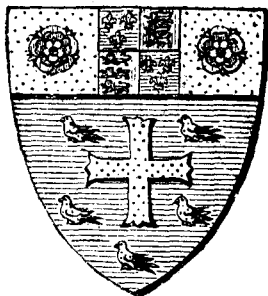


The

Grantite



Rebiero.

Nascitur exiguus

acquirit eundo.

vires

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PLAY, 1900.

Price 6d.

CHISWICK.

Very little is known about the Boarding Houses by the School, and especially about Chiswick. It is very strange that the name Chiswick should have survived only up Grant's, as there is no reason for it. The name came from the suburb Chiswick, whither we used to migrate in time of an epidemic in the School. When first a boy comes up Grant's the sight of the long room divided into three studies and separated from yard only by a narrow passage arouses his curiosity and admiration; his curiosity is soon damped by the "you must not look into Chiswick," of his "substance," or of some Chiswickite; his admiration lasts longer but is in most cases lost when a fellow gets into Chiswick. Though Chiswick looks dark and dingy from the outside, yet they contain what Grantites prize highest, namely the panels. Inner and middle are hung all round with them, and on them are carved some of the O.W.W. most noted names, such as W. R. and L. J. Moon, Veitch, and Rawson. Chiswick furniture usually consists of deck chairs and cushions, and great is the envy of Hallites when they pass through and see Chiswickites reclining at their ease. Chiswick is most enjoyed in the evening and after preparation when the inmates can brew and work in peace and comfort.

GRANT'S DEBATING SOCIETY.

The House met on November 6th to discuss the following motion:—"That, in the opinion of this House, there are no such things as ghosts."

M. Garrett (proposer) said that the first thing to be considered was what a ghost really was. He said that a ghost was a great imagination of people under the same circumstances, but that if a person quite disinterested were present he would not see the ghost, in short that there is no such thing as a ghost which could be seen by totally different people.

J. Reed (opposer) said that he saw no reason why there should not be ghosts, and by relating wearisome ghost stories failed to make a real impression.

S. A. Dickson (seconder), in a very sensible speech, said that it was chiefly the state of people's minds which enabled them to see visions which they ignorantly supposed to be ghosts.

R. E. Tanner also spoke saying that he thought only some people had the power of seeing ghosts, and related in a whisper a story of a dog that saw a ghost that seemed to human eyes like mist or smoke.

D. H. Whitmore denied that ghosts were due to overwrought minds, and quoted as an instance a story of how a workman working on some panels painted by Verro at Hampton Court was surprised to see a hand come forth and beckon to him, surely the workman was not in an overwrought state (though we think that strong drink might be suggested). Blane, Dugdale, and Johnson also spoke.

The House divided, and the motion was lost by acclamation.

The House met on November 14th to discuss the following motion: "In the opinion of this House, coal exportation is undesirable."

J. P. Blane (proposer) thought that coal exportation was a very bad thing, for in fifty years there would be none left in England. Though we do make some profit, if it is at the expense of using all the coal in England, where is the advantage?

D. H. Whitmore (opposing in place of Kirkpatrick) did not agree with Blane, that coal would be extinct in fifty years; he thought it would last, at least, a hundred or two hundred years, when, by that time, some new mode of heat, probably electricity, would be discovered. He said he saw no reason whatever why a tradesman should not sell his goods at what price he pleased, or to what person, who was willing to give him more for his wares.

Mr. Dugdale (seconder), in a somewhat lengthy speech, said that without coal England could never live; without coal it would never have become what it now is; without coal we could never carry on the smelting business for which England is noted. Any merchant would have sale enough for it without selling it to Frenchmen, even if they did give him higher value.

M. H. Garrett said that he had read in the *Pall Mall* that coal would only last fifty years; he also added that fuel would be needed to generate the electricity, and so D. H. Whitmore's elaborate plans for the future mode of heat were useless.

D. H. Whitmore said he would like to know if Mr. Garrett believed everything he saw in print. He thought people had got over that. He knew on very good authority that it would last two hundred years. He said that if coal would be needed for electricity, peat could be used. It was very clean, he said, and was being exported in large quantities from Ireland. He said that it was the right of every man to make money; therefore, surely he might sell it to the person, whether he was French or no, who offered him the highest price.

Mr. Blane, Johnston, Tanner, and Dickson also spoke.

Mr. Sonnenschein said he saw no reason why coal should not be sold to Frenchmen. It was quite like, he said, not lending a quarten to a boy, because then he would get off up school or higher up in class. He thought it very mean.

The House then divided, and the motion was carried by acclamation.

The House met on November 27th to discuss the following motion: "Censure of the Generals at the front is undesirable."

R. Tanner (proposer) said he did not see why Generals like Hamilton, French, and Hutton, most of whom had done brilliantly, should be censured for the most part by people who knew nothing whatever about it. He reminded the House that as this was the first time there had been any real war there were sure to be some mistakes. No really civilized nations had fought before with modern weapons, and besides this the Boers knew the country much better. The Government, he said, was also much to blame for not foreseeing the war, and altogether most things were against the Generals, blunders are nearly always made at first, and he thought it was rather hard on them to be censured for a mere slip.

J. Dickson (opposer) said that a great distinction must be drawn between the censure of Generals and the publication of that censure. They had conducted sham fights, but had been spared any blame as a sham fight did not entail loss of life. But

when they arrived at the front they must be taught that all their dispositions of troops will be closely watched by the Commanders-in-Chief, whose duty it is to let them know when they are making fools of themselves. Nothing he thought deserved greater credit than the way in which Roberts had sent the Generals home whose skill had been not quite up to the mark.

D. H. Whitmore said that when a common soldier sees his General censured he naturally loses heart, and on this score he objected to it. But he said the people who knew nothing about South Africa had criticised the movements of a General as if they themselves were there and were equally skilled in military tactics.

J. Harrison also spoke, and repeated most of Mr. Tanner's and the President's remarks.

The House then divided, and the motion was carried by acclamation.

The House met on November 30th to discuss the following motion:—"In the opinion of this House, Drama of to-day is degenerate in substance and execution."

W. T. Sonnenschein said that plays nowadays are becoming very immoral, and that scenery and dress have become absolutely necessary to make a play popular. He expressed a desire that all vulgarity should be kept to music halls and such places.

A. F. Noble (opposer) said that he thought that stage-acting and the substance of English dramas had improved wonderfully of late. He pointed out that the stage effects of the great London theatres are really marvellous, the scenery being most realistic, and he ended by saying that the musical plays do not lack in substance or execution.

F. Kite (seconder), in rather a poor speech, said the present dramas were in no way (excepting scenery, of course) equal to the ancient Greek and Latin plays.

D. H. Whitmore said that plays nowadays were all more or less similar (Question), and went on to say that most foreign theatres were rather immoral. He defended the music halls, saying that only the very smallest ones were at all vulgar. He also added that the play and not the acting were degenerate.

The House soon after divided, and the motion was lost by ten votes to seven.

The House met on December 4th to discuss the following motion: "That the present liberty of the Press is undesirable."

P. Battle (proposer) in an excellent speech said that the Press enjoys license, not liberty, but still he considered that they ought to be under strict supervision; but if the supervision was not pro-

perly carried out there would be scandals between England and France, as at the present moment, or such things as the Druce case. This liberty was recognisable also in France in many cases, but chiefly in the insulting cartoons of the Queen. During the recent mobilisation of the fleet this liberty was particularly clearly shown in the reports, which led people to believe that war was imminent, and thereby caused a great deal of confusion and excitement. It was through the Press that the French or other countries got to know of our weak points and strong positions; they publish, moreover, startling accounts, as of the massacre of the Pekin Legations, to get their paper sold; then when the real truth is known they have to come down a bit.

F. Kite (opposer) said that in Russia, where there was this strict supervision, there are continual grumblings, because the people know nothing whatever of what is going on, or what the State is doing. What was the Press for but to let the people know what was going on, or the opinion of a general's movements; besides this, England had always had a free Press, so why should it be changed now?

J. L. Johnston said that in the last debate they had decided that censure of generals at the front was undesirable. This was chiefly due to the papers. People believe in them, it is true, but they are all lies. Moreover, they publish general's plans before they are completed, and murders, robberies, merely to get a sale for their papers.

P. Battle stated, further, that they publish not only murders and robberies, &c., but absolutely unwarrantable things, and slander people who have done no wrong.

Mr. Dugdale said, in a speech which was evidently unprepared, that the Press opens your mind; if it were not for this freedom we should be deprived of our own most amusing papers, such as *Punch*, which would be a great loss (he thought).

D. H. Whitmore tried to pick Dugdale's speech to pieces. Garrett and Sonnenschein also spoke.

The House then divided by a show of hands, and the motion was lost. Ayes, 7. Noes, 9.

TRIALS (*First Round*).

GRANT'S *v.* H.B.B.

This match was played up fields on Wednesday, November 28th, and resulted in a win for Grant's by 6 goals to 3. The day was very wet and the going very heavy. On Stevens winning the toss, Scott kicked off from the pavilion end for home boarders,

and they immediately began to press and gained a corner, which however proved futile. After about fifteen minutes' play Grant's scored their first goal by a long shot from Whitmore, and soon afterwards Smith with a smart shot added another (2—0). Grant's succeeded in forcing home boarders to concede a corner, which however they cleared, and, getting possession by some pretty combination between their forwards, scored their first point through Scott. After half an hour's play Battle ran in and scored a fine goal from a pass from Woodbridge, who again did well by placing a corner in the mouth of goal, but the insides did not make the best of their opportunities. Each side then scored in turn, H.B.B. from a really good individual effort by Lowe, Grant's from a shot by Dickson. Half-time soon arrived with the score (4—2) in favour of Grant's. Soon after the restart Sonnenschein scored Grant's fifth point. Grant's continued to press, and, though two corners taken by Battle proved useless, Dickson scored what proved to be the last goal obtained by Grant's. Dickson and Whitmore both made shots which proved useless, and H.B.B. getting possession of the ball carried it into their opponent's territory and scored through Scott (6—3). Nothing further was scored, and the result was as above stated.

H.B.B. made a good up-hill fight against a team of a far better reputation. Napier and Lowe combined very well on the left, and McPherson played a plucky game. Both McDonald and Wilkins stuck to the opposite forwards very successfully.

For Grant's, the two Logans were the successes, and Blane, considering the wet, played well at half. The game, however, did not redound to the credit of the team as a whole, and a decided slackness was apparent in many of its movements.

The teams were :—

Grant's : J. Logan (goal) ; E. C. Stevens, H. Logan (backs) ; C. Lonsdale, M. C. Smith, J. P. Blane (halves) ; P. M. Battle, D. H. Whitmore (left) ; W. T. Sonnenschein (centre) ; S. A. Dickson, L. A. Woodbridge (right).

H.B.B. : C. B. H. Knight (goal) ; E. O. Bartlett, R. E. Graham (backs) ; A. McDonald, G. Wilkins, L. Connor (halves) ; P. H. Napier, S. D. Lowe (left), R. B. J. Scott (centre) ; H. McPherson, J. Vernon (right).

FINAL TRIAL MATCH.

GRANT'S v. RIGAUD'S.

This match was played on Wednesday, 12th, in very fine football weather.

Grant's kicked off and took the ball straight down to Rigaud's

goal, where it stayed for about ten minutes, Grant's failing to get in a good successful shot. Soon after Grant's got a corner, but Kitson got the ball at once and took it straight up to Grant's goal, but nothing came of it. After this, play came more even, Grant's, perhaps, pressing most. Whitmore, by a very fine rush, soon scored. Rigaud's kicked off and took the ball down to our goal, and Powers shot, but Logan saved it, and with a very good clear got the ball away to Whitmore, who passed to Battle, who took the ball down the field, but we failed to score. Whitmore now scored again by a pass from one of the forwards. Almost directly after this, Powers shot, and Logan saved, but Kitson rushed it through. The ball was again taken up to Rigaud's goal, but Dickson, by a pass from Whitmore, dribbled instead of shooting, and this lost a goal. Soon after this, half-time was called, leaving Grant's ahead; the score being 2—1.

For some time after half-time Rigaud's had the best of the game, but failed to score, due to being stopped time after time by Stevens and Smith. Once, Powers got in a shot along the ground which Logan saved well and cleared at once. After this the game got more in Grant's hands, but the forwards were getting continually stopped by Page and Willet. About twenty minutes after half-time, we took the ball straight up to Rigaud's goal and Whitmore scored off a very good centre by Sonnenschein. After this, play was very even, neither side scoring. Thus the game ended in a win for Grant's by 3 goals to 1.

GRANT'S (WINNERS).

J. Logan (goal); E. C. Stevens, C. Smith (backs); J. Blane, S. Oldham, L. Kirkpatrick (halves); L. Woodbridge, S. Dickson, W. T. S. Sonnenschein, D. Whitmore, P. M. Battle (forwards).

RIGAUD'S.

Langton (goal); C. M. Page, A. Willet (backs); Fleuret, Craig, Fraser (halves); Atherley, Jones, Lonsdale, Kitson, Powers, Boney (forwards).

JUNIORS.

GRANT'S *v.* RIGAUD'S.

This was a disappointing match, as, though we had by far the best of the game the whole way through, owing to the feeble shooting of our forwards, we were unable to score, and Rigaud's won a poor game by 1 goal to none. For them Craig was best.

GRANT'S *v.* ASHBURNHAM.

Grant's showed improved form, but were only able to draw with their opponents (1—1). Our goal was scored by Kirk-

patrick. For us Davies and Houdret showed promising form ; for them Parker was good. Their goal was scored by P. M. Bendall.

GRANT'S v. HOME BOARDERS.

Against H.B.B. we managed to gain our first victory (3—2). Our goals were shot by Sonnenschein (2) and Houdret. But towards the end of the game we had great difficulty in keeping our opponents, and they had hard luck in not equalising. For us Sonnenschein and Pemberton were best ; for them Lowe.

GRANTITE TYPES—No. 3.

THE CYCLIST.

This is a queer little specimen ; its shape is difficult to describe, but it is not unlike the little gnomes in fairy books, all head and no body. It is a beefy little creature, and very emphatic, but it can't pronounce its r's, so that for it "worry" has three w's. Perhaps this is so because it thinks it grand. It is a very funny little thing too in its brain ; it is very dogmatic, and yet is always ashamed of its dogmatism. But that which distinguishes it from all other "types" is that it "goes cycle rides" on Wednesday afternoons. It is really quite good-natured, but that does not prevent its temper being very hot, perhaps that is because it "scorches." Its face follows the lead of its temper, and when it is spoken to by a superior in public one can warm one's hand or toast one's bread at it. It is quite a harmless creature, and is allowed to go at large, when it usually employs itself like a worm in devouring ancient and dirt-begrimed books, the more ancient and the more dirt-begrimed the more suited are they to its strange taste. But it is usually hurt when it comes in contact with the more powerful and more objectionable "types," of which we have already treated.

HOUSE NOTES.

It is with great regret that we learn that the Head Master is leaving at Election. It is rumoured that there is a chance of Mr. Heard, a former Grantite House Master, obtaining the post.

G. Scott and H. C. Smith have come home with the C.I.V. ; the latter has obtained a commission in the Lancashire Fusiliers, and is shortly proceeding to Malta to join his regiment.

No pages

9/10

Camb. Union.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Knowing from experience the difficulty of getting a big number of the "Grantite," I have been persuaded to give you an account of the doings of Cambridge Grantites. I am sorry to say that I cannot tell you anything about L. J. Moon, as he has only once put in an appearance this term, and then he was seriously occupied with the Examiners. W. H. M. Lonsdale went down last term, and has since been instructing the boys of Forest School in their studies and their football. — Heard has therefore become senior Grantite here. In the way of sport nothing can be recorded of him unless "Bridge" comes under that denomination. Doubtless he would be figuring in the 'Varsity team, but his knee has not yet sufficiently recovered. He is as devoted as ever to the Savoy operas, and makes a point of never missing a first night. H. S. Bompas turned out in the Freshers' Sports, and though unlike Charley's Aunt, he is not still running, he did not reach the tape in his 100 yards heat till the bell was ringing for the final.

[N.B.—Our correspondent must be at fault, as the final was not run till the day after.—ED. GRANTITE.]

He has not forgotten his skill at football, and shoots goals for Pembroke with all his old precision. He started his 'Varsity career by securing a second-class in Little Go. (N.B.—There is no third-class, or doubtless he would have made quite sure of it.)

The ways of W. S. Osborn are mysterious. It suffices to say that he may be found living over a post office, opposite the Blue Pig, and that he studies natural history with all his accustomed ardour. In place of more exciting sport, it is whispered that he is in the habit of stalking cats at dead of night in Trinity Court.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I hope you will allow me to write a few words on a subject which very much concerns most—I hope all Grantites. Grant's has always held a high position in school football, and has produced many most famous footballers, but I believe there is not a single case of a distinguished Grantite player whose shooting is up to the standard of his general play. I myself would suggest with great advantage that boarders should play in yard before breakfast, and practise their shooting in "Green" after that meal. Of course elder members of the House who have School colours go into green, but in my opinion green is most useful when a fellow is young and his style of shooting unformed, because it is much harder for a fellow to begin his lessons over again.

Apologising, &c.,

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ADVISER.

NOTICES.

All contributions to be clearly written on one side of the paper only.

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Florent.
