



The Elizabethan.

Vol. XIV. No. 2.

WESTMINSTER, MARCH 1913.

Price 6d.

TRADITION.

'TEMPORA mutantur nos et mutamur in illis'; but the trouble is that so many of us don't. Of course this subject is a very serious one, and in these pages and within these precincts we should be taking our life in our hands if we maligned or belittled the merits, the virtues, the beauties, the influence or any of the other most elevating and stimulating attributes of tradition; but we can and will impugn the sacredness of the subject, as something apart from consideration. It may stir up anger in some breasts if the value of this cherished word be called in question, but let us not shrink from the task, through mistaken ideas of it being a thing sacrosanct, a thing polluted by any profane attempts at investigation.

Let us be the first, however, to admit its advantages, many as they are; its few faults may well be left for after consideration. Tradition is based on custom which has prevailed over a long period, and in consequence there is every likelihood of such custom being right and proper, as it must have stood the test of time. Thus based, as we see, on some positive good, it guides posterity, ignorant and inexperienced, along the path its forbears have trod, with success and glory at the finish. Tradition is the privilege of the aristocracy, whether of men or schools; it is associated with all that is finest and noblest in an old *regime*. It gives a feeling of pride and distinction to those who follow its guidance; they feel themselves as a link in the long, long chain, of no individual importance save that, without them, the whole sequence would be broken, the connection severed for ever. It is a great pro-

ducer of unselfishness, taking the thoughts away from one's own littleness to the greatness of the past, making one feel that sacrifice of private will is necessary for its continuance.

Above all it is a thing of beauty—and here we reach the crux of the whole matter, for like things of beauty it is a joy for ever—or so they say. What everyone feels, if any attempt is made at criticism or abolition, is that the glory and beauty of all these years will vanish at one fell swoop. It would be indeed a terrible pity to break the sequence, for some mistaken notion of the whole thing being inadvisable or a waste of time. What if it serve no definite purpose, what if it even cause inconvenience or trouble, are we for such a trifling reason to destroy this work of art built up with such care, devotion, and self-sacrifice? Is all that to be wasted for some paltry benefit, which you presume will be gained by its destruction? There are many with this artistic instinct strong within them, who shrink at the very thought of tampering with their ideals, and they have all the sentiment on their side. But the world does not get on with sentiment; common-sense is what it wants, and sentiment, if it persists, must go to the wall. All progress in this world has been made at the cost of the breaking-down of the walls of tradition, and even those who deplore the taking of such steps in our own day, tacitly approve and are content to enjoy the benefits gained by such steps in the past. Naturally it is always something approaching sacrilege to destroy works of art, whatever kind they may be, but sometimes such steps are preferable to the delaying of civilization for an indefinite period.

So far the talk has been of tradition generally, but in the discussion of such a topic our thoughts must naturally turn to its connection with our own School, which is so wrapt up in tradition of all sorts that on no side can we get away from it. The conclusion we come to is that among the vast majority of the boys tradition counts really for nothing, but among those higher and the Staff the greatest respect is held for it. Now, of course, you may say it is only natural, it was to be expected, that the boys in the lower forms would not prove of an age to

regard the matter in its proper light; they occupy themselves over but three things: food, ragging, and a minimum of work. The boys higher up in the School, being older, are more likely to have felt the grip of tradition and to appreciate their position of trust in regard to it. Such feel the romance of the thing and are generally proud to be allowed any connection in it. But it seems to us this profound respect for all tradition is supported by the feelings of sentimentality common to adolescents at a certain age and not due to common-sense at all. At the Universities tradition among the Undergraduates is by no means bowed down to; they have become more critical than they were at their Public Schools, and base their existence on practical advantage rather than the tenets of tradition. But such matters are not for us, let us leave the matter to more learned psychologists. Suffice it now to observe the different kinds of tradition. Tradition, one may say, is of three classes: the first is such as confers practical good on those who keep to it; the second is neither good nor bad, that is it neither causes its adherents harm, nor brings them any particular advantage; the third is such that, though excellent perhaps one hundred or two hundred years ago, yet now it contravenes modern theories of what is right and proper. The first two classes always survive, as there is no particular reason for abolishing them, but about the third disputes often arise, antiquarians clinging to their traditions however out-of-date or inconvenient, while more modern-minded persons desire to abolish them and make room for new and better customs. And as regard such, we personally rank ourselves among destroyers; why, because a thing is old and has been done for a hundred years past, must it be necessary for it to continue for a hundred years to come? After all you can't expect a custom to last for ever, men change and peoples change; but are their customs to remain fixed and permanent because some ancestor in the remote past had a particular whim and his successors chose to perpetuate it? The idea to those who have not been entirely fossilized by age is utterly repugnant.

Historical Notes.

(From the MS. in possession of the Head Master.)

EPILOGUE TO THE ADELPHI, NOV. 13, 1724.

(ENGLISH'D.)

Canthara loquitur.

POOR nurse is sent to bid you all good-bye,
A plain, but neat and tight old Woman I
(Except what should excepted be, you know),
A very meer old trot from top to toe.

But come, dear Faustus, try enchantments here,
And make ev'n me a blooming maid appear,
To look with beauty and to move with care.

[*She waves a wand.*]

Speak, do long lappets wanton wave in air ?
Does the strait cawl press down my auburn hair ?
Are patches rang'd of large and smaller size ?
Bare to my snowy chest say does my bosom rise ?
My spreading Hoop raise stiff its ampler sphere,
An Arch sevenfold, an Amphitheatre ?
Ah, Conj'rer Faustus, vain thy wand and skill,
Nor are old women witches when they will.

[*She breaks the wand.*]

Old as I was, I am whate're they say,
Grey were my locks before and still are grey.
No strutting hood my dangling cloaths bears out,
Red was and red remains my Pettycoat ;
My old wives' trinkets still hang jingling down.

[*She shows her nutmeg grater, keys, &c.*]

The same the nodding of my steeple crown ;
My pulse beats slow and dull, my teeth are gone,
Not one colt's tooth is left—not half a one ;
Hair thinly scatter'd on my cheek there grows
Where bloom'd the lily once, where blush'd the
rose.

Nor yet accuse I fate, or rail at time,
Whose stealing years have spoil'd my former prime.
Your powerful smiles can gladsome youth restore ;
If you applaud her, nurse is old no more.

[*She skims away her high-crowned Hat, and runs off.*]

School Notes.

JUNIORS have been won by College, who in the Final defeated Grant's by two goals to love.

On Tuesday, February 25, Sir Squire Bancroft gave a Reading Up School of Dickens' 'Christmas Carol.' The whole School attended and thoroughly appreciated the unique performance.

At Godalming, on Saturday, February 22, the School lost to Charterhouse after a close game by two goals to love. The majority of the School went down as usual by 'special' to watch the match.

The Sports will take place on Friday and Saturday, April 4 and 5. All holders of Challenge Cups are requested to return them before March 29 to the Secretary, 3 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

On Shrove Tuesday the successful combatant in the 'Greaze' was V. F. Ealand. As usual a great number of reporters and visitors attended the function.

The Offertory for the School Mission on St. Matthias' Day amounted to £5 10s. 5d.

C. Hurst-Brown and P. W. G. Kann were given their Pinks after the Charterhouse Match.

The Rev. L. Goodenough has kindly presented to the School a collection of prologues and epilogues in MS., newspaper-cuttings and letters, left by his grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, who was head-master from 1819 to 1828, and afterwards Dean of Wells. Some extracts from the collection will be published in *The Elizabethan* hereafter.

The following is the Football Fixture Card, filled in to date :—

		1912.	
Sat.	Sept. 28	v.	Clapham Rovers. Lost 1—2.
	2nd XI.	v.	Old Cholmelians (A). Lost 1—2.
Sat.	Oct. 5	v.	O.W.W. Drawn 1—1.
	2nd XI.	v.	O.W.W. (A). Lost 0—3.
„	Oct. 12	v.	Casuals. Won 3—0.
	2nd XI.	v.	Clapham Rovers (A). Drawn 2—2.
Wed.	Oct. 16	v.	R. M. A., Woolwich. Won 2—1.
Sat.	„ 19	v.	Old Aldenhamians. Lost 1—2.
	2nd XI.	v.	King's College (A). Won 3—2.
„	Oct. 26	v.	R. M. C., Sandhurst. Lost 0—1.
„	Nov. 9	v.	Old Bradfield Boys. Won 5—2.
„	„ 16	v.	Old Carthusians. Lost 0—3.
	2nd XI.	v.	Old Cranleighans 2nd XI. Lost 1—2.
Wed.	Nov. 20	v.	Outcasts. Lost 1—5.
Sat.	„ 23	v.	Old Foresters. Won 4—1.
	2nd XI.	v.	Bank of England 2nd XI. Drawn 2—2.
Sat.	Nov. 30	v.	Old Brightonians. Lost 0—2.
	2nd XI.	v.	Old Foresters 2nd XI. Won 5—2.
Wed.	Dec. 4		Seniors. RR. beat GG. 5—0. A.HH. beat H.BB. 2—0.
Sat.	„ 7	v.	St. Thomas's Hospital. Won 5—1.
	2nd XI.	v.	King's College (A). Lost 0—1.
Wed.	Dec. 11		Seniors. A.HH. beat RR. 3—1.
Sat.	„ 14	v.	Old Etonians. Drawn 2—2.
	2nd XI.	v.	O.W.W. (A). Won 3—0.

1913.

Sat. Jan. 18	v.	Keble College, Oxford.	Lost 1-3.
2nd XI.	v.	Old Finchleians.	Lost 1-2.
Sat. Jan. 25	v.	Old Felstedians.	Drawn 1-1.
2nd XI.	v.	O.WW. (A).	Lost 1-2.
Wed. Jan. 29	v.	Emeriti.	Won 6-0.
Sat. Feb. 1	v.	Lancing Old Boys.	Won 8-1.
2nd XI.	v.	School Mission.	Lost 4-5.
Tues. Feb. 4	v.	Christ Church.	Scratched.
Sat. „ 8	v.	Casuals.	Lost 1-4.
2nd XI.	v.	Old Cranleighans 2nd XI.	Scratched.
Wed. Feb. 12	v.	Mr. L. A. M. Fevez's XI.	Won 2-0.
Sat. „ 15	v.	Beckenham.	Won 2-1.
2nd XI.	v.	Bank of England 2nd XI.	Drawn 3-3.
„ Feb. 22	v.	Charterhouse (at Godalming).	Lost 0-2.
Sat. Mar. 1	v.	O.WW.	Won 2-1.
Tues. „ 4	v.	Winchester (at Vincent Square).	Won 2-0.
Sat. „ 8	v.	Old Wykehamists.	Drawn 2-2.
2nd XI.	v.	O.WW. (A).	
Thurs. Mar. 13	v.	An Eton XI.	
Sat. „ 15	v.	Old Berkhamstedians.	
Wed. „ 19	v.	K.SS. v. T.BB.	

THE FIELDS.

SENIORS.

ASHBURNHAM v. HOME-BOARDERS.

(A.H. *Won*, 2-0.)

THIS proved to be an interesting game, although Ashburnham had more of the game than the score denotes. Ashburnham kicked off and attacked the Church end; the Home-Boarderites' defence however proved equal to the occasion, and the pressure was relieved, but their forwards were lamentably weak except for Hansen, who must be congratulated on the plucky fight he put up. Shortly before half-time MacCulloch, who was too fast for his opponents, scored twice, although it must be admitted that the second goal ought to have been saved. The second half was of comparatively no interest, and Ashburnham were left winners by 2 goals to love.

Teams :—

ASHBURNHAM.

H. A. Carless, K. Brodie, G. M. Plaskitt, F. G. Hurdwood, C. G. Cardew, G. C. Paul, A. L. Leighton, T. W. McCulloch, P. W. G. Kann, G. R. G. Byham, and C. T. Birdwood.

H.BB.

J. O. M. Ashley, R. G. Ekin, N. F. Furze, N. C. Champness, I. T. W. Cownie, A. T. Hunt, R. Pulvertaft, C. R. Julian, J. D. Aitken, J. C. Hansen, H. L. Chidson.

GRANTS v. RIGAUD'S.

(R.R. *Won*, 5-0.)

THIS proved to be a very poor game, Grant's being very weak, but it must be said that there was plenty of good play shown by the young boys in the side. Perhaps Grant's were seen to better advantage in the first half, when the forwards, ably led by Miles, made one or two dangerous attacks; but their shooting was weak, and the Rigaudite defence gave them very little chance of scoring. It was quite clear from the start which side was going to win, and Rigaud's did not delay long about scoring, two goals being quickly registered; Grant's played better after this and survived till half-time. In the second half Rigaud's scored 3 more goals, and were easily the better side.

Teams :—

GRANT'S.

J. Waddington, E. L. Hewins, R. Smith, V. F. Ealand, D. G. Veitch, J. H. Spence, D. M. John, A. C. Miles, H. B. Thacker, G. B. Gardiner, and C. M. Sankey.

RIGAUD'S.

R. R. Calkin, F. R. C. Cobbold, Q. L. Bovey, A. Marchetti, F. W. Pink, R. Bennett, B. D. Freeston, L. C. Gates, A. M. Cobbold, C. H.-Brown, and N. M. Vernham.

ASHBURNHAM v. RIGAUD'S.

(A. *Won*, 3-1.)

THE Final House match between Ashburnham, the holders, and Rigaud's was played at Vincent Square on Wednesday, December 11, and a fast game resulted in a victory for the holders (3-1). Anticipations were realised in an even game, and had not the Rigaudite forwards been weak in front of goal a different result might have been recorded. Rigaud's lost the toss and kicked off from the Church end, and for a time exchanges were even. Both sides missed good chances, but there was no score until half an hour had passed when McCulloch got through and scored from close range with a shot that gave Calkin no chance. Half-time (1-0). Soon after the restart from a nice through pass from Kann McCulloch put his side further ahead. Rigaud's, however, did not seem disheartened, and from a good pass from Cobbold Hurst-Brown reduced the lead. The game now became very fast and exciting, and shots were rained in at both goals, one of Cobbold's going especially near. With about quarter of an hour to go a mistake of one of the Rigaudite backs let in Kann who again beat Calkin. This seemed to knock the spirit out of Rigaud's and so the game ended with the above-mentioned score, 3-1 in favour of the holders.

Teams :—

ASHBURNHAM.

H. A. Carless, K. Brodie, G. M. Plaskitt, E. G. Hurdwood, C. G. Cardew, G. C. Paul, A. L. Leighton, J. W. McCulloch, P. W. G. Kann, G. R. G. Byham, C. T. Birdwood.

RIGAUD'S.

R. R. Calkin, F. R. C. Cobbold, Q. C. D. Bovey, A. Marchetti, F. W. Pink, R. Bennett, B. D. Freeston, L. C. Gates, A. M. Cobbold, C. Hurst-Brown, N. M. Vernham.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* CASUALS.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

(*Lost, 1-4.*)

THIS match ended in a somewhat easy victory for the visitors. The game started in vigorous fashion, the visitors' forwards showing clever combination, and after a few minutes play Carless was beaten by Dixon, who appeared to be off side, but the goal was allowed. After this reverse the School put more life into their play and Rudd got in a hot shot which was splendidly saved by the visitors' goalkeeper. Still the School kept up the pressure and gained two corners, both of which, however, were cleared. The Casuals then attacked, and the outside right, who was very fast, raced our defence, and centering back, gave his inside an easy goal, so that at half-time the School were 2 down. On resuming play was very exciting, both sides playing very strenuous football, and using their weight to advantage. The casuals took up the attack and gained a corner, and from the break away Rudd got clean through, but shot well over; the School more than held their own at this period, and two more shots were sent in, both of which the goalkeeper did well to save. However, the School were not to be denied, for Rudd, getting through, scored an excellent goal. The Casuals scored twice more before the end, and an interesting game ended 4-1.

Team :—

WESTMINSTER.

H. A. Carless, F. R. C. Cobbold, R. E. D. Cargill, F. W. Pink, C. G. Cardew, J. M. Troutbeck, A. C. Miles, J. W. McCulloch, G. F. Rudd, C. Hurst-Brown, P. W. G. Kann.

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

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 12.

(*Won, 2-0.*)

THIS was a very poor game, played in a thick fog. Mr. Fevez had got a pretty good side down, but he himself unfortunately had to retire owing to a severe injury to his leg; A. P. Day substituted going goal. Play reached its best stage in the first twenty minutes, after which it deteriorated to a very low level. It was most difficult to get a decent view at all from the touch line. All that is known is that Rudd and McCulloch scored a goal each, and that the School did most of the pressing throughout the half. Of the visitors' forwards, Thew was the most conspicuous, but he had no one to back him up. Half-time 2-0. The second half was more or less a repetition of the first; A. P. Day went forward but was well marked, and the School ran out easy winners 2-0.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER.

H. A. Carless, F. R. C. Cobbold, R. E. D. Cargill, F. W. Pink, C. G. Cardew, J. M. Troutbeck, A. C. Miles, J. W. McCulloch, G. F. Rudd, C. Hurst-Brown, P. W. G. Kann.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* BECKENHAM.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

(*Won, 2-1.*)

THIS match was played in pelting rain, and the victory for the School was much easier than perhaps the score denotes. The visitors won the toss and elected to defend the Hospital end. The School at once bombarded the Beckenham citadel, and for some time the visitors had a very anxious time, and the School managed to score two goals; Beckenham then took up the attack, but their forwards had little combination amongst them, and never really looked dangerous. Nothing more of interest was done this half, and at half-time the score stood at 2-0. The rain increased during the second half, and the game became much faster. Beckenham were the first to attack and the outside right scored with an excellent shot. This was the only time in this half that the visitors looked dangerous, the School forwards monopolising the play almost entirely; Rudd had hard lines in not scoring twice with shots which hit the post and bar, but apart from these the School's shooting was poor. Result, 2-1.

Team :—

WESTMINSTER.

H. A. Carless, M. A. Thompson, R. E. D. Cargill, F. W. Pink, C. G. Cardew, J. M. Troutbeck, A. C. Miles, J. W. McCulloch, G. B. F. Rudd, C. Hurst-Brown, P. W. G. Kann.

THE CHARTERHOUSE MATCH.

(*Charterhouse, 2; Westminster, 0.*)

A BEAUTIFUL sunny day, a nasty cross-wind, and a ground very hard underneath with a soft sandy surface, such were the conditions under which the Charterhouse match was played at Godalming on February 22. Anything more unlike the grey, wet, muddy days on which our eleven have been showing such good form since this term started it would be difficult to imagine. Charterhouse were reputed—and with reason—to be a less formidable side than usual, and we travelled down with high hopes inspired by a superior record. That these hopes were not realised was due partly to ourselves, in that we did not make the most of our opportunities; partly to bad fortune, in that an injury to Pink soon after the second half started robbed us of a very reasonable chance of pulling the game out of the fire, for Pink at the time was playing a splendid game, having the opposing wing well in hand and making many an opening for his own forwards. We kicked off from the cricket-ground end with the wind blowing across to our left touch-line. Charterhouse attacked first, but the defence proved sound, and the ball was soon at the other end. All through the first half the Westminster team played the cleverer game and looked like scoring, and should have scored, on more than one occasion. Once Hurst-Brown was through, but was slow and stumbled over the ball just as he

should have been shooting, and on another occasion, with the backs well up the field, Hurst-Brown put Rudd through from the half-way line, who, after a long run, hotly pursued, only just failed to push the ball past the goalkeeper who had come well out of goal; bad luck for us, but a fine piece of goal-keeping. Again, just before half-time McCulloch, from quite close in, apparently had the goal at his mercy, but managed to hit the goalkeeper, and so another glorious opportunity was missed. In addition to this there were several well-judged shots from longer range, which only just went wide of the mark. Meanwhile Charterhouse were doing a fair amount of attacking, but the only really anxious moments the defence experienced were from two runs ending with shots by the outside right, who had the pace of Troutbeck. The goal scored was a curious one. The centre forward seemed to have a fair chance of going through himself, but to the surprise of everyone he flung the ball out to the left-hand corner-flag, and this unexpected and unorthodox manoeuvre found the defence so unprepared that the outside left was allowed to get to the ball and send in a centre from which the ball was eventually scrambled into the net, after hopping awkwardly about in front of goal for some time. The Charterhouse forwards, relying on pace and dash, quite rightly adopted the kick-and-rush game, and on the whole the speedy wing forwards were very judiciously fed, but on this occasion the centre forward was almost within shooting distance himself when he kicked out, and the wing man should never have been allowed to get in his centre. Considering the pace at which the ball came off the ground the Westminster forwards, especially Rudd, Hurst-Brown, and Kann, played the short-passing game quite well in this half, which certainly looked more dangerous than the kick-and-rush tactics of the Carthusians, and we were distinctly unlucky to be a goal down at half-time. Unfortunately this form was not preserved after half-time, for a quarter of an hour we pressed hard and an equaliser seemed certain to come, but every scoring opening just went wrong, and after the injury to Pink, who tore a muscle in his shoulder, Charterhouse were always having just the best of it. McCulloch never found his game, and Rudd, though always trying hard, got rather wild and neglected his left-wing entirely, which was a pity, as with the wind blowing from that direction it would have been much easier to make accurate centres and openings from that wing, while much time was wasted by the ball being kicked into touch on the other side of the field. Charterhouse had plenty of the game in the last half-hour, but were rather unsteady, and never got in a shot that looked like scoring. The second goal was headed in from a corner which would hardly have been conceded if Pink had been himself. This came about ten minutes before the end and practically settled matters. Individually Cargill was the best player on the field, with Pink not far behind, and

the Charterhouse critics were much impressed with Cardew, though they certainly did not see the best of him. Thompson thoroughly justified his inclusion and Troutbeck was sound. Carless, good at times, did not appear quite so safe as usual. Altogether the defence played very well, well enough to have deserved a clean sheet. The forwards were handicapped by the pace of the ground; but had they made the most of their obvious chances we should at least have drawn, and it is probable that we should have won outright had the match been played at Vincent Square.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER.

H. A. Carless, F. R. C. Cobbold, R. E. D. Cargill, F. W. Pink, C. G. Cardew, J. M. Troutbeck, A. C. Miles, J. W. McCulloch, G. B. F. Rudd, C. Hurst-Brown, and P. W. G. Kann.

CHARTERHOUSE.

A. B. Chadwick, A. T. Bland, J. L. Hopkinson, E. A. McNair, J. H. Fosdick, E. D. Coe, C. E. S. Ricker, C. Wesley Smith, A. S. Chambers, D. G. Liddle, G. Steel.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* O.WW.
SATURDAY, MARCH 1.

(*Won, 2-1.*)

THE School won a very creditable victory in beating the O.WW. The XI. were without the Captain, Vice-Captain, and Cardew, Thompson, Wilcox, and Cobbold taking their places. Play ruled even for the first few minutes, until Harris got away, and racing down the wing centred beautifully, but no forwards were up, and so an excellent piece of work was wasted. The Visitors' winger repeated the performance again, and this time got in a beautiful shot which Carless saved equally well. The School then attacked, and Cobbold, gaining possession, got through but missed an easy goal. Play got faster just on half-time, and the School forwards improved, although Covington was never seriously troubled. Half-time, 0-0. The second half was hardly begun when Miles got away and centred the ball; Covington rushed out to field it, but Hurst-Brown dashing up robbed him of it and shot into an empty goal (1-0). The O.WW. livened up after this, and Coleby sent in a beautiful shot which just missed; from the goal-kick the visitors rushed down and Feasey headed in a good goal. Shortly afterwards Hurst-Brown put the School ahead again with a glorious shot which beat Covington all the way. Time, 2-1.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER.

H. A. Carless, F. R. C. Cobbold, R. E. D. Cargill, M. A. Thompson, K. T. D. Wilcox, J. M. Troutbeck, A. C. Miles, J. W. McCulloch, A. Cobbold, C. Hurst-Brown, and P. W. G. Kann.

O.WW.

C. W. Covington, G. C. Formilli, G. G. Feasey, P. H. Wyatt, A. E. Rice-Oxley, N. Parker, A. C. Macpherson, E. C. K. Clarke, W. R. Birchall, E. Coleby, and W. B. Harris.

Feb. 27.—'That in the opinion of this House, Party Government is an impediment to honest politics.' For the motion, W. E. Ashmead-Bartlett and J. W. MacCulloch; against the motion H. A. Carless and P. W. G. Kann.

March 6.—

March 13.—'That in the opinion of this House the drama is in its decline.' For the motion, A. C. V. Miles and H. A. G. Phillimore; against the motion, A. N. Charlton and N. E. Barraclough.

March 27.—'That this House views with apprehension the disestablishment of the Welsh Church.' For the motion, S. L. Holmes and G. B. F. Rudd; against the motion, S. F. Waterson and W. H. V. Nelson.

April 3.—'That this House deploras the influence of the Turf on the national character.' For the motion, E. D. Askwith and C. A. Crow; against the motion, R. E. D. Cargill and K. T. D. Wilcox.

THE House met on January 30 to discuss the motion 'That this House would welcome the introduction of compulsory military service.'

The Proposer (L. N. CHIDSON) asked the House what would happen supposing England went to war and had her Navy broken up or even evaded. Invasion would be inevitable, and what resistance could England make to invasion? There are the Territorials, but they can never be ranked on equal terms with a regular army. He showed that there was one means alone of meeting the difficulty, and that was the introduction of compulsory military service. Such a plan would also have other beneficent effects. A much-needed sense of discipline would enter social life and improve all classes and professions. Mr. Chidson was interesting, and though he had nothing very original to say he spoke with a certain persuasiveness.

The Opposer (R. W. STANNARD) said that civilisation was gradually making war impossible, and that by conscription we should only be putting the clock back. He then turned to view the matter from a practical point of view. He said that conscription in England would mean Revolution, backing this statement by the somewhat worn out platitude of the Englishman in his castle. Then he rather departed from his original position as advocate of peace and said that England should turn her attention to the Navy and leave the Army alone; yet he denied that war was imminent.

The Seconder (W. J. N. LITTLE) attacked the opposer about his idea of the Englishman's castle, denying it to be true. He went on to point out to Mr. Stannard the difference between Conscription and compulsory military service, which the latter seemed to have confounded. War may not be imminent, but it is certainly possible, and as it is so easy for our Navy to be away at this important moment, we should certainly prepare against invasion with a strong military force. The English Empire may be doomed to fall some time or other, like every other Empire, but at all costs it must not be our fault.

T. R. DAWSON assured the House of the folly of imagining that any army could help us to hold out if our Navy was once defeated. In a few weeks we should be starved into submission. Then Englishmen are becoming keener every year to volunteer, which makes compulsory service unnecessary.

W. B. DURRANT then rose and scorned the lack of arguments produced by the advocates of compulsory military service. England, he said, is the market of the world, and it would not be worth while for any country to destroy her. He then considered the cost of compulsory military service, and wound up by scoffing at Lord Roberts' hero-worshippers.

The PRESIDENT enlarged on the last speaker's argument of the expense of compulsory military service, and also showed how great soldiers like Lord Roberts often came to grief over politics. He then considered the question as to whether we should starve if once we lost our navy in a war. This led to an argument between the President and Q. C. D. Bovey about Canadian harbours, with which the debate ended.

On the question being put, there were 15 Noes and 9 Ayes.

S. M. T.

THE House met on February 8 to discuss the motion 'That in the opinion of the House taxes on imported food are indispensable to the well-being of the country.'

The Proposer (W. B. W. DURRANT) began by enlarging on the benefits Tariff Reform would confer on home industries. He spoke also of the repeal of the Corn Laws, pointing out that the benefits arising at the time were due to other sources, such as the introduction of mechanical appliances. He then turned to consider Cobden, and showed how every prophecy he had made on questions of trade had proved wrong. He spoke also of Colonial preference, but said nothing of much note on this point. He ended up an attractive speech by showing how wages in European countries are higher in proportion as their tariffs are higher.

The Opposer (G. C. LOWRY) alleged that a tax on foreign corn would make the price of bread go up. We cannot produce enough corn in England for our wants, and so have to import it. A rise in the price of bread falls on the shoulders of the poor far more severely than on other classes. Tariff Reform would only benefit the rich and weigh severely on the poor. He ended by showing how unpopular the scheme is in many countries.

The Seconder (W. E. BRUGES) spoke of the unemployed, and considered that Tariff Reform alone could help us on this head.

J. M. TROUTBECK showed how Tariff Reformers forget the consumer in their eagerness to benefit

the producer. Tariff Reformers assert that they alone can save the ruin of English agriculture. But what does it matter if the agriculturists are ruined? They will put their capital and labour into businesses which will pay them better.

Then ensued a battle of words between the last speaker and W. B. W. Durrant, at the end of which the PRESIDENT addressed the House. He pointed out the fallacy that Tariff Reform would tax the foreigner, and insisted that it would only make the price of living go up. It is best, he said, that articles should be produced where they can be produced most cheaply. The more trade there is in the world, the more England prospers, seeing that she is the greatest ship-building country in the world and is also the world's carrier.

The motion, on being put to the vote, was carried by 13 votes to 9.

J. M. T.

THE society met on Thursday, February 13, to debate the following motion: 'That this house would welcome the enfranchisement of women.'

The Proposer (Mr. G. C. LOWRY) deplored the argument that it was only natural for women to be subordinate to men. The same reasoning used to be applied to slaves. Women may not have produced many geniuses in the past, but with equal opportunities we have no reason to suppose that they will not in the future. Women's talents are being lost to the country. The proposer at this point was obliged to cut short his remarks owing to the inevitable guillotine of the time limit.

Mr. Lowry had many sound arguments, but he should try to emphasise his separate arguments, and not run them into one another.

The Opposer (the PRESIDENT) said we ought to wait until women are geniuses before giving them the vote. Emigration is the best means of providing for the million odd women in the country. If women do men's work, what becomes of the children before they are old enough to be independent.

Mr. WATERSON (the Seconder) confined himself chiefly to analogies from New Zealand, Australia, and places where women have the vote. In the former country the birth-rate is higher than in any country in the world. He mentioned reforms which women had effected in these countries, and concluded by saying that those who obey the laws should help to make them. This speaker was too prone to analogy and hardly spoke with conviction.

Mr. PITE began by declaring that women had ruled men in the past and had made successful queens. New Zealand was so small a country that women's votes were necessary for making sufficient numbers. His chief argument was that women did not understand the party system, and then began a rather irrelevant eulogy on the said party system.

Mr. TROUTBECK said the best way of dealing with single women was to make them useful by giving them the vote. Where women have to work for their living, they find time to look after their children, as infant mortality is decreasing.

Mr. LITTLE said that women would have every right to the vote if voting were the only issue. Women's sphere was, as the Kaiser remarked, bearing children, working, and sewing.

Mr. DURRANT now enlivened proceedings with some of his usual dashing remarks. He tried to show that none of the three classes, upper, middle or lower, needed the vote, least of all the lower, who had quite enough to do already. At this point it was decided to adjourn until the next meeting.

ON Thursday, February 20, the motion, 'That this house would welcome the enfranchisement of women,' was continued.

Mr. ASHMEAD BARTLETT began by saying that the militants might be excused on the ground that they could get no hearing by constitutional means. It does not speak well for our present system if women have nothing to do but break windows. Men have time to attend to business and politics; why should women neglect home duties if given the vote? Politics and the professions require talents, so women would have to show these to get on in them. Women have had no opportunities, and it is perhaps owing to their talents being starved that so many great empires have fallen. Only the emotional side of their nature has been developed.

Mr. LITTLE asked who was going to look after women's duties when they take part in politics. The best thing for women to busy themselves over was the increase of the birth-rate and improvement of hygienes. Mr. Little's speeches always carry weight because of his obvious sincerity.

Mr. RUDD proposed an amendment that all single women who pay income tax should vote. The amendment was put to the vote and rejected, and

Mr. STANNARD overwhelmed the society with statistics to show the eminence attained by French women in all departments.

Mr. PITE objected to the comparison of men and women. It was a question whether England would benefit by female suffrage.

Mr. HURST-BROWN next became the mouth-piece of the 'Daily Mail year book,' and traced the history of the movement in Parliament. His object in so doing was not quite clear.

After remarks by Messrs. Holmes and A. Bartlett,

The PRESIDENT asked how it was that women who learned the pianoforte more than men did not produce geniuses in music. Suffragettes were afraid of testing the opinion of the country. Giving votes to women would lead to their sitting in Parliament, which is unthinkable. Women's pacific

natures would cause them to make dishonourable peace. If they are so carried away as to break windows, why should they not do such things for other ends?

Mr. PARTRIDGE speaks very fervently, and generally adopts a common sense attitude.

Next ensued an animated discussion between the President and the Treasurer as to the lengths women will go in violence.

H. A. WOOTTON, Esq., wound up the debate by saying that women have not the physical force to sanction their right to vote. He did not see how women would better themselves by winning the vote.

The motion was then put to the vote and lost by 15 to 9.

THE House met on Thursday, February 27, to discuss the motion 'That this House would welcome the restoration of its complete veto to the House of Lords.'

The Proposer (C. HURST-BROWN) began by saying that the wording of the motion did not mean that the House of Lords should be reinstated with its full powers, and then went on to explain to the House the various plans of the Unionists as regards the reform of the Second Chamber. At present, he said, we are ruled by single chamber government. Yet Mr. Asquith promised to reform the House of Lords, which he obviously had no intention of doing, at any rate until he had passed into law such revolutionary measures as the Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills. He ended by pointing out that the complete veto of the House of Lords could do no more than hold up a bill of excessive importance until the country had voted on it.

The Opposer (J. M. TROUTBECK) asked why lords, solely through their birth, should have power equal to a representative of 15,000 people. He complained of the unfairness of the old House of Lords, which had thrown out all the important Liberal bills and had passed any Bill a Conservative Government chose to bring forward. The Proposer had objected to single chamber government. What was this but single chamber government? After raising various objections to the Unionist schemes of reform, he brought his words to a close.

The Seconder (Q. C. D. BOVEY) scoffed at the Opposer's views of an English democracy, and pointed out that the Commons needed keeping in check. He showed the Opposer's charge of unfairness on the part of the old House of Lords to be groundless. After a few words from C. Hurst-Brown,

The PRESIDENT rose and said that everyone agreed that a second Chamber was a necessity in some form. He then said that most newly-elected Peers have attained to this position solely through wealth. This seemed degrading but was difficult

to prevent, as all parties are invariably in need of funds. He then discussed the question as to how the second Chamber should be reformed, and pointed out the difficulties. Naturally the Conservatives would have little desire to alter anything in the constitution which favoured their cause so well; and the reforms of the Liberals in this direction were sure to be met with the greatest opposition and would probably lead to their downfall. He offered no solution to the difficulty, but left the House to think it out for themselves.

The motion, on being put to the vote, was lost by 12 votes to 9.

J. M. T.

W.S.N.H.S.

ON Wednesday, January 22, at an extraordinary meeting, S. L. Holmes was elected Hon. Treasurer in place of A. D. Crow, who resigned at the end of last term, and G. B. F. Rudd was elected a member of the Committee in place of A. Marchetti.

On Saturday, January 18, H. A. Wootton, Esq., read an extremely interesting paper on 'The Soil,' before a disgracefully small audience. He began by showing the relations of the soil with water and food supplies, and the great influence of nitrogen abundance in producing good crops. After some remarks on the methods of producing roots, he went on to deal with the physical properties of the soil and the advantages and disadvantages of clay, carefully showing the necessity and the importance of abundant supplies of water to the soil in the care of plants. Next he illustrated the value of nitrogen and the usefulness of bacteria; and some more remarks on the relations of soil and plant growth, explaining the intrinsic and extrinsic properties of the soil, together with the defects of clay soils and the advantages of sand soils, concluded his most instructive lecture.

On Saturday, February 1, A. C. V. Miles read a paper on 'Lepidoptera.' He began by explaining the technical differences between a moth and a butterfly, and after a few general remarks on the lepidoptera of the world, he confined himself to those of the British Isles, tracing a butterfly from the egg to the perfect insect and describing at some length the different stages through which it passed. He touched slightly on sexual dimorphism, and in the course of his lecture passed round mysterious slips of paper, on which were some still more mysterious figures, labelled 'larva,' etc., for the benefit of the initiated. He concluded with some remarks on the methods of collectors of the aforesaid insects and some personal experiences in that quest.

The following Saturday, February 8, T. R. Dawson gave an instructive lecture on 'Extinct Volcanoes,' before a very scanty audience. He started his remarks by informing the Society where and when one knows that volcanoes existed, and by what signs one can detect their existence. As he proceeded, the audience learned that sea-shells show that an eruption has taken place either by a lake or by the sea. His paper was surprisingly short; and after a few more remarks on vents of volcanoes and sheets of lava, the usual vote of thanks was carried and the meeting adjourned.

The following Saturday, February 15, J. Sargeant, Esq., read a very interesting paper on 'Ancient and Modern Gardens' before the Society. He began his lecture with some remarks on the oriental hanging gardens of Babylon and the description of the gardens of Alcinous in Homer. He went on to speak of the beauty of the gardens of the Romans, showing us the excellent effect produced by the addition of fountains and statuary. Our own cloisters were used for habitation, from which the School started. Next he dealt with vegetables, such as turnips, which were at first bitter herbs, and radishes, referring to Herodotus in the latter instance; and after discoursing on lilies of the valley and roses, the greatest of which in antiquity was the damask rose, he passed on from the modern gardens of Italy at Verona to the gardens of the Middle Ages, which were confined to the Monasteries, with some remarks on the Temple Gardens. The gardens of the eighteenth century, he told us, had a few damask and Provence roses, which had what ours have not, scent; and after a description of the origin of wild gardens, he concluded by showing us that the success of a garden depends on the methods of planting.

It was a most instructive and thoroughly enjoyable lecture throughout.

H. A. G. P.

House Notes.

COLLEGE.—We must mourn with G. B. F. Rudd, who has mangled himself most effectually on such a homely utensil as a washing-basin, or to use a term not much in use in these degenerate days, a 'moab.' His interviews with the doctor are a regular feature of each morning, and the subsequent dolorous report harrows the mind of some few of us. Notwithstanding his infirmity, however, he gave a display of vigour at Godalming, worthy of an Homeric hero in the flower of his age. We must duly congratulate our Junior Team in regaining for us a Cup that has not graced our hoard of trophies for nine years past. We have been better off as regards the all-pervading measles than any other House, only one of our number,

P. W. Gardiner, having been stricken down, who is now indeed returned among us after ten days' recuperation from its dire effects. Perhaps one reason to account for our fortunate escape is that ninety-five per cent. of us have had the disease before. We hope for the best in the matter of the Gym. Cup, for which our representatives will be W. B. W. Durrant and W. H. V. Nelson; as for the Sports it is too early as yet to chronicle our expectations.

ASHBURNHAM.—House Notes have found us unprepared, or rather unable, to shower praises on various members of the House as nothing of great note, except the Charterhouse match, has occurred this month. However we must congratulate Carless, H. A., on receiving his Pink and Whites, and also Kann on regaining his Pinks. Fives Ties are progressing with incredible speed and have some prospects of being finished this term.

We continued our infamous career in Juniors to the bitter end, and achieved the doubtful distinction of losing all three matches we played, notwithstanding the efforts of Paul and Brodie, who put up a great fight, especially against Grant's. Our prospects for the Sports are quite bright, although we shall be handicapped by the absence of Fowler. Finally we congratulate Mr. D. J. Jardine (O.A.) on his recent marriage.

GRANT'S.—We must first congratulate A. C. Miles on playing against Charterhouse, and subsequently gaining well-deserved Pink-and-Whites. In the final of Juniors we were unlucky to succumb to College by the only goal scored, as we were without three prominent members of our team, and Smith unfortunately crooked himself early in the game. In the O.T.C. Miles has been made a Sergeant and Thacker a Lance-Corporal; congratulations to both of them. Owing to the minor ailments with which most members of the House have lately been seized, the Literary Society has only met once since our last Notes, when a most successful reading of Sheridan's 'A Tragedy Rehearsed' took place.

Turning to the future, our hopes for the Sports run high, as we have an exceptionally promising set of Juniors and our Seniors should be capable of holding their own. We must wish Miles and John the best of luck in the Gym. Competition.

Mr. R. R. Rawson (O.G.) was the Cambridge Heavy-Weight Representative in the Inter-Varsity boxing match; we must congratulate him on winning his weight, thus enabling his University to gain a victory.

H.B.B.—We must begin this month by condoling with our Junior team on being beaten by College. We had very bad luck in losing, as our team had four fellows out of school. The Gym. Competition takes place in a day or two, so we wish

our pair—Davis and Ahrens—the best of luck. The former of course is sure to do well, but Ahrens has hardly had enough practice yet. Within a fortnight of the Gym. Competition comes the Inter-House Drill Competition, but this we can hardly hope to win, as our section is an extremely young and inexperienced one. However, we shall do our best, and if we all try hard enough we may be successful.

The House Fives Ties have been managed most energetically this term, and at the present rate of progress will be brought to a conclusion in less than three weeks' time. We have three members in for the certificate and exam. this term and must therefore wish them every luck.

We regret to have to announce the sudden death of E. F. Lawrence, who was extremely popular up this House, and who has but lately left us. With this sad duty performed we bring our Notes to a close, with sincerest hopes that there may be more news for next month's Notes.

RIGAUD'S.—The hand of fate in the shape of the Editor's mandate of 'House Notes please' descends upon us once more with increased vehemence; at least so it seems. Events have happened few and far between. Measles apparently have been defeated; at least nothing of their movements has been heard for some time. We offer condolences firstly to F. R. Cobbold on being prevented by illness, to wit 'influenza,' from playing against Charterhouse, and secondly to F. W. Pink on being injured during the aforementioned match. C. Hurst-Brown is still bent on surpassing himself, for we have to congratulate him for the third time on deceiving the examiners, this time in, *mirabile dictu*, 'Cert. A' theoretical, and also on regaining his 'Pinks.' So much for past events, but let us take a peep into the future. Yard ties it is rumoured will soon be drawn. The Sports, ah! yes, the Sports, for them our chances are as rosy, in fact more rosy than is usually chronicled, for there are remaining from last year promising members, whilst there are Juniors who should achieve successes. This term we are entering a pair for the Gym. Cup, for the first time since we won it, and from what is heard they should prove to be the victors. Last, but not least, in the matter of House Fives we are represented by a pair that will cause trepidation in other aspirants to the laurels.

Old Westminsters.

MR. JUSTICE PARKER, who left Westminster for Eton in 1872, has been made a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

MR. R. E. MORE has been appointed to act as Governor of Khartum with a view to succeeding as Governor in due course.

Births.

ON January 17, the wife of Kenneth B. Anderson, of a son.

ON March 2, the wife of Atherton Berens, of a daughter.

Obituary.

WE have to regret the death of Francis Whitehead, who came in 1869 and was elected to Cambridge in 1875. He took orders and was rector of Pembridge in Herefordshire from 1889 to his death in January 27 last.

We have also lost one who was known to many of the present generation. Edward Fuertado Lawrence was elected to a non-resident King's Scholarship in 1906 and left in 1911. He died after a very brief illness on February 14.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—John has some excellent postcard photographs of the School and things and folk that are therein. I think O.W.W. generally would be glad to know of them. May I suggest that you might put a notice in THE ELIZABETHAN telling people about the photographs?

Yours faithfully,

A. L. LONGHURST,
Major.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Having come across the following document at the Public Record Office, I have transcribed it for the benefit of your readers. The document is undated, but it is calendared among the papers concerning the fourth Earl of Shaftesbury, and I should say from the paper and the handwriting dated from the reign of Nicoll. The reference is Shaftesbury Papers, 30/32.

Yours faithfully,

GEOFFREY R. Y. RADCLIFFE.

9 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

THE INSTITUTION OF THE THIRD FORME AT WESTMINST^R SCHOOLE.

<p>'The bookes taught in that forme Latine Grammar Justine Ovid's Metamorphosis Terence Martiall's Epigrams.</p>	}	<p>The Gramm^r is made by Dr. Busby and is as to this forme divided into twelve divisions said every morning in parts soe as each part contains a twelfth of the whole and in twelve days they goe through with it. The first 6 containe the inferior Rudimmⁿ and all the parts of one week. The last 6 containe the Syntax and Prosodia and are repeated in the other.</p>
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