



The Elizabethan.

Vol. XIV. No. 27. WESTMINSTER, NOVEMBER 1915. Price 6d.

'SLACKNESS IN WAR-TIME.'

THERE have been many signs lately that seem to betray a growing slackness up Fields, a steady falling-off in the interest which should be accorded to games. This has been manifested in various ways: failure to cross one's name out on the games' lists, an omission which causes immense trouble; a disinclination to play football at all on the part of the boys high up in the School; a wretched attendance, or rather lack of it, at matches, and, as a correspondent points out in this issue, a painful lack of enthusiasm in those who are on the ground, which contrasts vividly with the interest and excitement displayed by the 'railings.' This spirit may be charitably

attributed to the War, the universal scapegoat. It is hard nowadays to concentrate even on work, when other work is going on elsewhere that seems so much more engrossing, so much more vital. And it is certainly doubly difficult to find the necessary enthusiasm and energy for games; indeed many acutely feel the incongruity of their employment when they go up Fields in 'footer' change, and have to pass along Victoria Street with its ample numbers of men in khaki, and perhaps a recruiting sergeant hovering near. Now we can only do this without misgiving, and we can only play games as they should be played, with heart and soul, if we are obsessed by the conviction that we are doing the right thing; and there is no doubt that we are doing the right thing.

If there is one thing this War has made manifest, it is the worth of that much-maligned being, the Public School Man. We cannot be accused of undue pessimism, we think, when we say that the Public School Man is still in great demand, and is likely to be for some considerable time. Therefore the supply must equal the demand. 'Very true,' says our *advocatus diaboli*, 'but are games necessary at the present time?' We might content ourselves with pointing out that games are an integral part, and no unimportant one, of that system which has produced the men who are so lightheartedly and efficiently officering our armies. But what else can be suggested in their place? Some form of physical exercise is necessary, especially in London. 'What about the corps?' says our imaginary opponent with commendable promptitude; 'let us devote all our energy to that, and play no games at all.' Now this is a specious argument, and the rejection of it would seem to imply a lack of patriotism; but we do not think it sound or practicable, although such questions of course must eventually rest in other hands than ours. If we were in the country, and could devote unlimited time to field work, or even if we were so efficient in our drill that we could pay proper attention to physical exercises, then perhaps the question might be considered. By all means take every care that games do not interfere with military duties, which must be paramount nowadays, but, nevertheless, carry on with the games.

All of us, no doubt, have marvelled at the popular catch-word, 'Business as usual,' and thanked God that England has not been doing her business as usual during the past year. No; our duty is to do our business with ten times more zeal than usual, with ten times more energy, with ten times more conviction.

And let us not be deterred by its nature. Whether it be military duties, the most congenial business, or work in School, which is work after all, as we, no doubt, say subconsciously to ourselves, but also if it be games, let us put our whole soul into it, as surely as some day we hope to put our whole soul into a grimmer and more exacting game.

Historical Note.

A FORGOTTEN WORTHY.

SIR GEORGE CALVERT, first Lord Baltimore, and his son Cecil, the second lord, were the founders of the colony of Maryland, and their successors for several generations were hereditary proprietors of the plantation. Despite their position little, as American historians complain, is known of them. Of one, who was a Westminster, we are enabled to obtain a fairly clear picture from the diaries of Thomas Hearne.

Benedict Leonard Calvert was born September 20, 1700, the second son of Benedict Leonard, fifth Lord Baltimore, by his wife, Lady Charlotte Lee, granddaughter of King Charles II. The family were Roman Catholics, and Lady Charlotte on her marriage conformed to her husband's belief. About the year 1712 the young Benedict was sent to school at St. Omer's, but in 1713 his father conformed to the English Church. His wife declined to follow him a second time. Probably the boy followed his father, and was already a Protestant when he came to Westminster. Hearne, however, attributes his conversion to Dr. Freind, the Headmaster, and to Philip Bisse, Bishop of Hereford, who had been a Town Boy under Busby. After some four years at the School, Calvert went in 1717 as a gentleman Commoner to Christ Church. The Calvert constitution was not strong, and few of the family made old bones. The boy lost his father in 1713, and his mother died of rheumatism at the age of forty-two. His own career was interrupted by frequent illnesses, which drove him to Bath and other health resorts, and brought him to an early grave.

The delicate boy took from Westminster a taste for antiquities, which he was pleased to find shared by several undergraduates of Christ Church. By one of them he was introduced to Hearne, then in residence at Edmund's Hall, and the laborious antiquary, himself the son of a parish clerk, was not a little pleased to find his studies encouraged by a lad of noble birth and blood royal if defaced by a sinister baton. Hearne opened his stores to his young friend, and Calvert was eager to gather information from one 'who by a generous communicative spirit' had raised in him 'so great a desire to follow the Study of Antiquity.' Hearne's collections were enriched by coins and other presents from his friend, and his wall adorned by a picture of the lad's grandmother, the favourite daughter of the merry Monarch. The two began to make antiquarian expeditions in company, exploring Roman and mediæval remains, and filling note-books with their observations and copies of epitaphs. Calvert was eager to be cicerone at his uncle's seat of Ditchley, and Hearne not less eager for the visit. The indigent antiquary started on foot, while the gentleman

Commoner followed on horseback. The pedestrian was the first to reach the Park, and finding in it an ancient ditch, was so much pleased therewith that he 'design'd to have layn in it till Mr. Calvert came.' He was not destined to accomplish this piece of antiquarian devotion; for, as he says, 'I look'd back and spy'd my ingenious friend come riding up, at which I was extremely glad.' After a long visit to the house, they returned to Oxford, Hearne still on foot, and Calvert 'riding my pace, and sometimes walking with me.' In the vacations Calvert usually went either to London or abroad. He made his great friends subscribe to Hearne's works, and would write to Oxford of some old manuscripts that he had found at Westminster Abbey, of his visits to the Augmentation Office, where he found 'little ancient or curious,' of his vain search for the site of the English Mint at Calais, or of the French disregard for the antiquities of the land. At Versailles he found a statue of Titus with a representation of 'two angels' on his breast. The antiquary, feeling that angels were an unlikely blazon for a Flavian Emperor, mildly conjectured that the figures might be 'Victoriole, such as are often seen on coins supporting the shields of great Generals.' Sometimes Calvert would travel in England, and then write to Hearne of the derivation of Croydon, or of the 'abundance of gross mistakes' in Browne Willis's work on the Abbeys, while Hearne would seek support for his own derivations by getting his young friend to visit, for instance, Steyning, and see whether 'the soil be not of a rough stony nature, as the name seems to import.' The answer pleased the etymologist by reporting that the stones were 'large and numerous, and thereby the Roads very uneasy for Carriages.' Once Calvert went to Cambridge, and wrote to Hearne, as in duty bound, that Cambridge 'upon View appears much inferior to Oxford in every Part and Circumstance of an University.' How shall we compare this for truth with another statement of Calvert's that a relation of his had 'got a Maccaw (an Indian Bird) 70 years of age'?

There seems to be something attractive in this picture of a delicate lad turning his back on 'syllogisms and ale,' avoiding the fox chase and the racecourse, and groping in the ashes of the past. But the present soon made a claim upon his services. He became Member of Parliament for Harwich, and in December, 1726, was appointed Governor of Maryland by his brother. The post could hardly be to the taste of one whose skill in antiquities had already made him a Fellow of the Royal Society, but to Maryland a Calvert could not refuse to go. The records of the Colony seem to be silent on his career, and such silence is a witness of gold. After five years his health failed, and he embarked for England on May 18, 1732. He died on the voyage, and his bones lie under the waves of the Atlantic.

O.T.C.

PARADES take place this term on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays. The Friday Parade is devoted to Company drill, the platoons being organized in houses. Much practice has been obtained in close order company drill by those Cadets who are leaving, and we think that they have improved a good deal. It appears that they are better in the position of Company Commander than in that of Platoon Commander, and we should like to suggest that they devote more of their attention to the perfecting of their words of command in the latter position.

The Monday and Tuesday Parades are carried out under House Commanders, the system working side by side with that of football house leagues. This is the arrangement we have had before in the Lent term, and its popularity has justified its working also in the Play term. All the same, the C.O. does not bind himself to adhere to this system always, nor even for the whole of this term.

Shooting has been in full swing on the Tufton Street miniature range, kindly lent to us on three days a week by the Royal Fusiliers. It is hoped that our time may be extended to four days a week before very long. Much as we appreciate the kindness of our neighbours in placing this range at our disposal at certain times, we look forward somewhat vaguely, but none the less anxiously, to the time when we shall have our own range. The vast amount of shooting which has to be got through at our present strength would be much more easily organized if we could have a range entirely under the control of the Corps.

A Field Day was arranged against Cranleigh for Thursday, October 28. We hoped to go down to Chilworth and carry out some manoeuvres on Blackheath—our usual battleground. We woke up to the sound of dripping rain, which had evidently been going on most of the night. It was wisely decided to cancel the arrangements, and we now have the event to look forward to. The date, as far as we know, is not refixed, but we hope to have better luck with the weather next time.

School Notes.

THE Mure Scholarship has been divided between H. A. Meyer and E. W. S. Faulkner.

The Ireland Prize for Latin Verse has been awarded to A. C. Abrahams, and the Gumbleton Prize for English Verse to C. L. Bayne. We print the latter on the following page.

The Dean admitted the Minor Candidates up School on Friday, October 1st; after the ceremony he delivered a brief address.

The Mission Offertory on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude amounted to £4 9s. 6d.

There will be no exeat this term.

—♦—
Poetry.
—♦—

GUMBLETON ENGLISH VERSE.

LONDON IN WAR-TIME.

EUSTON at last! The old, pale sunlight falls
Golden athwart the smoky roofs and walls,
Again the well-loved streets and Thames we see,
And five weeks' mountains are a memory.
There is a glen that nestles in the hills,
Lit by the flashing of unnumbered rills;
Through it a path goes winding under trees
That gaze unmoved upon the centuries;
And from the summit the clear sunlight calls
Athwart the undying chuckle of the falls.
Safe at the top I stayed my climb and pondered
Not on the sunlight that divinely wandered
Among the trees and danced upon the stream,
Sighting a fairy lamp at every gleam,
But seeing the branches bending overhead
So like to vaulting well remembered,
I felt the gloom and heard the quiet stir
That soothes the tired soul at Westminster.
The young Gods made the country, took delight
In quiet fields and great, calm stars at night.
But then came One who saw with steady soul
That quiet could not be the final goal;
And He brought men together, made them strive
To hate, to love, to help, in short to live.
God made the Town, and high above the rest
London with all his various gifts he blessed.
But now the posters shriek from every wall,
And false lures call where Honour ought to call;
In flaunting headlines mixed of lies and spite
The Press most nobly vindicates its right,
'The Nation's Voice' with its stentorian lungs;
The Nation seems to have a hundred tongues.
Its tongues are loud; its boastings high and bold.
Surely the Nation's heart is worn and old.
Fool, these are straws that shew the flood beneath
Inevitable as night and sure as death.
Are we awake? See, o'er the darkened sky
The searchlight's darting and imperious eye.
While down below discreet and scattered lamps
Shew where the lonely 'Special' stoutly tramps.
Is our heart stirred? See, when the trains arrive
With erstwhile men now pitifully alive,
The sun's not up, but London's daughters are,
That once would shiver at a penknife's scar;
Or in the street the brown-clad men go by,
The woman's prayer, the old man's wistful sigh,
Mark you them not? And ever more and more
The pulse beats faster than it beat before;
Before each bridge and every thick-throated street

Was trod, 'tis true, with eager, hurrying feet,
But then on different business each was bent,
See, now on every face the one intent;
The will's the same, whate'er the work may be,
Each face means fiercely 'Victory, Victory.'
London before was somewhat hard to find,
Shreds showed themselves to some in every mind;
Now she is bound together and made whole.
The price is bitter, very hard the toll,
But none may crush her, she has found her soul.
C. L. B.

—♦—
THE FIELDS.
—♦—

UNFORTUNATELY all records of the match between Westminster School and the Inns of Court O.T.C. on Saturday, September 25, have been lost. The result was a defeat for the School by one goal to three.

—♦—
WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* C. R. JULIAN'S XI.
—♦—

OCTOBER 2.

(*Lost, 2-0.*)

The School kicked off at the Hospital End; the Visitors began to press very hard immediately after the start, Veitch sending a splendid shot just over the bar; the School forwards several times got well away, but invariably failed in front of goal; after a quarter of an hour the Visitors forced a corner, and Gardiner netted successfully. Until the interval the School began to get more of the game, but the passing of the forwards was bad and the shooting worse. The second half was more even for a time, but towards the finish the School defence was very hard worked, and the forwards seemed incapable of any great efforts, with the exception of Forster, who put in some good centres, which were not made use of. Ten minutes before time the Visitors again scored off a corner, in spite of the fact that Brodie had retired injured. Further play was uneventful, and the game ended in a win for the Visitors by 2-0. The School defence was good on the whole, but the forwards were extremely disappointing.

Teams:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

F. T. R. Rowlands; M. G. Farquharson and R. M. Neill; R. Smith, A. M. Bennett and E. Davison; R. L. F. Forster, F. R. Oliver, T. M. Ker, B. G. Scholefield, and N. P. Andrews.

C. R. JULIAN'S XI.

R. C. May; A. T. Willett, and J. H. Spence; G. R. D. Gee, D. G. Veitch, and H. C. Harcourt-Smith (sub.); A. C. Feasey, S. L. Holmes, C. R. Julian, K. W. Brodie, and G. B. Gardiner.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. HAMPSTEAD.

OCTOBER 9.

(Won, 7-1.)

Our opponents won the toss, and started pressing immediately after the kick-off; save, however, for a fruitless corner they failed to effect anything, and the School soon took the ball into their opponents' half of the field, and Bennett managed to score with an excellent shot. We continued to press, but, chiefly owing to the goal-keeper's efforts, we effected nothing for some time, until Forster scored off a rebound from an unsuccessful shot. We continued to have most of the game, and Robertson managed to find the net; about this time Hampstead's centre-forward was injured, but he pluckily decided to play on. Following a brief rush into our half by Hampstead, we turned the tables and scored again through Brookman. They began to get more of the game, but nevertheless we managed to score again in a *mêlée* before half-time went (5-0).

The second half was more or less a replica of the first, except for the fact that Hampstead grew steadily stronger, and after pressing hard managed to score from the centre-forward. Our attack, however, was not ineffective, and broke through the Hampstead defence twice more before the whistle went, goals being scored by Brookman and Ker, leaving the score (7-1) in our favour. This victory was largely due to the improved passing of our forward-line, nevertheless the defence was extremely good throughout the game.

Teams:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

G. G. F. Greig; M. G. Hewins and M. G. Farquharson; R. Smith, A. M. Bennett, and E. Davison; R. L. F. Forster, J. Brookman, T. M. Ker, C. A. A. Robertson, and F. R. Oliver.

HAMPSTEAD.

H. V. Martin; A. S. Johns and R. Lynch; H. H. Clarke, J. B. Ferguson, and R. L. Morre; T. Hanwell, J. W. Gibson, F. J. Turner, R. C. Berkhout, and S. M. Hammond.

WESTMINSTER 2ND XI. v. OLD LINTONIANS.

OCTOBER 9.

(Lost, 1-4.)

The game commenced with a good effort by the School, which was unsuccessful; shortly afterwards the Visitors began to press considerably, Isaac scoring with a good long shot. In spite of further efforts on the part of the School, the Visitors again began to press, though once Graham was able to equalise with a good shot in the right-hand corner. After the interval the School were unable to keep out the Visitors, who scored three times more by clever passing and very neat play; the game was won by the Visitors (4-1). The School defence was good, although it was very

hard worked, the forwards were unable to combine at all, however, and there was room for much improvement.

Teams:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

F. P. Dyson; H. C. Harcourt-Smith and H. J. Salwey; E. F. Lutyens, L. Calvert, and G. W. Proger; G. Pakenham-Walsh, E. S. Graham, B. G. Scholefield, G. Jackson, and T. I. Bate.

OLD LINTONIANS.

F. Vasconcellos; C. Woolf and L. S. Pulham; P. Focke, L. Guimaraes, and G. D. Taylor; A. Vasconcellos, H. E. Duff, W. C. M. Berridge, A. H. Isaac, and T. R. Richie.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

OCTOBER 16.

(Drawn, 1-1.)

The Visitors kicked off from the Hospital end, and shortly afterwards forced a corner; a quick recovery was effected, and a good shot by Radermacher from a centre by Forster gave the School the lead. For the next twenty minutes the play was mostly in the Visitors' half, but the School forwards failed through poor shooting. The play then became more open; the School were severely pressed, and Greig had two very good shots, which he saved splendidly. After the interval, the play was still very even indeed. Towards the end, however, the Visitors began to press very hard; the School forwards gave the defence no support, but the Visitors were nevertheless well held until eight minutes before time, when they managed to score through Lloyd. No further score took place, and thus a very pleasant game ended in a draw 1-1. The School forwards did not maintain their good standard of play, but this was owing to the exceptionally fast game.

Teams:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

G. G. F. Greig; M. G. Farquharson and M. G. Hewins; R. Smith, A. M. Bennett and E. Davison; R. L. F. Forster, J. Brookman, T. M. Ker, D. A. Radermacher and F. R. Oliver.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

A. R. Dingley; E. G. Dingley and R. H. Maingot; R. R. Powell, L. J. Braun and G. Day; K. D. Atteridge, E. J. Lloyd, K. A. J. Mackenzie, T. B. Bailey and T. Batterham.

WESTMINSTER v. A. T. WILLETT'S XI.

OCTOBER 23.

(Drawn, 1-1.)

Starting at the Hospital end, the School began to press from the kick-off. The play was in the Visitors' half for some time. Smith put in a shot which went somewhat wide. The Visitors then commenced to press hard, and their forwards, by clever combination, might have got through

several times but for the very good tackling of Hewins and Farquharson. Catner put in some magnificent centres, and Greig was once called upon to stop a very good shot from P. W. Gardiner. After pressing strongly the Visitors forced a corner, but after a *mêlée* the ball was cleared, and after being taken down the field by Forster, was sent wide by Radermacher, who had a good chance of scoring. After the interval, the Visitors slowly got the upper hand, and after a good run by Catner, Feasey scored with a splendid shot at a difficult angle. Play now became more even; the School forwards improved somewhat, but could do nothing right when near goal. Finally, however, Forster put in a good centre, which Radermacher made good use of, Browning having no chance to save. For the last quarter of an hour the School pressed very hard, Ker, Brookman, Bennett, and Smith all sending in good shots, which were well saved. In spite of steady pressure, the School could not score again, and a very good game thus ended in a draw—I-I.

Teams:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

G. G. F. Greig; M. G. Hewins and M. G. Farquharson; R. Smith, A. M. Bennett and E. Davison; R. L. F. Forster, J. Brookman, T. M. Ker, D. A. Radermacher and N. P. Andrews.

A. T. WILLETT'S XI.

R. S. Browning; A. T. Willett and J. H. Spence; H. J. Salwey (sub.), G. R. D. Gee and H. B. Thacker; N. A. Catner, A. C. Feasey, P. W. Gardiner, G. B. Gardiner and F. L. Moss (sub.).

WESTMINSTER 2ND XI. v. SCHOOL MISSION.

OCTOBER 23.

(*Won*, 8-0.)

The School commenced the game at the Pavilion end. In the first quarter of an hour the School forwards were able to score through a *mêlée* in front of goal, and secondly by Scholefield, who made good use of an excellent centre by Oliver. Although the play was at times even, the School gradually established a superiority. Further goals were added by Lutyens, Robertson and Croome; the final score was 8-0. Harcourt-Smith was good at back, and Calvert made a useful centre-half, although rather slow. The forwards were all good; with practice, the three inside forwards should develop into an excellent trio.

Teams:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL SECOND XI.

F. T. R. Rowlands; R. M. Neill and H. C. Harcourt-Smith; E. F. Lutyens, L. E. Calvert and G. W. Proger; G. P. Pakenham-Walsh, V. Croome, B. G. Scholefield, C. A. A. Robertson and F. R. Oliver.

SCHOOL MISSION.

G. Sanderson; C. Macduff and S. Privett; S. Wieldy, H. Finderley and G. Dean; J. Dale, J. Girling, I. Bloomfield, C. Maclaren and H. Lazarus.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE House met on Thursday, September 30, to discuss the motion 'That in the opinion of this House the present situation renders Conscription imperative.'

The Proposer (Mr. J. R. BRANDON-THOMAS) laid emphasis on the words 'the present situation.' More men were wanted and were not forthcoming, nor were they likely to join after a year's refusal, and this knowledge would have a prejudicial effect on our men at the Front. He did not think we had come out very well in the war so far; we had had the usual quarrels with the Labour Party, for instance. That sort of thing didn't happen in France or Germany. Why not? Because the culprits were immediately called to the colours, for there is conscription in those countries. The chief difficulty, the Proposer considered, was how conscription was to be worked, and this was outweighed by its advantages. The chief of these was, perhaps, that the country had absolute knowledge of its own strength; lack of organisation was the chief fault of the Voluntary System. He finished by commenting on the disgraceful methods of recruiting by advertisements and bribery now obtaining in this country, and poured scorn on the theory that a volunteer was worth three conscripts. Mr. Brandon-Thomas is a very fluent orator, but his speeches usually lack cohesion and arrangement.

The Opposer (The TREASURER) began by accusing Mr. Brandon-Thomas of being a militarist, and of showing the spirit against which we are fighting. Conscription, in plain words, was slavery. He then proceeded to draw some parallels from history: Germany was driven to conscription, because she was a country of small States which had to be held together by some tie. France virtually had conscription during the Napoleonic wars, and had not been able to get rid of it since, also she had Germany on her borders. Italy also had consisted of small States. Therefore all parallels from foreign countries failed in our case. Voluntary service was the only way to oppose German militarism, and the adoption of conscription after a year's war would be an admission that the ideals of our country had been found wanting. He stated that no country could possibly put more than ten per cent. of its population in the field, and in our case this amounted to nearly four and a half millions. We had already over four millions training or in the field. England provided an immense amount of equipment for herself and her Allies, and therefore required a great industrial army. After pointing out the disruption which conscription would cause in the country, he denied the Opposer's statement as to

our lack of organisation. The Treasurer speaks with great conviction, but his delivery is halting and frequently inaudible.

The Seconder (Mr. A. ABRAHAMS), with the help of a great many statistics, informed the House that there were at least one and a half million men who were able to join the Forces. Conscription, he considered, would be fairer and more economical all round. As to the 'volunteer worth three conscripts' fallacy, Napoleon practically conquered the world with a conscript army. He said that the Opposer's views were those of a sentimentalist, and, after informing the House that he knew twenty-seven slackers, sat down.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that whatever Napoleon did with a conscript army, he was in the end beaten by Wellington with a voluntary army. He then rivalled Mr. Abrahams in the production of statistics, which entirely disagreed with any the Society had hitherto heard. He enlarged on the Opposer's argument that we need a great industrial army. He finished by pointing out the impossibility of training so many men in such a short time.

Mr. BRANDON-THOMAS again rose and said that the ideal of voluntaryism was good, but it would not win the war. Games at School, if voluntary, were scantily attended; some form of compulsion was necessary. He drew a somewhat confused parallel between Russian peasants and British labourers.

The debate was then adjourned till the next meeting.

The House met on Thursday, October 7, to continue last week's debate.

Mr. BRANDON-THOMAS referred people who said conscription would not work to the example of France. The idea that one volunteer is worth three conscripts seemed to rankle in his mind, and he eulogised the German soldier's fighting qualities. After a brief tirade against strikers, he resumed his seat.

The PRESIDENT deplored the lack of definition hitherto painfully evident in the speeches of the House. He considered that conscription should refer to all branches of work such as munition making, not only to active service. He fiercely resented Mr. Brandon-Thomas's desire to win the war by hook or crook; but conscription was not slavery, it was elementary justice. Of course we wanted more men, and there were plenty to get. If the people refused to have conscription, they must go under and Democracy be proved a failure.

The VICE-PRESIDENT wanted to know how we were to discriminate between who should go and who not. He made the extraordinary remark that our Government was as autocratic as that of Germany, citing the Prime Minister as an example.

Mr. JACKSON considered we could avoid the difficulty by letting our colonies have conscription and fight for us.

Mr. ABRAHAMS pointed out the impertinence of this suggestion. He denied that we should not be able to free ourselves from conscription after the war.

Mr. HARROD made a fierce attack on the ethics of conscription. It was Great Britain's sacred duty to uphold the cause of freewill. She had forgotten it in America, in India. Let her not forget it again. The failure of the voluntary system would entail a defeat greater than any Germany could inflict upon us.

Mr. BRANDON-THOMAS denied this, and asked if the House considered France a country of slaves with no regard for freewill. With reference to Mr. Jackson's remark, he waxed eloquent over the 'Yellow Peril.'

The Debate then resolved itself into a series of isolated quarrels, the fiercest being that between the President and Mr. Harrod on the rights of the individual.

After a final summing up by the VICE-PRESIDENT the motion was put to the House, and carried by 12 votes to nine.

A. G.
C. L. B.

The House met on Thursday, October 14, to discuss the motion that 'This House would welcome the revival of Sumptuary Laws.'

The Proposer (Mr. TURBERVILLE) began by defining sumptuary laws; he said that they limited expenditure in food, furniture, apparel, &c., and had first appeared in Rome during the third century before Christ, but had obtained since in some form or other in all civilised countries. He pointed out that people were failing to economise now, not because they were unwilling, but because they did not realise the pressing need for it; legislation would help them to realise this need. At the present moment we were doing nothing to prepare ourselves to bear the burden of the great debt which would ensue from the war; we should merely shift it on to the shoulders of generations to come. Ordinary taxes press hardest on the lower classes, while it is those higher up in the social scale who indulge in reckless expenditure, subversive to the interests of the country and, at the present time, of the world. We had had enough of appealing pamphlets, and it was time that legislation should be introduced. Mr. Turberville has a hesitating delivery and tendency to repeat himself, but he brought out the main points of his case.

The Opposer (Mr. HARROD) said that there were two ways in which sumptuary laws might be introduced. A mild Government might limit

expenditure in certain articles, the number of which would be gradually increased; this would only turn the attention of the population to articles to which no limit of expenditure was laid down, and the evil would increase; there were sumptuary laws at Rome, but Rome fell because of her indulgence in luxury. Secondly, a determined Government might prohibit all luxuries at one fell swoop. No Englishman would stand this, we are too jealous of our private life. Some other remedy must be found to limit extravagance. It was absurd to let people possess excessive wealth, and then make laws to prevent them using it. Such steps as the nationalisation of railways and the revision of our laws of inheritance must be taken to ensure an even distribution of wealth. Mr. Harrod made a brief recapitulation of the chief points of his speech, and then sat down; he speaks well, though his method of delivery is apt to grate on the nerves.

The Seconder (Mr. ELLIS) spoke so fast and so indistinctly that it was almost impossible to gather the drift of his argument. He suggested that such legislation might help to alleviate poverty. As for the impracticability of such measures, he thought the dropping of Mr. Lloyd George's Bill dealing with drink a disgrace to the nation. Personally he thought sumptuary laws would be welcome.

Mr. GREIG added his theory of the history of sumptuary laws, with special reference to any such legislation obtaining at any time in England. There were sumptuary laws at present in force in the shape of taxes on foodstuffs. After a quotation from Horace he brought his speech to an end.

The PRESIDENT then disputed several of Mr. Harrod's statements, after which he sat down.

Mr. BRANDON-THOMAS said that nothing would stop a man having drink. If you tried to abolish luxury you would throw thousands of dressmakers and clothworkers out of work. You couldn't abolish luxury without hurting others.

Mr. HERBERT pointed out that the expense of assessing everybody's level of luxury would be tremendous.

After a final definition by the VICE-PRESIDENT the motion was put to the vote and lost by 6 votes to 11.

C. L. B.
J. M. K.

The House met on Thursday, October 21, to discuss the motion that 'In the opinion of this House the War should not prevent the performance of the Play.'

The Proposer (Mr. MEYER) said that the Play being one of the School's most treasured institutions should certainly not be stopped. He saw no reason why we should not have some diversion, and

it is good for us to be cheered up every now and then. Terence's plays certainly were not frivolous. The working and acting of the Play would be very much more difficult when none of those taking part in it had ever seen a play.

The Opposer (the SECRETARY) said that the Play was stopped in the first year of the Crimea, which was far less important than this war. If the Play was not frivolous, the epilogue most certainly was. We could not possibly have a play without the epilogue. Other public schools had given up many of their most treasured institutions. If other schools give up theirs, why shouldn't we give up ours? If theatres were stopped owing to the war, numbers of people would be thrown out of work, whereas the Westminster Play, as Mr. Meyer had said, was entirely run by the School, and consequently no one would be thrown out of work if we did not have it.

The Seconder (The PRESIDENT) said that the Secretary was quite wrong, and that there was a play at the time of the Crimean war. The Play had not been stopped at all in the last century, not even in the Napoleonic wars, except out of compliment to the Royal Family when a prominent member of it had died. He quite agreed that it was not right for us to criticise at this time, and that consequently we could not have an epilogue, but could we not have some sort of commemorative address? There were certain details with regard to the Play that people could not have drummed into them.

Mr. ABRAHAMS said that the sentimental side of the question could not possibly be neglected. One did not want uproarious laughter nowadays. He gave us a quotation from the *Famulus*, and said that that was not the sort of thing we wanted at this time. This terrible war, into which all Europe was now plunged, was a far greater calamity than the death of a king. If we stopped the Play for that, surely it was our duty to stop it now. If the actors found that there was only a small audience, it would have a very bad effect upon them.

Mr. HERBERT told us that the newspapers last year, discussing the fact that Westminster was not having its Play, said that it was exceedingly good taste.

The SECRETARY pointed out that it would be no more of a blow to us not to have the Play than it was to Eton and Harrow not to have their usual match at Lord's.

Mr. OLIVER said that the only reason why the Eton and Harrow match did not take place at Lord's was that Lord's was not open.

Mr. SIMPSON suggested that now that we were more settled and in less of a panic we might have the Play again.

The SECRETARY disputed that we were settled and knew where we were.

The PRESIDENT said that we must certainly find out whether various influential Old Westminsters approved or not.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried by 14 votes to 7.

J. M. K.

On Thursday, October 28, the motion 'That in the opinion of this House the English System of Classical Education at the Universities, interrupted by the War, will never be resumed in its previous form' was unavoidably cancelled, and 'Impromptu Debates' were held in its stead. These were highly amusing, and showed that the Society had no lack of initiative. The most successful motion was 'That in the opinion of this House the Racquets Court would serve a more useful purpose if turned into a swimming bath.'

A full account of these 'Impromptu Debates' will be found in the TRIFLER for this month.

J. M. K.

FIVES.

OWING to the small entry no Junior Ties have been held. The first round of the Senior Ties has been drawn as follows:—

P. T. E. Jackson and M. G. Hewins	} v. {	N. P. Andrews and R. M. Neill
C. A. A. Robertson and E. F. Lutyens	} v. {	W. E. Gerrish and R. L. F. Forster
M. G. Farquharson and D. A. Radermacher	} v. {	H. C. D. Davies and P. D. T. Powell
C. E. Stones and H. A. Meyer	} v. {	G. G. F. Greig and G. L. S. Kohnstamm
A. Gordon and L. H. H. Lowe	} a bye	

THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday, October 26, the President (J. S. RUDWICK, Esq.) gave a most interesting lecture on 'Explosives,' of which he gave us examples by exploding several substances. He explained the two chief classes of explosives, those produced when a body undergoes rapid oxidation, and those which result from the decomposition of a complex compound into its simple constituents. He also explained the difference between those called

propellents, which explode gradually by layers, and those called detonators, which explode suddenly.

The oldest known explosive, he said, was gunpowder. It consisted of a mixture of carbon, sulphur, and nitre. Sulphur and nitre could easily be obtained pure, but this was not the case with carbon. If prepared from ordinary wood it left a considerable residue of ash, caused by the mineral matter in the wood. For use as a propellant, it had to be made from willow, alder, dogwood or some such quick-growing wood. The second type of explosives were not investigated till the nineteenth century. In 1840 Schönstein produced gun-cotton, and in 1840 Solviero made nitro-glycerine. These substances formed very effective detonators, but could not, at first, be used as propellents. They burnt much too fast, and in consequence an enormous pressure was produced behind the projectile before it had time to get in motion, damaging the breech of the gun to a considerable extent in many cases. But by dissolving it in acetone, however, and by application of other methods this difficulty was eventually overcome.

On Saturday, October 30, Capt. H. A. WOOTTON delivered to a large and appreciative audience a most interesting lecture on 'The Geography of the Western Front.' He dealt with the front in sections, illustrating his remarks by diagrams on the blackboard, and gave us many illuminating details about places with such familiar names as Ypres, Hooge, Hill 60, &c. Since the maps formed an integral part of his discourse, it is impossible to report his lecture at length, and we hope that this will be a suitable punishment for those who let slip the opportunity of hearing Capt. Wootton.

House Notes.

K.SS.—The last month has been rather barren in excitement of any kind. We have to congratulate Greig and Radermacher on well-deserved 'Thirds,' and Aitken on becoming a Corporal in the band. Dyson has played once for the 2nd XI., for which Lutyens and Pakenham-Walsh play regularly. In Juniors we drew a bye, but hope to be able to chronicle the great deeds of our eleven in the next number. By a mixture of prayers and threats Greig is managing to guide the Fives Ties to their inevitable end. The Literary Society have read *Romeo and Juliet* and *Midsummer Night's Dream*. Finally, we have to congratulate Meyer on his half of the Mure, and Bayne on winning the Gumbleton Prize for English Verse.

We regret to have to chronicle the death in action of Capt. Bonser.

ASHBURNHAM.—The demand for House Notes following so quickly on our last literary effort has taken us unawares. We offer our congratulations to Ker on playing for the 1st XI.; to Harcourt-Smith, Graham, and Bate on appearing in the 2nd XI.; also to Neill on making appearances in both 1st and 2nd XI.s, and on being promoted to Corporal in the Corps. Our Juniors were successful against Rigaud's, winning by 5-1. On the form they showed we hope great things from them in the near future. Neill and Gerrish have been elected members of the Debating Society, so that we now have six representatives. Fives Ties are progressing with their usual rapidity, one, we believe, having been already played off.

It is with very deep regret that we have to announce the death of Capt. J. W. H. McCulloch, Head of the House in 1912-13, and for two years a double Pink; of G. C. Paul, formerly a footer Pink; of Capt. L. Cozens, and of 2nd Lieut. P. M. Marks, all killed on active service.

GRANT'S.—This time we begin with the pleasant task of congratulating Hewins, Forster and Andrews on playing for the 1st XI.; Salwey, Croome and Calvert on playing for the 2nd XI.; and last, but surely not least, Abrahams on winning the Ireland Prize for Latin verse and being promoted to full Corporal in the Corps, in which Holmes also has become a Lance-Corporal.

In the first round of Juniors we drew with H.BB. 1-1, after a close game. Yard Ties have actually started, and we have hopes of seeing them finished by the end of the term. Finally, we have the sad duty of recording Smith's resignation of the Vice-Presidency of the Debating Society, owing to pressing business reasons. His place has been taken by Hewins, and Smith has descended to the lower though more lucrative post of *Honorary* Treasurer.

H.BB.—Unfortunately the request for House Notes has come at an inopportune moment, as we have no news.

Congratulations are due to Brookman and Robertson on playing for the 1st, and to the latter on getting House Colours; also to Jackson, G., who has appeared for the 2nd. We are glad to hear that our junior team drew with Grant's, and we hope that they will have better luck in their next encounter.

In the Corps we must congratulate Robertson, Friedberger, Kitchin, Thompson and Fleming on their promotions.

There has been great keenness shown throughout the house platoon, and we hope it will continue.

The first round of the Fives Ties has been played off. In Seniors we are drawn against Rigaud's, but we hope for the best.

RIGAUD'S.—We must start our notes this month by mourning the loss of three Old Rigaudites who

have fallen at the Front—C. Hurst-Brown, Sir H. Archer Croft, Bt., and C. N. G. Walker. Three others have been wounded—Q. C. D. Bovey, R. C. Cobbold, and C. V. Kerpen.

At football we were badly beaten by Ashburnham in Juniors, but in House Leagues have done better, winning two and losing two. Proger, G., must be congratulated on his House Colours. While Bennett and Davison are regular members of the 1st XI., we are glad to see Rowlands, Scholefield, Proger and Moss playing for the 2nd.

In the Corps Watkins must be congratulated on being made a Corporal, and Powell a Lance-Corporal.

All the boarders have had breakfast with Dr. and Mrs. Gow, and take this opportunity of thanking them for their kind hospitality.

The Literary Society has had one very successful reading of *King Lear*, and hopes shortly to have another.

Old Westminsters.

WE have little of civilian matters to record. We omitted to say that the godchild of Lady Throckmorton who died lately was a grandchild of Edward Vardy, elected Head to Oxford in 1765. Edward was a son of John Vardy, who succeeded William Kent as the architect of the Horse Guards.

Dr. F. E. Batten, Mr. C. H. Gregory, and Mr. Walter Shadwell have become Life Subscribers to THE ELIZABETHAN.

We have to thank the Elizabethan Club for a contribution of £15, and the O.W. Football and Cricket Club for a contribution of five guineas to the cost of the War Number.

Births.

ON October 18, the wife of William Cleveland-Stevens, Lieut. R.N.V.R., of a son.

ON October 19, the wife of Geoffrey Swann, of a son.

ON September 14, the wife of V. Berkeley Howard Knight, of a son.

ON November 7, the wife of Robert Ronald Campbell, of a son.

ON November 9, the wife of Captain W. A. E. Stamp, of a son.

Obituary

PRO PATRIA.

LT.-COL. EDWARD TOWNSHEND LOGAN, D.S.O., Commanding 3rd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment; Captain WINFIELD JOYCE BONSER, Rifle Brigade; 2nd Lieut. PHILIP MONTAGUE MARKS, Middlesex Regiment; 2nd Lieut. CECIL HURST-BROWN, Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Infantry; 2nd Lieut. EDWARD JOHN LONGTON, Essex Regiment; 2nd Lieut. GEOFFREY WILKINS, Northumberland Fusiliers; Captain LESLIE COZENS, South Staffordshire Regiment; Captain JOHN WYNDHAM HAMILTON McCULLOCH, the Border Regiment; GEORGE CONSTANTINE PAUL, Private in the King's (Liverpool) Regiment; 2nd Lieut. LAURENCE ANDERSON, Lincolnshire Regiment; and Lieut. NICHOLAS GEORGE BERWICK LECHMERE, Scots Guards.

Lt.-Col. LOGAN was at the School from January 1880 to August 1882, and was afterwards an Officer in the Cheshire Militia. On the outbreak of the Boer War he went on active service, was twice mentioned in despatches, and obtained the Queen's Medal with three clasps and the King's Medal with two, and the D.S.O. In the present War he returned to active service, and fell as Commander of his Battalion.

Captain BONSER, who was the only son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John W. Bonser, sometime Chief Justice of Ceylon, and afterwards one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, was at the School as a K.S. from January 1900 to Election 1904. He obtained a scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge, took a first class in the Classical Tripos and honours in Law, and was called to the Bar.

Mr. MARKS was the younger son of the late Montague Marks, journalist and author, of Harcourt Terrace. He was at the School from September 1902 to Easter 1905. On the outbreak of the War he enlisted in the Royal Fusiliers, and obtained a commission last April.

Mr. HURST-BROWN was the second son of Mr. W. Hurst-Brown, of Oxford Gardens. He was at the School from January 1908 to Election 1913, and was a double Pink. He went to Christ Church, Oxford, and was Secretary of the Association Football Club.

Mr. LONGTON was a son of the late Dr. G. H. Longton, of Welbeck Street, and was at the School from April 1909 to Election 1914, and was in the Cricket Eleven. He obtained a commission last year, and was sent to the Dardanelles.

Mr. WILKINS was the youngest son of the late Dr. Wilkins, of Brixton, and was at the School for three years from 1888. He joined the army for the war.

Captain COZENS, who was the younger son of Mr. F. T. Cozens, of Walsall, was with his brother at the School from April 1908 to Election 1911. He was in the Territorial Force.

Captain McCULLOCH, the only son of Mr. J. E. McCulloch, was at the School from September 1909 to Election 1913. He was Head of Ashburnham and a double Pink. In 1913 he played cricket for Middlesex.

Mr. PAUL, a son of Mr. Paul Paul, R.B.A., the eminent landscape and portrait painter, was at the School from September 1910 to Election 1914. He enlisted for the war.

Mr. ANDERSON, a son of the late William Anderson, F.R.C.S., of Harley Street, was at the School from January 1888 to Election 1892. He went to Christ Church, and after taking his degree, went into business in Eastern Asia. He returned to take part in the war.

Mr. LECHMERE was the youngest son of the late Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., M.P. for Worcestershire. He was at the School from May 1895 to Election 1897. For some time he held a commission in the Scots Guards, and went back to his Regiment at the outbreak of the war.

The death of Sir THOMAS TOWNSEND BUCKNILL, which occurred on October 4, removes another of the very long and distinguished line of Westminster Judges. We append a part of the *Times* notice:—

'Thomas Townsend Bucknill may be classed with the Judges who held their own not in virtue of acquired learning, but by the indefinable quality of common sense, the power of sifting evidence and discerning the character of witnesses, and the grip and mastery of facts. He was the second son of the famous lunacy doctor, Sir J. C. Bucknill, F.R.S., who was one of Arnold's pupils at Rugby and from 1862 to 1876 was one of the Lord Chancellor's visitors in Lunacy. He was born on April 18, 1845, his mother having been a daughter of Mr. Thomas Townsend, of Hillmorton Hall, near Rugby. His education was at Westminster, but he did not go to the University, completing his studies at Geneva. He was called to the Bar in 1868 by the Inner Temple, of which he became a Bencher in 1891. His early years in the profession were years of struggle and of slender resources; but his unflinching cheerfulness and ingenuous, almost boyish, charm of manner helped him over his difficulties and made him many friends; and by degrees he obtained a large junior practice on circuit.

'At the end of seventeen years Bucknill was able to take silk, and in the same year, 1885, he became Recorder of Exeter and held that office until his promotion to the Bench. In 1892 he was returned as a Conservative for Mid-Surrey, defeating Mr. T. A. Brassey by a majority of 2,400. Three years later he encountered no opposition.

'A seat in the House is generally an advantage to lawyers and regarded as a good stepping-stone to the Bench. It was so to Bucknill, who was not infrequently engaged in Admiralty appeals to the House of Lords and Privy Council. Thus he acquired a position in the profession which made his elevation to the Bench in succession to the late Lord Brampton—then Mr. Justice Hawkins—a perfectly proper appointment in the eyes of his brethren.

'AS A JUDGE.

'As a Judge he could never have achieved a high place. But he was adequate to ordinary needs, and the work of the Common Law Bench makes fewer demands upon intellectual power and learning than in the old days when that portion of the Judicature supplied its own Court of Appeal and was frequently called upon to advise the House of Lords. Probably no one was more conscious of his limitations than he was himself, for he was absolutely free from arrogance or conceit.

'Sir Thomas Bucknill was a neighbour of Lord Russell of Killowen, at Epsom, and the two men were united in friendship by a common love of sport. Bucknill was a capital horseman and rode to hounds, and was occasionally competitor or umpire in the Bar Point to Point races. The alertness and activity which his love of sport inspired were often proved, and these qualities seemed at times to overcome his physical ailments. For instance, in June, 1914, when he had scarcely recovered from the effects of a serious illness, he stopped a runaway horse at Epsom, and thus saved a number of children from danger. Courage was bred in him, and on one occasion he told the boys of the Market Bosworth Grammar School that his grandfather, who was born in the town, was called the "game chicken," because though small, he always wanted to fight and always won.'

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—Though I have nothing but contempt for those who glibly pass on that fatal catch-phrase 'business as usual,' I should like to put in a plea for the resumption this year of the Play.

About the Play there has always been an element of solemnity in spite of the comedy which is its immediate business. It is the traditional occasion for Old Westminsters to come together and, returning to their 'Alma Mater,' enjoy for one hour the friendships that were long ago, and the memories of the days that were spent in moulding them into manhood. Surely at such a crisis as this it is doubly fitting to give an opportunity for such a gathering. Many of us are soon to go out to one of the numerous Fronts, and not a few have come back to us after a severer test than any of us imagined would have to be gone through, when heedless but happy hours were passed at Westminster.

The Epilogue might well be held over till the joys of peace once more warrant unbridled mirth. But any 'joyousness' there may be about the actual play is not more than that of the spring which, in spite of our agony, coming as ever in its due season causes us to remember the happiness that has been, and to look forward to the sweets which must surely come again.

Trusting that you will give the matter your earnest attention,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

EX-PRINCEPS-OPPIDANORUM.

P.S.—Should the authorities see their way to restoring the Play, may I suggest that O.W.W. should be informed of the date as early as possible, and that one Play should take place on a Saturday evening?

THE CURTAIN STORY.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—I fear that we cannot accept as conclusive Sir Clements Markham's 'new evidence' on this subject which appears in your July Number. The argument seems to be this. Robert Duke was sentenced to death and reprieved. He may have been at School with Glynne who tried him. Therefore he must have been the boy who took the flogging.

The Thurloe Papers give us a little information about Duke, which is not in favour of his claim to a place in the story. Edmund Prideaux, the Attorney-General, writing to Thurloe from Exeter on April 23, 1655, says:—

'Upon receipt of your letter I sent for Duke, but his sister came not near me. I let him know the cause why I would speak with him, and upon discourse and examination all that he could say more than what was contained in his former examination (which was only in general as to the design which most of the rest knew and spoke of) is in the paper enclosed.'

The paper referred to is also printed. It is headed, 'The further examination of Robert Duke, taken by Mr. Attorney-General, April 22, 1655'; i.e., a day or two after the trial and sentence. In it Duke gives the following account of himself, viz., that 'he was a scholar in Oxford, and after four years spent there, when the war broke out he threw off his gown and bought him a sword and hath been for the late King throughout the whole war.'

If Duke's account of his stay at Oxford is true, he can hardly have been at School with Glynne, who was born in 1603. And apparently he saved his life by giving information to the Government. It is stated in 'Burke's Landed Gentry' that he was reprieved in consequence of the intercession of his sister; and this may explain the reference to her contained in the Attorney-General's letter to Thurloe. But there is nothing which suggests that Glynne had any knowledge of Duke, or took any interest in his fate.

Yours truly,

W. A. PECK.

Lincoln's Inn,

October 27, 1915.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—May I bring up once more an old complaint—namely, the lack of enthusiasm and interest shown in the Saturday football matches up Fields. It seems, nowadays, that the only people inside the railings who give the School side the least encouragement by way of shouting are a few loyal juniors up College. I have always thought, and still think, that the lack of success of present day Westminster Elevens is due to a very large extent to this lack of support given to them by their schoolfellows. That Westminster can shout if they like

is always seen in House matches and matches with other Schools. The chief fault undoubtedly lies with the Senior boys, who, instead of setting their smaller fellows a good example, remain absolutely silent. It seems rather a disgrace to Westminster that the total support given them in representative School matches should be that given by a few Juniors. Cannot the Heads of Houses do something by appealing to those under them? Personally, I believe that until real enthusiasm is shown every Saturday by Seniors and Juniors alike, our Westminster Elevens will continue to be mediocre and average.

Yours faithfully,
'IN PATRIAM POPULUMQUE.'

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—Passing through Dean's Yard the other day, I noticed the Roll of Honour contained the name Lieut. J. M. Craig—followed by his regiment, and then—Rigaud's. No mention whatever of his being a K.S. Surely the entry in the last column should be K.S. (*Rigaud's*). I would not even allow *Rigaud's* (K.S.). Any honour there may be in belonging to any particular house, or, indeed, in being an O.W. at all, is nothing compared with that of being a King's Scholar. I only hope that the mistake was an oversight, but, remembering how the non-resident K.S.S. were treated in my day, my hope is not very great. Mr. Craig was elected Q.S. at the last Challenge in Queen Victoria's reign, and it is as a member of that same election that I make this appeal on his behalf.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
QUEEN'S SCHOLAR.

[In all records (reports, etc., in THE ELIZABETHAN) K.S. signifies that the man is up College; we do not see why this should be altered for the Roll of Honour.]

Our Contemporaries.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following: *The Pauline* (2), *The Working Men's College Journal*, *The Eton College Chronicle* (4), *The Marlburian*, *The Eleian*, *The Cheltonian*, *The Salopian* (2), *The Shrewsbury School Roll of Service*, *The Penn Charter Magazine*, *The Corian*,

The St. Edward's School Chronicle, *The Meteor*, *The Intelligencer*, *Our Boy's Magazine*, *The Lancing College Magazine*, *The Lancing College Roll of Service*, *The Olavian*, *The Harrovian*, *The Carthusian*, *The Rossalian*, *The Alleynian*, *The Blue*, *The Radleian*, *The Johnian*, *The Cliftonian*, *The Skylark* (and War List).

'THE ELIZABETHAN' CLUB.

THIS Club was founded in the year 1864, and consists of Old Westminsters. Its objects are to promote intercourse among Old Westminsters and to preserve the associations and further the interests and prosperity of the School. The subscription to the Club is 10s. 6d. per annum, or on the payment of £3 3s. all future subscriptions may be compounded for.

Old Westminsters who wish to join the Club should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, L. E. TANNER, Esq., 2 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

NOTICES.

ALL contributions to the December number of THE ELIZABETHAN should reach the Editor at 3 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, not later than November 25th.

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

Correspondents must enclose their names with contributions, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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

Subscribers are requested to notify any change of address to the Secretary, 3 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.

The terms of subscription to THE ELIZABETHAN are as follows (payable in advance):—

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Subscriptions now due should be forwarded at once to J. SARGEANT, Esq., Little Dean's Yard, Westminster School, S.W. (not addressed 'The Treasurer').

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

Moreat.