mr. Wheeler, Q.C., seconded by the Rev. J. Marshall, and carried, that, subject to satisfactory arrangements being made, the Mission accept the principle of supporting a boys' club in some Westminster parish, organised by the parochial clergy. A sub-committee was appointed to suggest arrangements. The effect of this resolution will be a large change in the management of the Mission, and this will probably take place at the end of the present year.

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## SCHOOL CHESS CLUB.

THE tournament is progressing, the leaders at present being H. L. Henderson, who has won 13 games out of 15; K. de Watteville with 10 out of 13; M. E. Brockman with 11 out of 16; and G. K. Bell with 8 out of 10. B. G. Brown and C. H. Walters have unfortunately had to retire from the competition.

## House Notes.

COLLEGE.—There has been very little doing in College since the last number, except that the fives ties have been moving forward with a little more energy. We are looking forward with mingled hopes and fears to the T.B.B. match, which will have been decided by the time most of our readers see this. Our prospects for the sports, without being by any means brilliant, are not at all bad. We hope that there is talent which has not yet come to light for the junior events. Congratulations to F. T. Barrington-Ward on the Ireland, also to A. S. Gaye on third XI's and College colours. As we go to press, we hear with great pleasure that S. D. Kennedy has received his 'pinks.' We offer him our hearty congratulations.

ASHBURNHAM.—We congratulate H. Day on receiving his house-colours, and C. H. Edmunds on matriculating at Trinity College, Cambridge. Ashburnham is well represented in the fives ties. With regard to the Seniors *v.* Grants the less said the better. The team as a whole gave a most disappointing display, though we flatter ourselves that in the last half we had the best of the game. The result was (2-0) in favour of Grants. For Ashburnham Lewis showed promise. We can only hope for better things in the future. Edmunds minor has been acquiring fame by his successful photographs of the School team. Ashburnham has two representatives in the chess tournament.

GRANTS.—We offer our hearty congratulations to H. S. Bompas on his 'pinks.' The Literary Society has read 'The Merchant of Venice,' and is proceeding with the 'School for Scandal.' The Granite Debating Society has discussed many weighty problems, and is on the fair road to success. In the first round of the House matches, we beat Ashburnham (2-0).

H.B.B.—We were badly beaten by Rigauds in the first round of the House matches by 8-0. Lowe was good in goal and Lühn at half. The forwards were

very disappointing, having several chances to shoot, but never making use of them. We have finished our fives ties, which resulted in a win for Plaskitt and Browning. Our prospects for again holding the Inter-House Sports Challenge Cup are not brilliant, nor will our tug team be strong.

RIGAUDS.—In the first round of the House matches we managed to defeat Home-boarders by 8-0; we lacked the services of the younger Willett, but we are glad to record his recovery from the attack of influenza which caused his absence. Two Rigaudites are taking part in the chess tournament, and each has gained one victory over the other, though neither is expected to win the tournament. Armstrong has recovered from influenza, and is in our midst once more. Several members of the House are entered for the School fives ties; and Bennett is expected to reach the final of the racquets. We heartily congratulate K. B. Anderson and R. Pashley on their pinks, which, we venture to think, are well deserved.

## ANNUAL RECORDS.

WE fear that our list has many omissions, and we shall be glad to publish an appendix if O.W.W. will kindly help to make it complete:—

1898

## THE CHURCH.

W. H. Williams: Bishop of Bangor. F. A. O'Brien: Rector of Charwelton and Vicar of Fawsley. A. H. Harrison: Rector of Great Chart. F. M. Yglesias: Vicar of Tattersall. *Ordination.*—E. H. Cox.

## THE LAW.

A. J. Mackey: Recorder of Andover.

## THE ARMY.

N. M. Smyth: Victoria Cross. H. C. Dunlop: Professor of Artillery, Artillery College, Woolwich. G. G. Aston: Professor, Royal Naval College. H. V. Ravenscroft, P. H. Whiston, Hon. A. H. Maitland, A. R. Hoskins, R. B. D. Blakeney: Soudan Campaign. *First Commissions.*—G. C. B. Loch, R. H. Phillimore, and G. H. Stack: Royal Engineers. W. V. D. Mathews: Royal Artillery. S. H. F. Muriel: Border Regiment. *Entrance.*—E. H. Lynch: R.M.C.

## CIVIL SERVICE.

C. F. Watherston: War Office. J. B. W. Chapman: Record Office (transfer). D. Shearme and F. B. Sherring: E.I.C.S. D. Shearme: Bhaunagar Medal. *Entrance.*—E. P. Garrett: E.I.C.S.

## THE UNIVERSITIES.

*University Prizes.*—R. K. Gaye, Cambridge: Porson. Hon. R. D. Denman, Oxford: Stanhope. *First Classes.*—C. D. Fisher, Oxford: Classical Moderations. R. Balfour, Cambridge: Classical Tripos, Pt. II.

R. K. Gaye, Cambridge : Classical Tripos, Pt. I., Div. I.  
W. G. Towers, Cambridge : Classical Tripos, Pt. I.

*Second Classes.*—J. H. Reynolds, Oxford : Classical Moderations. T. H. Corfield, Oxford : Mathematics. H. G. de Watteville, Oxford : Modern History. H. T. Sheringham and H. Y. Langhorne, Cambridge : Classical Tripos, Pt. I.

*Third Classes.*—C. F. Watherston and G. F. Martin, Oxford : Modern History. O. J. R. Howarth and S. H. Langston, Oxford : Classical Moderations.

*Scholarships.*—R. Truslove, F. Waterfield and H. J. H. Hudson : Christ Church, Oxford (Election). A. S. Sydney-Turner : Trinity College, Cambridge (major). F. T. Barrington-Ward : Hertford College, Oxford. E. M. Eustace : Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge.

*Exhibitions.*—M. L. Gwyer : Christ Church, Oxford (Slade). H. F. Wernham : Trinity College, Cambridge (Election). G. H. Bernays, J. Aston and A. L. M. Lefroy : Christ Church, Oxford (Election).

#### MEDICINE.

H. B. Day : Rabbett Scholar, King's College.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

H. N. S. Langton : honour diploma R. A. C. Ciceter.

#### ATHLETICS.

H. O. C. Beasley : Captain C.U.A.F.C. L. J. Moon : C.U.A.F.C. *County Cricket.*—F. Street : Essex. C. D. Fisher : Sussex. R. N. R. Blaker : Kent.

THE Treasurer of *The Elizabethan* wishes to remind O.WW. that the sum of £70 is now owing to him in unpaid subscriptions, and to request that these may be remitted to him at the subscribers' earliest convenience.

## Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the following Magazines: *Our Boys' Magazine, Clavinian, Quernmorian, Cliftonian, Blundellian, Working Men's College Journal, The Edinburgh Academy Chronicle, Brighton College Magazine, The Blue, Cantuarian, Wellingtonian, Alleynian, Meteor, Rossallian, Pauline, Penn Charter Magazine, Felstedian, Wykehamist, Cheltonian, Tonbridgian.*

If any reader of *The Elizabethan* has a copy of Vol. VII. No. 7 to spare, the Editor would be glad to hear from him.

## NOTICES.

All contributions to the April number of *The Elizabethan* must reach the Editor not later than March 31.

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

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## Moreat.