



The Elizabethan

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THE FOOTBALL SEASON, 1932-33.

It is possible to write with more enthusiasm about this football season than one has been able to summon over those of the last few years. The record of results for the Play Term was, played 15, won 5, drawn 1, lost 9; for the Lent Term, with its tale of illness and injuries, played 7, won 1, lost 6. In School matches in Play Term we drew with Aldenham (away) 2-2; were defeated by Charterhouse (at Vincent Square) 2-3, and Malvern (away) 1-4; beat Lancing (at Vincent Square) 2-0: in Lent Term we were defeated by Winchester (away) 3-6, and beat Highgate (at Vincent Square) 3-2. In considering this brief statement, the reader should remember first the strength of the club sides which visit Vincent Square, and secondly that Munro, captain and centre-forward, left at the end of Play Term, and in Lent Term Byers, who succeeded to him in both capacities, was prevented by illness from

playing in more than two matches, and never once during this term were we able to field a full side. One great regret must be that we failed to defeat our friends and rivals Charterhouse, especially as we had in the first half-hour of the game ample opportunity to do so. But the main reason why I can speak with enthusiasm of this year's Eleven is that in almost every match they showed the ability to play intelligent football based on a definite principle of attack and defence: they almost never laid themselves open to the charge of playing haphazard, but did their best to put theory into practice. The credit for this should go in large measure to the able and enthusiastic coaching of H. A. White. The strength of the side lay probably in defence, and I say this because at no time was the shooting of the forwards other than poor, and this fault was especially pronounced after Munro left at Christmas. The job of forwards is not only to get into scoring positions, but to score when they have got there, and whilst our forwards fulfilled the first part of their function

admirably, thanks largely to the two insides, one had to be feeling very charitable indeed not to criticise many of their attempts to convert those positions into the goals which win matches. The wingers were largely to blame here: a centre-forward seldom has time to take deliberate aim at goal, and Munro often was quick to take a chance, but I recall dozens of occasions when one or other winger, with no one near him, shot either straight at the goalkeeper or yards wide of his charge. The strength of the defence lay in close, methodical marking and intelligent covering up, and there were towers of strength in Edgar at centre-half and Matthews at left-back, whilst one always had the comfortable assurance that Béranger, in goal, would not fail to stop anything stoppable. The fault of the defence—for they had one too—lay in their first time kicking, which was frankly weak. Knowing this themselves, instead of trying by constant practice to remedy it, they far too often fell back on the dangerous resort of stopping the ball when close pressed and trying to work it into a position from which they could kick it. On the other hand when—and if—they ultimately did kick it, they generally placed it to advantage and did not give it, like so many defenders I have seen, straight back to an opponent. It will be noticed that these two criticisms bear on technique, not method, and it is here that I hope to see improvement in next year's Eleven. Coaching must of necessity be largely concerned with method, and this year's Eleven learnt its lessons very well indeed; the technique of ball control, kicking, shooting, heading, and the rest, can only be indicated, the acquiring of it can only be achieved by unremitting practice on the part of the individual. An Eleven can only be successful if it combines method and technique, and I want to see next year's Eleven pay as much attention to method as this year's and add to that considerably more practice in improving their football technique. I am not meaning to imply that this year's Eleven did not practise ball control in their spare time, but I do think that probably not more than half of them sought out the opportunity to do so and then did it rationally. If any of these criticisms seem harsh let it be remembered that one only criticises faults severely where there are sufficient virtues to tip the scale, and I have already said enough of the virtues to show that they do tip it. Next year's Eleven should be a good one, with more than half of this year's to form a nucleus, and it is to them mainly that this exhortation is delivered.

Lack of space prevents me from saying more than that the Second Eleven had a rather successful season, but the Colts, unfortunately, a disappointing one, and that the Seniors' Competition,

an unusually close and interesting one, was won by Ashburnham, who in an all day-boy final unexpectedly defeated Homeboarders by 2-1 after extra time, largely owing to the magnificent play of their captain and left-back, Matthews, who crowned a fine performance by coming right up the field in the last quarter-hour of extra time and scoring the winning goal through a crowd of players, following a corner kick.

THE FIRST ELEVEN, 1932-33.

S. C. W. BÉRANGER (*goal*).

Emerged from obscurity and from his very first game showed high promise of becoming a great goalkeeper. He has a fine sense of position, good hands, and is very reliable. Does not yet punt the ball well.

R. W. A. COLEMAN (*right-back*).

A promising young player. Has a good idea of position and kicks well with one foot (only). Lacks speed at present and is not determined enough in his tackle.

M. H. MATTHEWS (*left-back*)*.

A really good positional player and possessed of fine determination. Had many good wingers to cope with and always did it well. Used his head well (in both senses), but never acquired the art of kicking a football properly. Understood the game probably better than anyone else on the side.

C. F. BYERS (*right-half, Play Term; centre-forward twice Lent Term; Captain, Lent Term*).

His great speed and tirelessness made him a most effective wing half-back, though he never quite conquered a tendency to wander out of position. Made many fine openings for his forwards. As a centre-forward and Captain on the field he had little chance to show what he could do, but as Captain off the field was all that could be desired.

E. R. HOBBS (*right-half, Lent Term*).

Very promising player. Strong, good with his head, and marks his man closely. Needs greater speed and is rather slow at getting the ball under control. Left foot weak.

R. W. EDGAR (*centre-half*)*.

A tower of strength in the middle of the field, and reduced many centre-forwards to impotence. A little lacking in pace, but his deadly tackling and fine heading combined with strong kicking almost entirely concealed this defect.

W. H. STUDDT (*left-half*).

Improved steadily and became a good worrying half-back. His marking was good and his passes

well directed, but his kicking rather weak, and heading uncertain. A very useful member of the side.

R. H. ANGELO (*outside-right*).

Has a fine turn of speed and can be a very dangerous player, as the number of goals he scored shows. For all that his shooting is far too inconsistent and he should have scored many more. He must learn (1) to kick with his left foot; (2) to head the ball; (3) to get the ball under control quicker. Put across many fine centres from which goals were scored.

H. F. B. SYMONS (*inside-right*).

A young player with a fine knowledge of the game and excellent ball control, who made many an opening for his centre-forward and wingers. But he is too slow and must remedy this. If he does, he should become a splendid inside-forward.

I. K. MUNRO (*centre-forward and Captain, Play Term*)*.

Though not a gifted positional player, his quickness with the ball, ability with both feet and great vitality and determination made him a more than useful centre-forward. He also grasped the importance of keeping his wingers well served with the ball. Heading a little weak. An enthusiastic Captain, who got the best out of his side.

J. ALDERSON (*inside-left*).

With Symons constituted the brains of the attack. These two made many fine openings and played cleverly with each other and the wing half-backs. Alderson is a beautiful dribbler and strong with both feet, and a most indefatigable worker. If he is here next year, as it is hoped he will be, he should become an extremely dangerous inside-forward.

E. C. L. HEBBLETHWAITE (*outside-left*).

A clever dribbler and good at the short passing game, but his left foot is not yet strong enough, and he is very weak with his head. Position play good, but often fails to make the most of an opening through hesitation.

J. F. TURNER (*outside-left*).

Position play not so good as Hebblethwaite's, but he has more determination and can hit the ball hard with both feet. He, too, is weak with his head. If he can learn a little more about the science of the game, should become a most useful footballer.

A * is placed against the names of those who will certainly have left before next season.

C. H. T.

School Notes.

ON Sunday, March 5, the Headmaster and the King's Scholars formed a procession in Abbey to commemorate the tercentenary of George Herbert.

Seniors were won by A.HH. It was a very hard-fought game, and after playing for 45 minutes in each half the score was one all, Symons having scored for A.HH. and Studt for H.BB. Half an hour extra time was played, in the second half of which Matthews scored for A.HH.

The long-distance race, run on March 14, was won by Edgar in record time. Edgar ran extremely well, and judged the race perfectly. His sprint in the last 100 yards put him in the lead a few yards from the winning-post. The Team Cup was won by Grant's; Homeboarders were second, and Ashburnham third. The course was in excellent condition, and the standard of running was far higher than last year, when the course was in many places under water. Edgar's time was 14 mins. 35.4 secs., the previous record being 15 mins. 18 secs.

A book of School Rules will shortly be published.

The following reforms have been made in the Games Committee this term:

(i) That no Master should attend it, on the understanding that its resolutions should be submitted to the Headmaster for approval and, if necessary, modification.

(ii) That there should be an Executive Committee consisting of the Captain of the School, the Captain of Cricket, the Head of the Water, the Captain of Football, the Captain of Fencing, the Captain of Running, the Hon. Secretaries (or Senior Pinks) of Cricket, Football and Water.

(iii) That there should be a General Committee, to be called at the discretion of the Executive Committee, when matters concerning the games of the School as a whole are to be discussed, or when by itself it can reach no decision. This shall consist of the members of the Executive Committee and the Captains of Fives, Shooting, Tennis, Boxing, Gym., Swimming and Chess.

(iv) That a member of the General Committee, when he has a matter to be discussed, may ask the Captain of the School to call a meeting of the Executive Committee, and may himself attend it to state his case, but may not vote.

(v) That in the case of a member being unable to attend a meeting he shall send a deputy.

After a long period of inactivity, the Debating Society has been revived. The first meeting was held on Monday, February 27, with the Headmaster in the chair. The motion was that 'This house would welcome the establishment of a Dictator in this country.' It was proposed by D. B. Huxley, seconded by A. V. Panting, and opposed by D. F. Hubback, H. B. Ball being fourth speaker. The motion was lost by 16 votes to 10.

During the Play Term the following addressed the Political and Literary Society: On Monday, October 17, the Earl of Halsbury on 'London in the Next War'; on Monday, November 14, Kenneth Bell on 'The British Empire and World Politics'; and on Friday, December 2, Lord Passfield on 'Russia To-day.' This term the Society has held several meetings. On Monday, February 13, it was addressed by Claude Cockburn on 'The Present Situation in Germany,' and on Wednesday, March 8, by Ernest Pickering, M.P., on 'Japan and the World.'

The Pancake Grease took place on February 28, and was won by C. R. H. Eggar (K.SS.).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- April 3—School Concert, 8.15 p.m.
- „ 4—Lent Term ends.
- May 2—Election Term begins.
- June 14, 15—Stowe Match (away).
- „ 24—Wellington Match.
- July 1—Radley Match (away).
- „ 5, 6—Sherborne Match.
- „ 15—Charterhouse Match (away).
- „ 28, 29—O.WW. Match.
- „ 28—School Concert, 8.15 p.m.
- „ 30—Election Sunday.
- „ 31—Election Monday.
- „ 31—K.SS. v. T.BB.
- „ 31—Election Dinner.
- Aug. 1—Election Term ends.

The Editor apologises for having omitted this paragraph in the two preceding numbers of THE ELIZABETHAN.

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER v. OLD REPTONIANS.

(Lost, 3-5.)

Played at Vincent Square, February 11. Symons and Turner (2) scored for Westminster, while Herman (4) and Adams scored for Old Reptonians.

Westminster.—S. C. Béranger; R. W. Coleman, M. H. Matthews; E. R. Hobbs, R. W. Edgar, W. H. Studt;

R. H. Angelo, H. F. B. Symons, E. C. L. Hebblethwaite, J. Alderson, J. F. Turner.

Old Reptonians.—J. S. Williams; W. J. H. Bragg, I. P. Rayner; E. M. Dennis, H. C. Boddington, G. M. Knight; J. H. Herman, B. N. Adams, L. K. Cock, E. D. Andrewes, R. D. Llewellyn.

WESTMINSTER v. CORINTHIANS.

(Lost, 1-5.)

Played at Vincent Square, February 18. Angelo scored for Westminster, while Bell (2), Sergeant, Lefievre (2) scored for Corinthians.

Westminster.—S. C. Béranger; R. W. Coleman, M. H. Matthews; E. R. Hobbs, R. W. Edgar, W. H. Studt; R. H. Angelo, H. F. B. Symons, E. C. L. Hebblethwaite, J. Alderson, J. F. Turner.

Corinthians.—A. Popp; A. E. Knight, H. F. Piper; F. R. Saunders, L. C. Rumsey, A. T. Barker; C. R. V. Bell, P. A. Sergeant, E. F. Lefievre, A. S. Daggart, H. V. Benest.

The O.WW. matches were scratched owing to the state of the ground.

WESTMINSTER v. WINCHESTER.

(Lost, 3-6.)

Played at Winchester, February 21. This was a game not lacking in incident, for 9 goals in all were scored, 6 by Winchester, 3 by Westminster, but it would be idle to pretend that it was a good exhibition of football, though it was played on a ground which seemed to offer perfect conditions. Even so far as the scoring of goals went, it was not a good game, since quite a large percentage of them was due more to mistakes by the defence than to the skill of forwards in working out a scoring position, and it would, I think, be a fair commentary on the match to say that the result of 6-3 was due to the Westminster defence making more blunders than the defence of Winchester. Indeed, nothing like all the chances offered to both lines of forwards were accepted; had they been, a score of quite extraordinary proportions might have been the outcome. For our failure in defence we have perhaps ourselves to blame, because, owing to injuries and illness, we decided, probably wrongly, to play our regular centre-half at centre-forward, and if any proof were needed of Edgar's value to the side this season at centre-half, this match provided it. Hobbs, who took his place, played well, but he showed neither Edgar's sense of position nor his certainty in the tackle. Samuel, who was brought in at right-half, played most pluckily, but had neither the speed nor the size to enable him to check the Winchester inside-left, who struck me as being their most constructive forward. Behind Samuel, Coleman had rather an off-day, and dallied too long with the ball, often allowing himself to be tackled in possession. Matthews had to cope with the fastest

winger on the field, and did his business well after a very weak first ten minutes. Studt had not fully recovered from illness, and was not so good as usual. Of the forwards, Alderson was the best, but as a line they were not together, and showed little constructive ability.

The opening of the game was startling, for 3 goals, the first by Westminster, the next 2 by Winchester, had been scored before five minutes had elapsed. A long pass from Alderson to Angelo gave the latter yards to spare, and he had only to run on and centre the ball for Edgar to score from two or three yards out. From the kick-off the Winchester outside-left took the ball right up to the back line, and from what seemed an impossible angle put it in the net. Shortly afterwards Matthews fouled the outside-right in the penalty area, and Béranger was unable to save the rather weak spot-kick which followed. Both sides had further chances of scoring before half-time, and from a good centre by the Winchester outside-right, their outside-left was able to beat Béranger from close range. The score was thus 3-1 at half-time, and Winchester had certainly had more of the play. Shortly after half-time Samuel reduced the deficit by putting a dropping shot over the head of a goalkeeper badly out of position, but almost at once the Winchester centre-forward put on a fourth, with perhaps the only good shot of the match. After an almost incredible miss by Turner, who, when put in clear possession of the ball two yards from the centre of the goal, kicked it against a stationary goalkeeper, Coleman took so long over a clearance that he was robbed by the Winchester outside-left, who gave the outside-right an easy opportunity to raise the score to 5-2. Once more Westminster reduced the margin of difference when the Winchester goalkeeper dropped the ball right at Angelo's feet, but the last goal went to Winchester, when, in attempting to clear a centre, Matthews put an unstoppable drive into the corner of his own net.

Westminster.—S. C. W. Béranger; R. W. A. Coleman, M. H. Matthews; D. E. Samuel, E. R. Hobbs, W. H. Studt; R. H. Angelo, F. H. B. Symons, R. W. Edgar, J. Alderson, J. F. Turner.

Winchester.—M. R. Barton; C. C. Lane, J. R. David; J. S. S. Darling, A. W. E. Winlow, G. D. Craig (captain); H. S. Scott, R. B. Connell, J. N. Grover, D. G. Bousfield, P. A. T. Holme.

WESTMINSTER *v.* HIGHGATE.

(*Won, 3-2.*)

This match, played on February 28 at Vincent Square, is memorable in that it gave us a welcome victory in our last School match of the season; in point of fact, it rang the curtain down on the whole season, as the match had been postponed

to the above date owing to our team having been almost completely incapacitated by illness and injury on the day for which the match had been originally fixed. We must, in this connection, acknowledge the kindness of Highgate in consenting to put the match off at our request till a more real and adequate trial of strength between the two sides could be staged.

Highgate, for the first ten minutes, seemed the faster side, and were playing with more cohesion and unity of purpose than Westminster, and had it not been for some excellent goalkeeping by Béranger, they would have obtained an early and quite substantial lead. But we soon recovered from our fit of the doldrums, and the half-backs began to control the game, with the welcome result that our forwards soon began to get going beautifully, and several movements engineered mainly by the two inside-forwards, Alderson and Symons, were only just nipped in the bud in time by the Highgate defence. But the scoring was eventually opened by Highgate about fifteen minutes after the kick-off; their left-half obtained possession near the touch-line just in his own half, and eluding a tackle, gave the ball to his centre-half, who in his turn, after a pretty little run, put it to the inside-right, who seemed to be unmarked for the moment, and in a lovely scoring position about ten yards from our goal; he made no mistake, and coolly shot obliquely into the far corner of the net, along the ground—a clever goal.

Our mid-field play then began to develop, the two inside-forwards particularly playing beautiful and constructive football, and it was only weak shooting and a lack of finishing power on the part of our wings and centre-forward that prevented us building up a useful lead at this juncture of the game; but Angelo was beginning to cut through from time to time in very promising fashion, and it was plain that he was rapidly becoming a source of danger to the opposing defence, and we think that thus it was that our equalising goal came about, because Highgate, seeing the menace, were concentrating their attention in defence somewhat on that wing, and Symons, with the true instinct of a footballer, suddenly slung the ball right out to the *left*, where Hebblethwaite just gathered the perfect pass and romped through unopposed, and cleverly put the ball past the Highgate keeper, who quite rightly had come out as a last hope. This was really Symons' goal, and he gave a pass of real genius, such as the great S. O. Smith himself would have been proud to make.

Half-time soon came, with the scores level, and it was 'anybody's game'—the only doubt being, from our point of view, whether our three scoring forwards (we were adopting the modern methods

of attack) were thrustful enough to finish off successfully the really excellent offensive play of our halves and two inside-forwards in mid-field, where we held a distinct advantage throughout the whole game.

Highgate again went off with a dash, and their second goal, scored after ten minutes, was a very fine one; the inside-left, who had cleverly come over somewhat to the right, was left in clear possession fully twenty-five yards from our goal; he took a chance with a 'first-time' shot, and timing it beautifully, drove the ball fast and truly into the right-hand corner of the net, Béranger making a splendid but unavailing dive for the ball.

Another quarter of an hour passed, and we attacked almost continually, but, frankly, we did not look like scoring, until Angelo, receiving the ball about thirty yards from the goal-line, dashed through at a great pace, eluded the tackle of the left-back by doubling in, and shot with his *left* foot (we think) very fast and low into the net at a very acute angle—a glorious effort, and one which, we venture to predict, he will remember for many a long year.

With the scores thus level once more, we became easily the dominating side from now till the end, and on that account, we think, thoroughly deserved our eventual victory; but the actual winning goal was *not* a satisfactory one, and one cannot withhold from Highgate some small measure of sympathy on that account, though, it must be repeated, we played well enough during that last twenty minutes of the match to have scored at least *two* more goals. The opposing goalie, having been severely, but quite fairly, hustled on his own goal-line, was penalised for 'carrying,' though to the writer it appeared that he merely stood his ground, and swayed from side to side; be that as it may be, a free kick was given, was taken and safely cleared; but there had been an infringement of *some* nature—what it was we cannot even yet clearly define, and the kick was ordered to be taken again; this time it passed through the legs of the opponents' goalkeeper, who evidently touched it with his fingers in transit, and this enabled us to register our third and, as it turned out, the winning goal. (N.B.—A free kick of *this* nature for 'carrying' the ball *must* touch another player before a goal can be scored.)

The game ended on a quieter note, and Highgate were never again really dangerous—our defence had their measure. Byers once nearly scored with a lovely right-footed drive, which just skimmed the cross-bar, with the goalkeeper well beaten, but there was no more scoring, and we ran out well deserved winners—in spite of our lucky third goal—by the odd goal in 5.

It was a lovely match to watch, both sides playing clever and yet robust football. We consider the tide was turned in our favour by the extremely brilliant play—not too strong an adjective—of our two inside-forwards, Alderson and Symons, who were indefatigable and full of subtle plans and constructive schemes. Also, we should like here to draw attention to the fine training and fitness as manifested by the Eleven, which enabled us to exercise more and more control of the game as it went on. This physical fitness, and the stamina to last out to the end with vigour unimpaired, has been a marked and welcome feature of the season that has just passed.

To the writer's mind, though, without seeming to appear as too captious and ungenerous a critic, it *still* seemed that we were tempting providence, in that the forwards as a whole were not getting up in line when in front of our opponents' goal; the 'W' was still deep, though *not so* deep as against Charterhouse. We just have *not* got the scoring ability in our centre-forward and in our two wing-forwards (though Angelo gives the lie to this statement in the particular match under review—but that only leaves us with *one* potential goal-scorer). Hebblethwaite, though he *did* get a goal, is not at the moment a 'thruster,' nor can he shoot, and he wants a gilt-edged chance to enable him to score—that type of opening which comes only once or twice in a whole season, and which in fact he did get in this match, as we have already described. Byers, though playing gallantly and setting a fine example of keenness to his side as their Captain, was playing in an unaccustomed position, and is definitely not a centre-forward, though we know how magnificent a half-back he is. (We are in no way here criticising the *composition* of the side for this particular match—it was the best that could be done, bearing in mind the hopeless and irreparable gap left in the team by Munro leaving us at the end of last Term, right in the middle of the season; we have never recovered from this handicap, and that makes this, our closing victory, all the sweeter and the more meritorious.)

To continue. We were left in this match, then, with only one really potential and reliable goal-scorer, in Angelo, who providentially played his best game of the winter (that is, playing the forward formation that we were). But it 'came off,' so there is no more to be said, and of course it enabled us to play our very strong defensive system—with Edgar playing as a third back, and not as an attacking half at all, and this we freely and gladly admit turned out a magnificent success. Never have we seen our defence so efficacious and so closely knit, and all praise must go to them in this their last match. Hobbs and Studt were

both very good, the latter playing, we thought, quite his best game of the year, while Edgar was a host in himself—how thankful we must all be that his bruised shin recovered in time for the match; we should have been lost without him, and we should not, we feel sure, have emerged with a victory. Coleman was sound in all he did, and Matthews was magnificent; he has a great football career here upon which to look back, and it was but fitting that he should close it in such a splendid manner (not to mention his sensational winning goal scored from full-back during 'extra time' of the Final of 'Seniors'). These two last matches he played as a member of the School at Vincent Square will ever held for him, we hope, happy memories. He has served his School right well, and those of us who hold the great football traditions of Westminster very dear, acknowledge this long and valuable service, and will *not* forget. Béranger in goal was in his usual form; he is a most promising young goalkeeper.

Lastly in this, the *only* inter-School match of the whole term at Vincent Square, it was pleasant to see about six or seven of the parents and relatives and friends of the boys, out of the hundred or so that turned up for the pancake grease that same morning. Can it be true that there is a kind of unwritten 'taboo' on the presence of parents, etc., 'up Fields' during our outstanding football and cricket matches?—we refuse to believe it!

D. J. K.

THE COLTS.

As the results show, the season was anything but successful, but the team again suffered from their lack of physique and consequently of pace in comparison with their opponents. The two matches this term were both played with very scratch teams, owing to illness. There was considerable promise shown in the way individuals attempted to combine constructively as a team, which should come out when they grow, but heavier and faster opponents largely prevented this from being shown in the matches.

The team, as finally constituted, was: R. E. Lygon (*Goal*); L. O. Collins and J. R. Rayne (*Backs*); V. R. Ivanovic, G. Holliday and P. Sutton (*Half-backs*); G. M. Abrahams, F. F. Richardson, D. F. Cunliffe, J. A. G. Corrie (*Capt.*) and A. A. Bindloss (*Forwards*).

The results were: Aldenham (away), 1-4; Highgate (away), 2-9; Lancing, 2-1; Aldenham, 0-6; Lancing (away), 0-9.

School Mission, 1-9; Highgate, 2-8.

JOHN LOCKE.—No. 2.

(Continued from page 189.)

TOWARDS the end of 1675 Locke again left England. On this occasion his travels were owing to the state of his health (he suffered throughout his life from weak lungs), and now he took the opportunity afforded by his release from office to make a protracted stay on the Continent. At this time, and long afterwards, Montpellier seems to have been a favourite resort for English residents in France. Atterbury went there in his exile; and now Locke stayed there, or in the neighbourhood, continuously, for over a year. During this period he wrote a short treatise, which, strangely enough, was not published for ninety years afterwards, entitled 'Observations upon the Growth and Culture of Vines and Olives, the Production of Silk, and the Preservation of Fruits.' His journal is full of interesting observations on all sorts of topics, ranging from the philosophy of Des Cartes to the local police news. France then, as now, seems to have been the land of sensational murders. Locke mentions several instances—one, in particular, being that of a gentleman who sacrificed a child to the devil, 'upon a design to get the devil to be his friend, and help him to get some money.' Another good story is told of the Bishop of Bellay, who discovered that a certain lady, being on her death-bed, was persecuted by the Carmelites into making a will in their favour. The Bishop contrived to introduce two notaries, disguised as physicians, to the sick-room; and the lady executed another will, which she committed to the custody of the Bishop. On her death the Carmelites exulted over their will till the Bishop produced his, with the dry remark, 'Mes frères, you are the sons of Elijah, children of the Old Testament, and have no share in the New.'

It was not till 1679 that Locke returned to England, having passed some time at Paris. Events of interest had taken place during his absence. The Popish Plot, the discovery of the King's negotiations with Louis XIV, the Impeachment of Danby, were now matters of history; and Shaftesbury, who had passed a year in the Tower, was now again in office. But he did not retain office long; and shortly after the dissolution of the Oxford Parliament (during which Locke was again in residence at Christ Church) Shaftesbury was arrested in London on a charge of high treason, and again committed to the Tower. On his trial the grand jury threw out the bill, and he was released on bail. After vainly trying to foment an insurrection, he escaped to Holland in the summer of 1682, where he shortly afterwards died. Locke never saw him after his flight; but he was, no

doubt, deeply implicated in the subterranean politics of the period. Curious evidence of the suspicion with which he was regarded at this time is afforded by the correspondence of two men, whom, as they were both Old Westminsters, we may pause to deal with a little in detail.

Humphrey Prideaux was admitted into College at Westminster in 1665, and elected to Christ Church in 1668; he was a celebrated orientalist, and became Dean of Norwich in 1702. At this time he was a tutor of Christ Church, and among his letters, which have been recently published by the Camden Society, occur several written to John Ellis. John Ellis was the eldest of six brothers who were all in College at Westminster; he was elected to Christ Church in 1664, and remained a student of the House till his death in 1738, at the age of 93. During the reign of Anne he was for some time Comptroller of the Mint, and Under-Secretary of State; at this time he was in the employ of the Government, who seem to have kept an eye on Locke. Prideaux was no friend of Locke's politically, although the only ground for inferring a personal enmity between them rests on the fact that when Locke, about 1675, obtained a faculty studentship of Christ Church, Prideaux spoke of him as 'having wriggled into Ireland's faculty place.' The following particulars of Locke's manner of life at Oxford at this time were communicated by Prideaux to Ellis:—

'*March 14, 1681 (o.s.)*.—John Locke lives a very cunning and unintelligible life here, being two days in town and three out, and no one knows where he goes, or when he goes, or when he returns. Certainly there is some Whig intrigue or managing; but here not a word of politics comes from him, nothing of news or anything else concerning our present affairs, as if he were not at all concerned in them.

'*March 19, 1681 (o.s.)*.—Where J. L. goes I cannot by any means learn, all his voyages being so cunningly contrived. He hath in his last sally been absent at least ten days, where I cannot learn. Last night he returned; and sometimes he himself goes out and leaves his man behind, who is then to be often seen in the quadrangle to make people believe his master is at home, for he will let no one come to his chamber, and therefore it is not certain when he is there or when he is absent. I fancy there are projects afloat.

'*October 24, 1682*.—John Locke lives very quietly with us and not a word ever drops from his mouth that discovers anything of his heart within. Now his master is fled, I suppose we shall have him altogether. He seems to be a man of very good converse, and that we have of him with content; as for what else he is he keeps it to himself, and therefore troubles not us with it nor we him.'

But Prideaux was wrong. Christ Church was not to 'have' Locke 'altogether' or at all; for in the course of the following year (1683) he found it advisable to leave England, and, like Shaftesbury, take refuge in Holland. Although Shaftesbury

was dead, his faithful adherent probably found himself the object of too much suspicion in England; and it was not well in those days to be too much suspected. Prideaux suspected him (no doubt most unjustly) of being mixed up with the Rye House Plot; and others besides Prideaux accused him of writing pamphlets against the Government. After his flight this last suspicion grew; and, according to Prideaux, he was now charged with having written 'a most bitter libel, published in Holland, in English, Dutch, and French, called a Hue and Cry after the Earl of Essex's Murder,' which was surreptitiously brought over and circulated in England. The Government was moved by this or some similar report to take proceedings; and Lord Sunderland signified to Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, and Bishop of Oxford, that it was the King's pleasure that Locke should be removed from his studentship. Fell had undergone the same fate himself; he had borne arms during the civil war in the garrison at Oxford, and held the commission of ensign in the royalist service; and had therefore been removed from his studentship in 1648 by the Parliamentary visitors. There is no ground for believing that he had any animus against Locke; Christ Church was a royal foundation, and he probably regarded himself as bound to carry out the orders of the Crown, which certainly had a better title to interfere than the Parliamentary commission. He accordingly placed a 'moneo' upon the screen in the Hall, summoning Locke to appear on the 1st of January following to answer the charges against him. At the same time he wrote to Sunderland, stating that evidence in Locke's case (that of a faculty student) was not compulsory, and that he was then abroad, a fact of which Sunderland was probably well aware. The letter then proceeds: 'Notwithstanding that, I have summoned him to return home, which is done with this prospect, that if he comes not back, he will be liable to expulsion for contumacy; if he does, he will be answerable to your lordship for what he shall be found to have done amiss.' But Sunderland did not expect Locke to put his head into the lion's mouth by returning, and thought that he might as well be turned out at once without waiting till the 1st of January for a formal expulsion. Accordingly the following letter, the original of which is still preserved in the Christ Church Library, was sent down to Oxford:—

'To the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Oxon., Dean of Christ Church, and our trusty and well beloved the Chapter there.

'Right Reverend Father in God and trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we have received information of the factious and disloyall behaviour of

Lock, one of the students of that our Colledge; we have thought fit hereby to signify our will and pleasure to you, that you forthwith remove him from his said student's place, and deprive him of all the rights and advantages thereunto belonging. For which this shall be your warrant. And so we bid you heartily farewell.

'Given at our Court at Whitehall, 11th day of November, 1684, in the six and thirtieth year of our Reigne,

'By his Majesty's command,

'SUNDERLAND.'

On the 16th of November the Dean signified that His Majesty's command was done; and His Majesty expressed his pleasure at the college's ready obedience. Fell had had an eye on Locke for several years; but he confirms Prideaux's account of his taciturnity and prudent reserve on dangerous subjects. 'Although very frequently,' he writes to Sunderland, 'both in public and in private, discourses have been purposely introduced to the disparagement of his master, the Earl of Shaftesbury, his party and designs, he could never be provoked to take any notice or discover in word or look the least concern; so that I believe there is not in the world such a master of taciturnity and passion.'

Even in Holland, however, Locke was not entirely out of danger. He had the sense to keep clear of Monmouth's escapade; but his name was on a list of suspects which the English Government forwarded to the States-General in 1685, and his surrender was demanded as being a dangerous person. He went into concealment for a time; but this appears to have been done rather with a view to making matters easy for the Dutch Government than from any actual apprehension of arrest. Meanwhile at home William Penn the Quaker and the Earl of Pembroke, to whom Locke subsequently dedicated the *Essay on the Human Understanding*, were moving for a pardon for him, and this seems to have been actually granted; but Locke preferred remaining abroad till the Revolution. He stayed at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, and Cleves, and passed much time with his friend Limborch and Le Clerc. He worked hard at his writings, though still much occupied with politics; and in January, 1687-8, there appeared an epitome of the *Essay* translated into French by Le Clerc, which was published at Amsterdam. It was at this period, too, that Locke first made the acquaintance of William of Orange, with whom he had frequent interviews; and when he eventually sailed for England on the 11th of February, 1688-9, it was in the company of the Princess Mary.

Immediately on his return home Locke was offered the post of Ambassador to Frederick the First, Elector of Brandenburg. This he declined, on account of the cold climate, and also, as he himself says, on account of the 'warm drinking' which was then in vogue at the Electoral Court.

He was shortly afterwards named a Commissioner of Appeals. Later, towards the end of 1695, the Government decided to revive the Council of Trade and Plantations, of which Locke had formerly been secretary; and he was appointed a commissioner thereof with a salary of £1,000 a year. But finding the air of London disagree more and more with his health, he resigned this post in the year 1700; his place was filled by another Old Westminster, Matthew Prior, the poet.

But Locke had other things to interest him besides politics on his return to England. Hitherto he had written much and published little; for the rest of his life, from this time, he published boldly. Early in 1690 *The Essay on the Human Understanding* was given to the world in a fine folio, 'printed by Eliz. Holt, for Thomas Basset, at the George, in Fleet Street, near St. Dunstan's Church.' For the copyright Locke received the modest sum of £30. Shortly afterwards appeared the *Two Treatises of Government*, the former of which constituted an answer to the *Patriarcha* of Sir Robert Filmer, and both of which had been written some years before. The *Epistle on Toleration*, which had been previously published in Holland, was now translated into English, having originally appeared in Latin. It provoked a warm controversy, in which Locke took an active part up to his death in the succeeding *Letters on Toleration*. During the year 1691 Locke was also engaged in editing Boyle's *General History of the Air*; and in the same year appeared the treatise entitled, 'Some considerations on the Lowering of Interest and Raising the Value of Money, in a letter sent to a member of Parliament, 1691.' The *Thoughts concerning Education* were published in July, 1693; and a year or two later appeared the *Essay on the Reasonableness of Christianity as delivered in the Scriptures*, which gave rise to another controversy, in which Locke had to defend himself from the charge of Socinianism. With the exception of the letters which arose out of the attack made by Bishop Stillingfleet on certain principles contained in the *Essay on the Human Understanding*, which were deemed anti-Trinitarian, and of two other treatises on the currency question, the remainder of Locke's writings were published posthumously.

Locke passed the latter years of his life principally at Oates, in the parish of High Laver, in Essex, the seat of his friends Sir Francis and Lady Masham; the latter was the daughter of the well-known Ralph Cudworth, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and author of the *Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality*. During his visits to London he lived first at Westminster, and afterwards in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was about this period that Locke's acquaintance with Newton,

which probably began through their membership of the Royal Society, ripened into friendship. Their correspondence, which was frequent, was much taken up by theological questions; but it is curious to find them on one occasion, at least, dabbling in alchemy. Boyle had left some red earth, with directions to his literary executors for its transmutation into gold. Locke seems to have had some faith in the experiment; Newton was throughout incredulous. But their association bore more practical fruit in the matter of the reform of the currency. A graphic picture has been drawn by Macaulay of the amount of quiet misery to which the perpetual clipping and paring of the old hammered money gave rise. Newton was at this time Master of the Mint; and Locke's treatises, already alluded to, paved the way for the financial legislation, which was the only remedy for the evil which the wholesale hanging of coins and clippers seemed powerless to deal with. Only a short time previously (in 1695) we also find him holding one of the foremost places in the controversy which ended in the repeal of the Licensing Act, which practically brought about the freedom of the English press. In the conference which took place on the subject between the two Houses of Parliament the paper of reasons which was tendered by the Commons' managers is said to have been the work of Locke. Later, again, the encouragement of the Irish linen manufactory occupied his industry.

John Locke died on the 28th of October, 1704, and was buried in the churchyard at High Laver, on the south side of the church, where there is a Latin epitaph to his memory written by himself. His will was proved by his executor and residuary legatee, Peter King, who had married his cousin, and afterwards became Lord Chancellor.

In this brief sketch any attempt at a survey of the effect of Locke's writings would be an impossibility. Von Ranke in a luminous passage of his English history, comparing Locke with Hobbes, has pointed out that, as the latter belonged to the great agonies of the seventeenth century, so the former was one of the chief forerunners of the eighteenth. Hume and Berkeley in England, Voltaire and Diderot in France, head the long list of his disciples, and developed the principles which he was the first to enunciate. In the eloquent words of Professor Fowler, 'To sound every question to the bottom; never to allow our convictions to outstrip our evidence; to throw aside all prejudices and all interests in the pursuit of truth, but to hold the truth, when found, in all charity and with all consideration towards those who have been less fortunate than we—these are the lessons which, faithfully transmitted through

two centuries by those who had eyes to see and ears to hear, he has bequeathed to us and our posterity.' P.

THE O.T.C.

THE Inter-House Squad Drill Competition was held at the end of last term and was judged by Capt. C. A. A. Robertson (O.W.), 2nd Bn. Scots Guards. Only four Houses competed, the K.S.S. again not being able to provide a squad, and A.H.H. having to scratch at the last moment.

The result was: (1) H.B.B., 72 points; (2) R.R., 70 points; (3) B.B., 69 points; (4) G.G., 68 points.

The first Certificate A examination under the new system, whereby the two senior platoons take it automatically, took place this term, and in the practical examination 26 candidates were successful. The result of the written examination is not yet known.

The general inspection took place on Friday, March 17, the inspecting officer being Major G. L. Tyringham, of the 2nd Bn. Scots Guards.

A field day against Lancing has been arranged for Thursday, March 30th, in Ashdown Forest.

The War Office are again organising the O.T.C. camp this year, and the Westminster contingent is detailed to go to Tweseldown, near Aldershot, from August 1st-9th.

THE SCOUTS.

SINCE the last account of our activities appeared in THE ELIZABETHAN considerable changes have been made in the administration of the troop. Nominally, at least, we exist to give a suitable training to future scoutmasters, and the need for well-qualified helpers in the scouting movement is as urgent as ever; but we believe that much can be done to supplement the more formal exercises by the use of handicrafts. These appeal to older boys, and in our particular case it is being proved that certain valuable points of character can be developed by the practice of a reasonably difficult

craft. The social value of creative skill, the ability to use one's hands as well as one's brain, is becoming increasingly recognised. Since last September we have worked towards this ideal. We have tried to give every member of the troop an opportunity to co-operate, either by learning bookbinding (we hope to the benefit of the Library), or by helping the school carpenters. The troop and its leader are to be congratulated in the strenuous work they have accomplished; frequently they have given up much of their own time to help. We have not, however, neglected our other scouting activities, which have continued efficiently behind the scenes. Lectures have been given in first-aid and other subjects, and a number of scouts are expected to qualify for their first-class badges next term.

If we have some interesting events in our short history to look back upon, we have even more interesting ones before us. This year six members of the troop hope to go to Hungary in August for the World Jamboree. They will be attached to groups from other London schools. It is not often that one is offered such an opportunity of cheap travel and enjoyment. For those who are not going to Budapest, a ten-day camp will be held immediately after the Election Term.

Perhaps for the first time in our career the number of applications to join the troop easily exceeds the number of vacancies. It is proposed in normal circumstances only to admit new members at the beginning of the school year in September. This will facilitate the work of the troop by enabling boys to proceed without interruption with their regular training.

Mr. Peak has enterprisingly formed an O.W.W. Scout Club to keep those who have left the School in touch with one another, and to assist in filling vacancies in other troops with qualified instructors. In this undertaking we wish him every success. P. F. S. Owen, who left us in July, has already been helping in this connection.

THE WATER.

THERE is little of any moment to record at this time of the year. Watermen will know all there is to be known about the occurrences of this Lent Term, and others would not be interested in a lengthy discourse upon the progress of the Eights.

Owing to 'flu' a certain amount of the work proposed was held up, and, in certain cases, had to be abandoned. As the changes in

the orders of the Lower Watermen's crews were so frequent, it was considered undesirable to fulfil the original plan of dividing them into competing divisions, to which points were to be awarded on the results of fortnightly races. Actually a certain amount of good work was achieved, although, once or twice, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of Junior Watermen to fill an eight. Considering the general state of affairs, several watermen were permitted the pleasure of going to watch the Seniors' football matches at Grove Park, where the new grounds and pavilion, together with the imposing battery of luxurious shower-baths, were very much admired. In return for this the watermen hope to entertain many of their 'drier' brethren on the occasion of the Long Distance Race at Putney.

The practice of the First Four Eights has proceeded apace, several unfortunate gaps in the crews being filled on one or two occasions by the hard-working coaches, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Carleton. To these gentlemen, indeed, we owe a hearty vote of thanks, as also to Dr. MacEldowney, who has coached the First Eight, for keeping up our spirits during the trying times which this term always manages to provide. A number of outings to Kew has marked definite stages in the training of all Four Eights, which have all benefited from the long journeys.

As I now write, before the Long Distance Race, further training of the Third and Fourth Eights is to be discontinued owing to the Sports, while practice of the First and Second Eights is to be confined to occasional sculling and tubbing until the Sports proper begin, when the Boat Club will be officially closed until next term. It has, after all, again been decided that the Eight shall not enter for the Head of the River Race, since it numbers amongst its members some of those who represent the School during the Sports. To these, especially, we extend our good wishes.

J. C. C.

HALL EPIGRAMS.

THE theses for Hall Epigrams, which may be in any language or metre, are as follows:

1. Inter opes inops.
2. *χρήματ' ἀνήρ.*

They should be sent to the Master of the King's Scholars at 3, Little Dean's Yard, before June 30.

SCHOOL PERSONALITIES.

I.—REMINISCENCES OF A "JOHN" AT WESTMINSTER, 1891 TO 1913.

I FELT very flattered when, a few days ago, I was asked to write up some reminiscences of my time at Westminster. Well, picture to yourself a small boy with a tin trunk nearly as big as himself, but none too well filled, and accompanied by his father, waiting outside the original entrance to H.B.B. one very dark night in 1891. It was a few days before the beginning of Election Term, and I had come to take up my duties as a page-boy to the two resident masters in H.B.B.

I had scarcely been in the H.B.B. house a few minutes when I was given an order to go out and get a new lamp glass. This was to fit a most wretched specimen of an oil lamp. Hurrying out, I soon found myself pulled up by a policeman, who enquired the reason of my haste. Not being well acquainted with the geography of the Yard, I was at that moment by the steps of the big School gate. I followed the policeman's directions and managed to obtain a lamp glass, but coming back I found my way barred, the gates of Dean's Yard having been locked at 10 p.m. After some delay I got back, and I remember being reprimanded by the housekeeper for not being quicker. Many O.W.W. will remember this good woman, whose husband, when he was College John, was better known as 'Whiggy.' One night I was told off to relieve College John of his duty of taking late Bever into College at 9 p.m. This was a simple matter, but what was not so simple was to persuade a refractory door, leading to the Election rooms, to open. I coaxed and pushed it till suddenly it gave, and in I shot noisily, just missing the master in charge, who had been taking prayers, who was coming out. Turning sharply round he asked me what I was doing there, and being rather flustered I said, 'Please sir, I'm the Bever.' 'Well,' he replied, 'you're a very noisy one. Please be more quiet the next time.'

In my early years at Westminster some of the Houses used to vie with one another in the retinues of servants which they kept. They had their butlers, footmen, page-boys and female domestics, all very smartly turned out. The Headmaster's House came top, however, with its smart horse and brougham. The Headmaster at the time, of course, was Dr. Rutherford, a man before whom it was said masters trembled and whom servants

avoided. I used to find the beginnings and the ends of term very amusing. From the window of my room in H.B.B. I would watch the rows of horse-cabs and listen to the remarks of the Jehus driving, when one got a big load of luggage and another a small one. The day before School reopened most boys would return by cab, and those who had a fair amount of luggage would be chased from the station by runners anxious to give a helping hand. I have seen many of them perched like monkeys on the back spring of a 'four-wheeler,' and even hanging on to the driver atop of a hansom.

One of the duties of the H.B.B. page-boy was to wait in Hall on the master of the Q.S.S. and about twelve boys. For many years beer was served to the scholars with their dinner. At times, possibly owing to the weather, the ale would be not quite up to the mark. A sarcastic message would be sent to the butler (a man then), which would result in a fresh lot being drawn—but not always. It happened on one occasion when I carried back the ale and a complaint, that the butler was a bit seedy and annoyed, so getting up on a high stool, he poured the contents of one large jug into another from a height of about five feet, thereby creating a good 'head,' and enjoining me to run back to the table before the foaming head disappeared. It was promptly seized upon and enjoyed.

I have a clear recollection of the Play Nights of 1899. Our forces taking part in the Boer War had suffered some disastrous set-backs before and right up to Play Night. This news claimed much of the attention of the audience assembled to see the Play. The following two years, 1900 and 1901, no Plays were given owing to the death of the Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Victoria, which meant no Play at Westminster for two years running.

During the Great War, when labour was at a premium, a native of India was engaged to help wait in Hall. He was known as Joseph. His full name I never knew. Joseph was a very civil fellow and a hard worker. Part of his duty was to assist an ex-Sergeant-Major of the Scots Guards, who was Upper Election John, in waiting at High Table. The ex-Sergeant-Major had retained many of his army ways and Joseph did not always see eye to eye with him. It was always amusing to watch the great, burly Sergeant strutting fiercely round the table after the little black man, who would look round now and again, with his teeth tightly clenched, as if he would have liked to have given him, College John, a bite for being hustled.

Of course the rationing system during the war

made itself felt in Hall. The day boys were divided into two camps, fishites and meatites, who kept to their respective tables. Despite the difficulties in catering, the School fared very well. Cheese, too, was on the ration list, but, unlike meat, fish and other things, very rarely made an appearance, but when it did never were frontiers more fiercely fought over than those between the cheesites and the rinders, the latter predominating! During the period many O.WW. would visit the School while on leave from the front. They would find their way to the Upper of Ash., and gossip about old times, and have a good tea, once again making toast before the Upper fire. Ash. Upper was for some years looked upon as a sort of club. I am often reminded of these meetings when I pass the War Memorial and notice the names of boys who were in their day bloods of the School.

Once again harking back to my former years, I used to see from the windows of H.BB. a crowd of onlookers watching sixes being played on Green. What a treat to watch the dribbling and the passing and the shooting so appreciated by the crowd, sometimes four deep. Where are the players now? Shall I remind O.WW. of such master players as W. R. Moon, L. G. Moon, R. R. Sandilands, Veitch, Blaker, Logan, the brothers Barnby, and the incomparable Page of H.BB., whose end came so swiftly at the height of his Westminster career, and so many others who helped to put footer at Westminster right in the front of all public schools?

In those days the recruits of the corps drilled in the fives courts by H.BB. When attaining confidence they took to the Yard, which for their benefit was lit by a searchlight hung from the top of Ash. For some years they were attached to the Inns of Court Rifles (the Devil's Own). I wonder if any members of Ash. Upper in 1911 remember their coronation breakfast in that room on that auspicious occasion at 5.30 a.m. A feast, I feel sure, they will never forget!

Perhaps a line or two about some former masters? Well, here goes. Though to avoid giving offence I will not mention their names, but leave my readers to guess their identity. No. 1. A man whom many generations of Collegites knew, and quite a number who enjoyed their Alpine climbs in his company, returning to School Yard to show off their Alpine gear to stray admirers. No. 2. A keen athlete in his younger days, a man of varied interests and a well-known authority on the piscatorial art. He also founded the first Photo Society in the School. No. 3. Perhaps in a quiet way the most popular man in the School, of fierce mien but with a boyish heart. His moustache was the envy of all O.WW.! No. 4. A man very

young, of scientific bent and possibly very clever, of a very burly, determined nature. It was said of him that he tamed lions in his spare time (and other times, too, for that!). No. 5. Than whom no man ever gave greater credit to his tailor, and the whiff of his cigar (I imagine I can still inhale it) as he turned into School Yard was unrivalled. Immaculately dressed, as no Victorian dandy could better, his voice retained a natural sweetness rivalled only by such men as Ben Davis. I think I can see him now up big School, conducting the annual School Concert, before a crowded audience of the élite of fashion.

But enough. How many more could I write about! But I fear I am boring my readers, so I conclude with the wish that some other term some other will take up where I leave off my poor efforts in relating these notes. May I add Floreat Westminster!

JOHN ANGEL.

INFORMAL CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.

- 1 Piano Solo, Theme and Variations from
Sonata in G *Beethoven*
D. K. EDMONDS.
- 2 Violin Solos: Rondino *Beethoven-Kreisler*
Tempo di menuetto *Pugnani-Kreisler*
W. T. HOLMES.
- 3 Piano Solo, Invention in C *Bach*
A. F. HUXLEY.
- 4 Flute Solo, Gavotte *Gossec*
J. M. IAGO.
- 5 Piano Solo, Slow Movement from 'Pastoral'
Sonata in D *Beethoven*
I. M. S. ALLEN.
- 6 Original Composition, Piece for Clarinet and
Piano *M. G. E. Falk*
M. G. E. FALK.
- 7 String Duet, Slow Movement from Concerto
in D Minor *Bach*
P. B. WILLIAMSON and W. T. HOLMES.
- 8 Violin Solo, Minuet *Mozart*
F. P. G. QUIXLEY.
- 9 Piano Solo, Menuet from Sonatine *Ravel*
M. H. MATTHEWS.
- 10 Horn Solo, Romance *Saint-Saëns*
E. N. GRACE.
- 11 Piano Duet, Tarantelle in A Flat *Heller*
M. H. MATTHEWS and P. B. WILLIAMSON.

EVEN when we consider the rival attractions of boxing and a lecture on aeronautics, we find it hard to account for the rather poor attendance up School on March 13. But every critique of an Informal Concert begins in this way, and it seems to have little effect. So all we can do is to congratulate the performers on refusing to be discouraged, and the audience, such as it was, on its appreciative approval.

The concert was a great success. It was well-timed and well-planned, and though it would seem to be a concert of 'slow movements,' it was, nevertheless, invigorating and artistic. The most noticeable improvement in the performances of the last few terms was the greater technical ability. By that I do not mean technical brilliance or mere virtuosity, but that nearly every performer played a piece that was well within his powers, and so could enhance his playing with feeling and regard for colour, that fingers, ever on guard against wrong notes, never have time to do. There were, in short, none of those uncomfortably bad performances we know so well.

The most interesting item on the programme was the composition of Falk for clarinet and piano. It is a piece of singular beauty and depth of poetic feeling for so young a composer. At present both in feeling and tricks of rhythm it is strongly reminiscent of Brahms. This, of course, is said in no way of disparagement, for it is far too early for him to have developed much individuality of style. It was tastefully written for the clarinet, which the composer himself played. The opening piano solo was well played by Edmonds, a promising performer. The spirit of the piece was well interpreted, though in places the rhythm needed strong handling. Allen gave an excellent rendering of the slow movement of Beethoven's 'Pastoral Sonata' in D. His performance was full of feeling; he showed full appreciation of Beethoven's moods and tricks of style, and he cleverly contrasted the feeling of the two sections of the piece. His interpretation and command over the instrument show him to be a very promising pianist. A. F. Huxley had an attack of nerves and consequently rather lost the trend of a Bach Invention. The instrumentalists showed more clearly the restrictions of technique. The string players were too much concerned with feeling for right notes to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the piece they were playing. Williamson and Holmes tackled the slow movement from Bach's Concerto in D Minor. But they clearly had no knowledge of the meaning of their parts. For they both played with a uniform greyness of colour, regardless of the importance now of the first violin, now of the second. There is an infinite depth of feeling in Bach that must be expressed. The days have

long gone past when Debussy so shocked the authorities of the Conservatoire by actually playing Bach with expression! But we can hardly blame them for missing the finer points of a piece that needs consummate musicianship and wide experience to play really well. Quixley and Holmes played solos and, though still harassed by technical limitations, gave spirited interpretations. On the flute Iago shows himself a much-improved performer. He played with good feeling and a delicate technique. Grace played a Romance of Saint-Saëns and displayed a command over his instrument that belied some of our previous unhappy experiences of the French horn. To end a concert that was distinguished by several really good performances, Matthews and Williamson played a duet that took us away from the rather sombre seriousness of the previous items and gave us a touch of the music hall that from its very contrast was refreshing.



GEORGE HERBERT.

1633-1933.

GEORGE HERBERT, the tercentenary of whose death has been commemorated during the present month, was born at Montgomery Castle on April 3, 1593, and entered the School in his twelfth year, 1604-5. His name, which but for an accident of fate might have been added to the long list of Westminster statesmen, adorns the shorter but more famous roll of Westminster poets and enshrines the memory of a saintly life.

From the first his character was distinguished by the sweetness and moderation which strengthened the last years of his life. At School 'the beauties of his pretty behaviour and wit shined and became so eminent and lovely, that he seemed to be marked out for piety, and to become the care of Heaven.' At Trinity College, Cambridge, to which he was elected in 1608, he was 'a strict student,' and his industry was rewarded in 1615, when he was made a major fellow. That he worked hard—perhaps too hard for his frail constitution—is evident, but his Cambridge life has lent some colour to the views of those who see in the piety of his later years nothing but the refuge of baffled ambition. He was inordinately proud of his success; he was vain and dressy (even his admirer and biographer, Izaak Walton, admits that his clothes 'seemed to prove that he put too great a value on his parts and parentage'), and he kept himself too much retired and at too great a distance with his inferiors. The alteration was perhaps only external, a change of manner rather than of character. As an article in the *Times* has pointed

out, 'others than he have known the loneliness, the temptation to recklessness, which may come of the sudden exchange of such an influence as that of Westminster School and Abbey for a less intimate influence—even that of a university.' But it is certain that for the moment, at least, Herbert's piety had struck a compromise with his ambition.

In 1619 he obtained the coveted post of public orator at Cambridge, and in the next six years his duties brought him into close relations with the Court. An effusive letter of thanks for the gift of a copy of the *Basilikon Doron* earned him the favour of the King, and his spare time was employed in learning Italian, Spanish and French with a view to obtaining a secretaryship of State.

The death of James I, in 1625, put an end to all his hopes. He went into retirement, first at Leighton Bromswold, in Huntingdonshire, and then, after taking orders, at Bemerton, near Salisbury. There is no hint of bitterness in his renunciation of his worldly ambitions. The intensity of his struggle was merely transferred from the outside to the inside, and he set his mind to the attainment of a pure spiritual excellence with the calmness and intensity which had distinguished his career as a courtier.

Yet for one who had aspired to high office in the State, the surrender must have been a great one. He himself tells us that 'at the time of considering (the priesthood) he endured such spiritual conflicts as none can think, but only those that have endured them.' Is it fanciful to suggest that during this time of doubt he fell back for spiritual support upon the impressions of his early years? 'No view of George Herbert can be just which does not take into account the effect upon a boy in his 'teens of Westminster Abbey, of the services in Westminster Abbey, and above all . . . of the music of Westminster Abbey'—music which a few years later was thought worthy to entertain the French Ambassador at the time of the negotiations for the marriage of Prince Charles with Henrietta Maria, when, as Heylin records, 'the organ was touch'd by the best finger of that age, Mr. Orlando Gibbons.'

Throughout his life Herbert was devoted to music, and during his last three years he had leisure to write and to compose. His compositions have, unfortunately, perished, but the music of his thoughts still lives in his poetry. With its precision and balance, its neat allusion and economy of speech, it bears witness to the hard technical training of a boyhood spent in the writing of Greek and Latin verse. But its quality is lyrical rather than rhetorical; and though its agile and epigram-

matic phrasing sometimes conceals its real power, it is frequently the expression of deep spiritual feeling, disciplined and refined.

✱

FENCING.

As a result of the Public Schools Foil and Sabre Championships, with a mention of which our last year's notes concluded, and in view of certain other considerations, on Wednesday, May 4, 1932, fencing was made a full Pink sport. The Games Committee granted us two Pinks, the second of which was awarded to P. M. Turquet. He heads the list of those to whom we have had to bid farewell, for both as a prominent member of the team and as secretary he did much to assist our activities. Although sorry to lose him, we are glad to see of his success in fencing at Cambridge. We have also lost J. B. Emmott, a foilist with a pretty style: a little more fierceness would, however, make him more formidable. And in the Play Term, P. F. Copley.

Before leaving us Turquet won the Foil Medal, which was presented to him by P. W. Young, who had held it the previous year and was fortunately able to be with us again for the occasion. Turquet also succeeded, in conjunction with Copley, in coming in second in the House Foil Cup Competition. Both his team, H.B.B., and A.H.H., represented by J. B. Aris and J. C. Fisher, had four defeats against them, but on a count of hits A.H.H. received the Cup. The Oates Epée-Sabre Cup remained up Rigaud's and the Young Epée Medal was also retained by Williamson.

For the present season the greater part of the team is suffering from lack of experience, and we have been unfortunate with illness. All things considering, however, we are doing well. We may not always win, but we are cultivating more of the fighting spirit and as a consequence even when we lose we nearly always have good fencing. Our weakness is still in our épée and sabre. The reason is lack of time, and time alone can cure it.

A notable absentee from our fixture list this season is Stowe. Last term they were unable to visit us owing to infantile paralysis and this term they have mumps. We hope that they will be more fortunate next season.

The notice of this year's Public School Fencing Competition has just arrived. Among other points of interest, it informs us that this year there will also be an épée competition, thanks to the generosity of the Oxford Captain, Julian de Amodio.

A list of the matches since those last published is given.

1932.

		Score (by defeats).
May 14	—Epsom College, at Epsom ...	Won, 6-12
" 21	—O.U. Assassins F.C., at Oxford ...	Lost, 16-11
" 28	—Wellington, at Home ...	Won, 15-17
June 2	—Merchant Taylors, at Charterhouse Square ...	<i>Drew</i> , 16 all
" 4	—Marlborough, at Home ...	Lost, 17-10
July 16	—O.W.W., at Home ...	Won, 11-16
Oct. 8	—Tom Hughes, at Home ...	Lost, 20-12
" 15	—O.W.W., at Home ...	Lost, 17-10
" 22	—Royal Military Academy, at Home ...	<i>Drew</i> , 9 all
" 29	—Tigers F.C. ...	Won, 8-10
Nov. 19	—London Hospital, at London Hospital ...	Won, 9-11
Dec. 3	—Guy's Hospital, at Guy's ...	Lost, 17-10
" 10	—King's College, London, at Home ...	Won, 15-17
" 15	—Eastbourne, at Eastbourne ...	Won, 8-20

1933.

Feb. 11	—Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich ...	<i>Drew</i> , 9 all
" 18	—Guy's Hospital, at Westminster ...	Lost, 17-10
" 25	—Royal Horse Guards, at Windsor ...	Lost, 21-6
Mar. 4	—Dulwich, at Dulwich ...	Won, 7-11
" 11	—Inns of Court, at Lincoln's Inn ...	Lost, 21-6

✱ BOXING.

DURING the past season Westminster have won 2 matches and lost 2 matches, while out of a total of 37 fights, Westminster won 18 and lost 19.

These results are definitely encouraging when it is remembered that, owing to the pressure of other interests, classes are only held twice a week for 40 minutes. It should also be noted that more than half the victories were secured in the 8 st. 6 lb. and under weights. This should mean greater strength next year in the weaker weights.

Lancing came with high hopes of reversing last year's result, but Westminster, at full strength, gained a comfortable victory.

Against Eastbourne—a new fixture—we won three out of five fights, though had our opponents been able to meet our lighter weights the margin of victory might well have been greater.

In the matches this term, J. R. O'Brien's inability to box owing to a broken wrist weakened our team considerably. In the Highgate match we were also without Grace, the captain. He has had a particularly unlucky season, for after beating his Lancing opponent, he was busy with an exam. on the day of the Eastbourne match, he was ill for the Highgate match, and was obviously still unfit against Merchant Taylors. With Grace and O'Brien both fit and a little more luck in one or two of the fights against Highgate, we might have scored two more victories this term.

The most successful member of the team was N. M. Beyts, who was unbeaten. He has shown himself to be a good and clever boxer, who uses his head (legitimately!) when he is in the ring.

A special word of praise is due to Neal, who though unable to attend the evening classes, boxed in three of the matches and gave us three victories. Had he not done so we should have started those matches one down, as we had no one else at that weight.

WESTMINSTER v. LANCING.

On Tuesday, November 29, 1932, in the School Gym.

- 6 st. K. F. Davies lost to D. S. Causer on points.
- 6 st. 7 K. G. Neal beat A. G. Mortimer in the 3rd round.
- 7 st. S. Moller beat C. M. Farquharson on points.
- 7 st. 7 V. R. Ivanovic lost to A. R. H. Beauman on points.
- 8 st. M. V. Argyle beat P. H. Rubie on points.
- 8 st. 6 N. Wallis beat D. Maclay on points.
- 9 st. A. G. A. Beyts lost to J. H. Wedgwood in the 1st round.
- 9 st. 9 E. B. Graham Little lost to G. G. B. Davis in the 1st round.
- 10 st. 7 N. M. Beyts beat J. Munro in the 3rd round.
- 10 st. 7 E. N. Grace beat R. A. A. S. Macrae on points.
- 11 st. 6 J. R. O'Brien beat E. C. Pemberton after 2 rounds. Westminster won by 7 fights to 4.

WESTMINSTER v. EASTBOURNE.

On Thursday, December 15, 1932, at Eastbourne.

- 8 st. 6 N. Wallis lost to Heathcote on points.
 - 9 st. J. P. Rayne beat Dickson on points.
 - 9 st. 9 E. B. Graham Little lost to McCabe in the 3rd round.
 - 10 st. 7 N. M. Beyts beat Selby on points.
 - 11 st. 6 J. R. O'Brien beat Thompson, knock-out in 2nd round.
- Westminster won by 3 fights to 2.

WESTMINSTER v. HIGHGATE.

On Tuesday, February 21, 1933, in the School Gym.

- 6 st. K. F. Davies lost to R. E. Chandler on points.
- 6 st. 7 K. G. Neal beat J. A. Turnbull on points.
- 7 st. C. M. O'Brien beat B. W. Wright on points.
- 7 st. 7 V. R. Ivanovic lost to R. L. Ziar on points.
- 8 st. R. H. F. Scott lost to L. F. Chamberlain in the 1st round.
- 8 st. 6 M. V. Argyle lost to D. R. Hopper on points.
- 9 st. N. Wallis lost to A. C. Johnson on points.
- 9 st. 9 E. B. Graham Little lost to A. D. M. Livingstone in the 2nd round.
- 10 st. 7 N. M. Beyts beat H. K. S. Lindsay on points.
- 11 st. 6 E. A. Bompas lost to J. A. Macintosh on points. Highgate won by 7 fights to 3.

WESTMINSTER v. MERCHANT TAYLORS.

On Thursday, March 9, 1933, at Merchant Taylors.

- 6 st. K. F. Davies lost to C. Houlder on points.
- 6 st. 7 K. G. Neal beat H. Fisher in the 3rd round.
- 7 st. C. M. O'Brien beat D. R. Hicklin on points.
- 7 st. 7 V. R. Ivanovic beat W. R. Astles on points.
- 8 st. W. H. F. Kendall lost to M. G. Carr on points.
- 8 st. 6 N. Wallis beat R. G. Houlder on points.
- 9 st. B. L. Simpson lost to R. G. Astles in the 1st round.
- 9 st. 9 F. F. Richardson lost to D. M. Douglas in the 2nd round.
- 10 st. 7 E. A. Bompas lost to J. D. Gibbon in the 1st round.
- 10 st. 7 E. N. Grace lost to G. H. Stroud in the 2nd round.
- Open N. M. Beyts beat J. E. C. Lilley on points. Merchant Taylors won by 6 fights to 5.

The Elizabethan Club.

- President*—MR. H. F. MANISTY, K.C.
Hon. Treasurer—SIR ERNEST GOODHART, Bt.,
 Benenden Place, Benenden, Kent.
Hon. Secretary—MR. G. E. TUNNICLIFFE, 15, Arundel
 Street, W.C. 2.
Hon. Secretary (Games)—MR. P. H. WYATT, O.B.E.,
 26, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.

THE ENTERTAINMENTS COMMITTEE.

- E. R. B. GRAHAM.
 A. C. GROVER.
 D. C. SIMPSON.

The Westminster Dance will be held at the May Fair Hotel on Friday, June 30. Tickets 15s. and 25s. (double).

OLD WESTMINSTER SCOUT CLUB.

In January of this year a number of Old Westminster Scouts and one or two present Westminster Scouts met at Imperial Headquarters to go to the Roland House Pantomime with members of the Carthusian and Wellingtonian Scout Clubs.

Before going to the Panto. a meeting of Westminsters was held to discuss the possibilities of forming a Westminster Scout Club. It was unanimously agreed that it would be an excellent idea if all Old Westminsters interested in Scouting could meet once or twice a year in order to discuss Scouting in general, the School troupe, and how help can be given to those boys who have left and will be leaving the School to find troops requiring the services of a young man or to help such a man to start a troupe of his own.

Old Westminsters may require the services of such men for their own troupes or for running summer camps. A great deal can be done to assist the movement by keeping the interest of those who have been Scouting at School, and by placing them where Scouters are required.

To enumerate all the advantages that can be obtained from the formation of such a Club will take more than the space allowed, but a meeting will probably be held in the early summer when the whole question will be discussed thoroughly.

A Secretary and a small Committee were elected to commence the forming of the Club proper, and all Old Westminster Scouts and those interested in Scouting are requested to send their names and addresses to P. S. Peak, 17, Holland Park, London, W. 11.

Any suggestions which will assist in the furthering of the Club will be welcomed, and full details as to further activities will be forwarded later.

DINNER.

A Dinner of the Old Westminsters present and past students of the Law Society's School of Law was held in the Law Society's Hall on Shrove Tuesday, the Principal, Mr. G. R. Y. Radcliffe, in the chair.

The Old Westminsters present included Sir Edward Knapp Fisher, Mr. J. B. Whitmore, Mr. G. E. Tunnicliffe, and the following students: Messrs. J. W. Baldon, R. E. Ball, P. C. Carter, D. Cragg-Hamilton, J. T. Davidson, R. N. D. Hamilton, R. H. Lloyd-Jones, J. W. Notcutt, W. G. R. Oates, H. A. P. Phillips, and E. C. Robbins.

OLD WESTMINSTERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

Hon. Secretary:

C. J. PINDER, 49, St. Charles Square, W. 10.

RESULTS OF MATCHES PLAYED

SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER, 1932.

FIRST ELEVEN.

Sept.	24—Lancing College	Won, 4-2
Oct.	1—Ealing	Lost, 1-5.
"	8—Highgate School	Won, 3-2
"	15—Alley Old Boys	Lost, 4-5.
"	22—Old Cholmeleians	Won, 4-2.
"	29—Wellingborough School	Won, 2-1.
Nov.	5—Aldenhams School	Drawn, 1-1.
"	12—Corinthians 'A'	Won, 7-3.
"	19—Cambridge Falcons	Lost, 1-4.
"	26—Lloyds Sports Club	Won, 2-1.
Dec.	3—Carshalton (1st Round Senior Cup)	A.F.A.	Lost, 2-3.
"	10—Westminster School	Won, 2-1.
"	17—Old Cholmeleians	Lost, 1-2.
"	24—Old Carthusians	Won, 3-0.
"	26—Lancing Old Boys	Won, 3-2.
"	31—Old Bradfieldians	Won, 5-3.

'A' ELEVEN.

Sept.	24—Lancing College 2nd XI	Won, 2-1.
Oct.	1—St. Edmund's School	Won, 4-3.
"	8—Highgate School 2nd XI	Lost, 5-0.
"	15—Forest School	Lost, 1-2.
"	22—Ardingly College	Lost, 2-3.
"	29—Old Cholmeleians 'A'	Won, 5-2.
Nov.	5—Legal and General Assurance 2nd XI	Lost, 1-3.
"	12—St. Bartholomew's Hospital 2nd XI	Won, 4-1.
"	19—Old Ardinians 2nd XI	Won, 5-4.
"	26—Christ Church	Drawn, 1-1.
Dec.	10—King's College 2nd XI	Lost, 2-3.
"	17—Old Chigwellians 'A'	Won, 3-1.
"	31—Brighton Old Grammarians	Won, 5-2.

EXTRA 'A.'

Oct.	29—Westminster School 3rd XI	Won, 5-0.
Nov.	5—Aldenhams School 2nd XI	Lost, 0-2.
"	12—Old Carthusians 'A'	Lost, 0-7.
"	19—R.M.A. 2nd XI	Won, 2-1.
"	26—Old Cholmeleians 'B'	Won, 5-2.
Dec.	10—Westminster School 2nd XI	Won, 3-1.
"	17—Old Chigwellians 'B'	Drawn, 2-2.
"	31—Norsemen 3rd XI	Lost, 2-4.

'B' ELEVEN.

Dec.	10—Westminster School 3rd XI	Won, 3-2.
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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the School on Tuesday, April 11, at 6.15 p.m. Notice and agenda of the meeting will be forwarded in due course.

Members are reminded that the officers for next season are elected at this meeting. There is also other important business to be transacted, so that it is hoped all playing members will make a special effort to be present.

It is hoped to hold an informal supper after the meeting.

OLD WESTMINSTERS' FENCING CLUBS.

Fencing, in common with every other sport, suffered through 'flu and most of the New Year fixtures were scratched. One, however, was fought against Tassart Parkins, and lost 5-8. In the Doyne (Foil) and Ridley-Martin (Sabre) Cups, which rank as Junior Open Championships, F. S. Hoppé was runner-up in the former, gaining fifth place in the latter. D. M. Paterson represented Guy's Hospital in the Inter Hospital Championship. For the Open Foil Championship, there is a fairly large entry of O.W.W. to whom we wish the best of luck. This report would not be complete without extending congratulations to

P. M. Turquet, who is representing Cambridge most successfully, and to C. A. Whitney-Smith, who is doing well for Oxford.

Old Westminsters.

THE Rev. C. C. Sharpe, Rector of Steeple, Dorset, has been appointed Vicar of West Lulworth, Dorset.

Mr. D. A. G. Hinks, Scholar of Trinity, has been awarded the University Prize for a Latin Ode at Cambridge.

Mr. C. H. V. Sutherland's essay for the Arnold Historical Essay Prize at Oxford has been highly commended.

We regret that by a printer's error it was stated that Mr. G. L. Lethbridge received the honour of knighthood at the New Year. It should have been Mr. G. Lethbridge Colvin.

*
Birth.

VERNON.—On February 13, the wife of Denis S. F. Vernon, of Highcroft, Wilmslow, Cheshire, a son.

WESTMINSTER BALL, 1932.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Sale of Tickets	582	1	0
„ Donations	15	11	6

£597 12 6

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward from Westminster Dinner Account, 1931	10	12	1
„ Dorchester Hotel Account... ..	350	2	0
„ Dance Band	50	0	0
„ Printing and Stationery	30	0	4
„ Postages	21	5	9
„ Flowers	10	5	6
„ Staff and Gratuities	8	14	6
„ Advertising	2	0	0
„ Interest on Bank Overdraft	0	8	11
„ Sundry Expenses	1	19	8
„ Donation to Westminster School Mission	5	5	0
„ Balance carried forward to next Account, being Cash at Bank	106	18	9

£597 12 6

Examined and found correct, (Signed) A. R. C. FLEMING, *Chartered Accountant*,
London, 4th February, 1933.

ERNEST F. GOODHART,
Hon. Treasurer.

Passed at General Meeting of the Ball Committee, RALPH T. SQUIRE, *Chairman*,
28th February, 1933.

E. R. B. GRAHAM,
A. C. GROVER,
Hon. Secretaries.

Obituary.

WE regret to have to record the death of SIR FREDERIC HALLETT, O.B.E., which took place on February 5.

Frederic Greville Hallett was the fifth son of James Alfred Hallett (O.W.), and was admitted to the School in September, 1873. He left in December, 1874. He entered the Royal College of Surgeons as a clerk in 1877. In 1886 he was appointed Secretary and afterwards Director of the Conjoint Examining Board, and held that post until his retirement in 1927. As Director he was responsible for the examination of medical students in London. It was work which required remarkable powers of organization and a mastery of minute detail, and for over forty years he carried it out with exceptional success. In 1902 he was appointed first Secretary of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and here again his power of organization was of the utmost value. He was made an O.B.E. in 1918 and was knighted in 1928. He held high office in Freemasonry and was a Past-Master, and afterwards for many years Treasurer of the Old Westminsters' Lodge. He married a daughter of James R. Lane, Surgeon, and had a son who was the fourth in direct descent to be educated at Westminster.

We also regret to have to record the death of EDWARD HORSMAN BAILEY. He was the eldest son of Edward Bailey, Solicitor, of Streatham, and a brother of Norman Coles Bailey, the English International footballer. He was at Westminster from 1862 to 1865. He was admitted a Solicitor in 1871 and became senior partner in the well-known firm of Bailey, Shaw & Gillett. He was a keen Volunteer and Territorial and was Colonel commanding the 2nd Vol. Btn. of the East Surrey Regt. from 1893 to 1906. He died on February 19th.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

'MOYSES,' FIVE ASHES,
SUSSEX.

WARREN HASTINGS.

SIR,—On December 6 last there met up School a gathering without precedent in the history of Westminster—without parallel indeed in the history of any School. Its aim was to pay honour, long overdue, to a Westminster who, not without good reason, has been called 'the greatest Englishman of his century.' Sir John Marriott, who was the chief speaker, a few days later described this gathering to me as by far the most distinguished he had ever attended in London. In connection with it an unique collection

of personal relics had been shown for a week in the Scott Library, and had been seen by hundreds of interested visitors. Those country dwellers, who, like myself, had not been able either to see the exhibition or be present up School, looked forward with pleasant anticipation to the record of them in the School paper. What has THE ELIZABETHAN given us? Incredible as it may seem, not one word.

Some of your readers had noted, not without concern, the perfunctory treatment of 'The Great Proconsul' in your December number. Surely so great a man and so unique an occasion deserved a little better than a back seat in a Literary Supplement, sandwiched between the review of a book about horses and a piece of rather sloppy verse. The article itself adopts throughout an apologetic tone long since out of date now that writers less concerned with their style and more scrupulous as to their facts have shown how little trust is to be placed in Macaulay's rhetoric. A good part of it is taken up with eulogy, not of Hastings, but of his calumniators, Macaulay and Burke. Of Hastings himself the writer can find little better to say than that 'had the trial been speedily concluded the result might have been different'; and even hints that 'pity' and 'sympathy with his long anxiety' may have influenced a verdict which truth and justice made inevitable.

Happily for the good name of English justice the verdict was, as it was bound to be, a triumphant acquittal on all the counts. The greatest orators of that—perhaps of any—century had done their worst to blacken his fair name and had failed—utterly and completely failed. To us to-day it is plain enough that the whole thing arose out of the sordid underworld of political corruption and jobbery which disgraced English public life at the time; against which Hastings' personal integrity, high courage, and scorn for intrigue shone out like a ray of sunlight through a shuttered and dirty room. It may be said with truth that the one man who came out of the long ordeal unscathed was the one whom so many powerful interests were scheming to ruin.

Yours sincerely,

LIONEL JAMES.

3, LITTLE DEAN'S YARD,
WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

March 7, 1933.

DEAR SIR,—May I be allowed to take up some of your valuable space in replying to Mr. L. A. M. Fevez's attack on my article entitled 'A Russian Impression' which appeared in the December number of THE ELIZABETHAN. In a letter he expresses himself in terms of the 'Patriot,' whose politics seem to be Fascist, and whose views seem to exceed those of Sir Oswald Mosley in their scare-mongering properties. But the 'Patriot' merely quotes certain passages from my article without bringing forward any evidence to discount it. If the 'Patriot' or Mr. Fevez can prove that anything I have written in my article is false, I should be very much obliged to them, for naturally I want to arrive as near the truth as possible.

Of course I do not set up to be an authority on modern Russia. Admittedly I was only in the country a fortnight, in which time I found out as much as I could about conditions, not only by the guide provided, but by talking to some of the people in French or German. In the same party there was an American who could speak Russian fluently, and thus I was able to get into direct touch with any person I chose. Surely Mr. Fevez does not think that everyone in Russia is a government agent whose purpose is to misinform foreigners? If so, they were very extraordinary agents, since many of them talked

against the present régime as heatedly as others talked in favour of it. Were the churches full of worshippers, put there specially for my benefit, so I could go home and infuriate people by saying that Russians were actually allowed to worship as they pleased?

However, the 'Patriot' seems to think that mere knowledge of facts favourable to Russia is wrong. Any bloodcurdling stories about timber camps the 'Patriot' would welcome, but anything which puts the present régime in Russia into a favourable light is tabu. I am made out by that paper to be a Bolshevik agent from Moscow commissioned to sow seeds of revolution at Westminster, for 'I have been used in order to mislead my fellow scholars.' The 'Patriot' will be very pleased to hear that I have not received one kopek from Stahlin, and that, furthermore, communism does not flourish at Westminster.

I should also like to say a word on behalf of the authorities, who were severely criticised by the 'Patriot' for allowing my article to be published. The authorities realise that it is the duty of every intelligent person to know what is going on in the world. My article was merely a few facts and impressions gathered from what I had seen and heard in Russia. Therefore, to know these facts could certainly do no one any harm.

It seems to me, sir, that the mere mention of the word 'Russia,' makes Mr. Fevez see red. Prejudiced by terrible rumours—generally fabricated by scaremongers appearing in our daily press—he apparently thinks that nothing good can exist in Russia. Surely it is time that people realised that the present régime in Russia is not wholly bad, but that rather it has produced many things that are certainly worthy of our attention and sometimes of our admiration.

Yours faithfully,

D. F. HUBBACK.

Our Contemporaries.

WE gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following, with apologies for any inadvertent omissions:

Alleynian, Boy Scouts' Weekly News Bulletin (2), *Carthusian, Cheltonian, Christ's College Register, Clavinian, Cliftonian, Corian, Eton College Chronicle* (4), *St. Edward's School Chronicle, Felstedian, Fettesian, Haileyburian, Harrovian, Lakonian, Marlburian, Meteor, Ousel, Overseas, Panorama, Radleian, Royal College Magazine, Salopian* (2), *Sedberghian, Wellingtonian, Wykehamist* (2).

THE SCHOOL MISSION.

THE Mission was founded in 1888, and began work as a Boys' Club in Soho. In 1891 it moved to Westminster, and the work is now carried on in the parish of St. Stephen with St. Mary, Westminster.

The Mission is largely responsible for the upkeep of Napier Hall, Hide Place, Vincent Square, where the club-rooms and hall are used by the Parish (Westminster School Mission) Club for young men and boys, and by the 1st (City of Westminster) Troop B.P. Scouts. Religious instruction is provided by the clergy of the parish. Physical training and gymnastic classes, lectures and debates are held, and the club provides a library, billiards, and the usual recreations. The club has its own football and cricket ground. More personal help from Old Westminsters is urgently needed. The Hon. Secretary will give further information gladly to anyone willing to help.

Financial assistance is also given by the Mission to the 'E' (Westminster) Company, 1st Cadet Battalion, London Regiment, 'The Queen's.'

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, G. L. Barber, Esq., Westminster School. Offers of service and of gifts in kind should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, R. C. Llewelyn, Esq., Westminster School.

OLD WESTMINSTERS' LODGE, No. 2233.

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

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

NOTICES.

ALL contributions to the June number of THE ELIZABETHAN should reach the Editor at Ashburnham House, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1, by June 1, 1933.

Contributions must be written on one side of the paper only. Back numbers are obtainable from the Editor, price 1s. each.

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

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