

THE
SAVILIAN
SUMMER TERM, 1916

CONTENTS.

- Editorial Notes
De Omnibus Rebus
Old Savilians killed-in-action (with
Portraits Inset)
The Term's Cricket (with Characters of
the First XI.)
Annual Athletic Sports
Junior School Notes
Headlines
Drill
The Troubles of a Platoon Commander
Second-Hand Books—an Appreciation
Flag Days
A Visit to France in War-time
Old Savilian Notes
Salvete et Valete
ROLL OF HONOUR (contd.)—with recent
distinctions and promotions
-
-

All ordinary communications to be addressed to the Editors, the Grammar School, Wakefield. The Annual Subscription to the Magazine is 1/6, or 1/7½ post free. The Magazine is published at the end of Term. Intending Annual Subscribers are requested to inform the Editors.

News of Old Savilians will be specially welcomed for inclusion in the Old Savilian Notes, and should be addressed for that purpose to G. E. Webster, Esq., 8 South Parade, Wakefield, or C. H. Head, Esq., at the School.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is hoped that a good number of Old Savilians and their friends will visit us on Wednesday, July 26th. The Annual Cricket Match being impossible, we are nevertheless inviting any old boys, with their parties, who are able to come; and the senior boys of the School will go through a few movements of their Military Drill. We are also trying to arrange a small Shooting Match, at the miniature range, between a team of present boys and a scratch team, including some Masters, Old Savilians, and parents. The proceedings will begin at 3-15, and we shall be obliged if those who can come will let us know beforehand, if possible. We cannot send notices to everybody concerned, but trust that all who are in Wakefield and read this issue will make the matter known. There will be Afternoon Tea.

* * *

Since our last issue was published the Governing Body has lost an old and valued member in the person of Mr. J. J. Bevitt, who for very many years had taken a warm interest in educational affairs and in the School. Mr. Bevitt was devoted to the cause of educational opportunity for all, and was one of those who helped, in the past generation, to build up a local "educational ladder" from the primary School to the University, of which Wakefield is now perhaps the most conspicuous example, for its size, in the country. The deceased gentleman lived to a ripe old age, but preserved to the end his enthusiasm for the welfare of our youth.

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

We were deeply sorry to lose Mr. W. C. Pallett, the Drawing and Singing Master who succeeded the late Mr. H. A. Brooke, and who is now, like Mr. Oughtred and Mr. Fletcher, representing the School Staff in the stupendous struggle in which the country is engaged. The departure of Miss E. C. Holmes has also deprived the Junior School of its long esteemed mistress. These vacancies have been filled by Mr. C. R. Hoskins, who is now a member of the Senior School Staff, and Misses E. E. Robinson and C. D. Smith, to whom we extend a most hearty welcome.

* * *

Company Drill has been continued this term with marked success by the Fifth and Senior Forms, under the command of the Headmaster, the various subordinate offices being filled by Prefects. An additional supply of dummy rifles has been procured, so that the entire Company can participate in that important exercise. Much more real enthusiasm has been shown lately by the average boy, and an increase of care on the part of the individual

has begun in some measure to give that finish to the drill which is so essential to success. On one occasion in the middle of the term the drill was inspected by an Old Boy who now holds a Commission in the Army, having acquired his first rudimentary military knowledge from our Company Drill. We are now eagerly looking forward to a rifle match with an Old Savilian team, together with a Drill which we hope will impress, rather than amuse, the Old Boys present.

The musketry practice has been much enjoyed, under the auspices of Mr. Saunders and other Masters.

* * *

The Prefects this term have been :—E. R. Sudbury, T. Womack, G. C. Miles, F. W. Skinner, H. E. Wilding, A. Mellor, J. S. G. Holmes and J. Lawe.

* * *

The Annual Athletic Sports had again to be abandoned as a public function. No prizes were awarded for any of the events, which consisted solely of the Jumps and Races for the Cup and Shields. The interest was naturally not so keen as it has been on more auspicious occasions, but we feel that the old standard will be enthusiastically maintained when the Sports are again continued as a School festivity. At present it is impossible (perhaps undesirable) to take the normal interest in athletics.

* * *

The cricket teams so far have had a fairly successful season, considering the obstacles both temporary and permanent which have stood in the way of School cricket, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the absence of Net pitches, and the troublous times, which tend to extinguish the natural enthusiasm of the participants. A detailed account is to be found later in the Magazine. We are very much disappointed that there will be no Old Savilians match, but the impossibility of raising a team is obvious.

* * *

Congratulations to the following on being awarded their Cricket Colours :—R. E. L. Wellington and H. Dutton.

* * *

The Tennis Club has again been resuscitated, and several Form and other matches has been enthusiastically contested.

* * *

The School Swimming Club has again prospered in spite of the various other attractions of the Summer Term. The Annual Swimming Sports have been fixed for Monday, September 25th.

The Gymnasium Competition was held on June 30th. The events were keenly contested, the following being the successful competitors :—Senior—J. C. Rogerson.

Intermediate—C. Staynes.

Junior—S. E. Roberts.

* * *

It was with a feeling of patriotism that the School assembled on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, having overcome its disappointment at the cancelling of the holidays in response to a request by the Government. Owing to the new system of Saturday morning School we have also been deprived of the usual Football and Cricket half-holidays which were once a leading feature of the term. A half-holiday was however granted in recognition of the C.M.G. bestowed on the President of the Old Savilians' Club, Lieut. Col. Haslegrave, to whom we respectfully tender our sincere congratulations.

* * *

We are pleased to see that the Junior School has undertaken various War economies with characteristic zeal. Apparently its latest effort is in the direction of Horticulture, and various suspicious-looking beds which at present possess an air of the Cemetery, are, we understand, soon to be the sources of beauty and utility.

* * *

The Editors wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contemporaries, apologising for any omissions :—*Cryptian, Hill and Dale, Grovian, Fulneck School Magazine, Chronicles of Ermysted and Petyt Journal, Giggleswick Chronicle, Leodiensian, Prestonian, Oldham Hulmeian, Hymerian.*

OLD SAVILIANS KILLED-IN-ACTION.

(With Portraits Inset).

CHARLES VICTOR TOWNSEND.—1900-1903.—Second-Lieutenant, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, was killed in France, March 21st, 1916. Charlie Townsend was the elder of two brothers who were almost inseparable both at School and afterwards. He had attained considerable eminence in his profession and at the outbreak of War was Manager of the Hereford Gas Works. Of a naturally genial temperament he was loved by all, and the numerous letters received by his parents from his fellow officers show the esteem and affection felt by them. He was a man absolutely without fear and was constantly taking part in dangerous expeditions. That he was appreciated by his superiors is proved by the fact that he was mentioned for gallant conduct in General Sir Douglas Haig's recent dispatches. The School and the Old Savilians' Club have had no more loyal supporter and they are both the poorer for the loss they have sustained.

WILFRED BERTRAM CRESWICK.—1895-98.—Captain, 1/4th Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, transferred to Royal Engineers, for Mining purposes, was killed in France, March 31st, 1916.

At the commencement of War, Creswick was Manager of the Sharlston Collieries, and one might, with truth, say that he was almost at the head of his profession. For some years he had been a valued Officer of the Territorials and none will grieve more for his untimely death than the Old Savilians, from Colonel Haslegrave to those of our members serving in the ranks. He had already received the honour of the Military Cross decoration and we are justified in believing that he would have obtained even greater honours. Bertie Creswick left School young, but there are many Old Boys and some few Masters who still keep a warm corner in their hearts for the merry, typical School boy who delighted in his School life and games. To his widow and little daughter we offer our sincerest sympathy.

WILLIAM HAROLD ARMITAGE, B. Eng.—1904-1909.—Lieutenant, 9th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, was killed in France, May 22nd, 1916. At school, where he was a boarder and a member of the Cricket and Football teams, Armitage gave early promise of the distinction, intellectual and moral, which afterwards brought him a remarkable career at Sheffield University, and a singular reputation as a soldier. He followed up his scholarship by gaining the Mappin Medal for first place in first class honours in Engineering, as well as two University Prizes. In addition he was Vice-Captain of the University Team in Rugby football. Not waiting for a commission, he joined the ranks and earned his stars in his own regiment. His Military Cross was a recognition of his brilliant conduct of a wire-cutting expedition, which now forms the subject of one of the plates in Hutchinson's "Deeds that Thrill the Empire" (Pt. 12). He acted as Mess President, and at the time of his death was about to be nominated for his Captaincy. "We have lost in him," wrote his Major, "a great friend and a great soldier. He was always first there and last to leave in any position of danger. I could tell of hundreds of little services he was always volunteering to add to our comforts." At all times devotedly attached to the School, his recent engagement to Miss Head had emphasised the connection, and deeply enhances our personal sense of loss and of sympathy with those to whom he was dear. A chivalrous and sunny temper was set off in him by the essential modesty which belongs to ability of the first order. By universal testimony of all who knew him well, he seems to have realised the conception of the Happy Warrior; endowed, in ordinary life, with "a peculiar grace;

But who, if he be called upon to face
Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined
Great issues, good or bad, for human kind,
Is happy as a Lover, and attired
With sudden brightness, like a Man inspired."

THE TERM'S CRICKET.

Many were the difficulties which confronted us at the beginning of the Season. For many years Wakefield has been considered essentially a "Rugger" school, and has not maintained the same interest and ideals in Cricket which have been upheld in the domains of Football. The inevitable result is that the War has tended to damp the enthusiasm shown for Cricket more even than that shewn for the winter pastime.

Furthermore the school cricket, which is not compulsory among the Junior Boys, has to contend against the numerous other summer sports which include Tennis, Swimming and Shooting. It is, however, obvious that Cricket should be given the first place, as the Team Matches form the criterion of all the School Summer Sports. The first necessity therefore was to create an enthusiasm for the most important game, and to maintain that enthusiasm by endeavouring to overcome that feeling of *ennui* and boredom which only too often arises regarding practices as the term advances. This has been done by arranging as many additional matches with local teams as possible to compensate for the more distant fixtures which have had to be temporarily suspended on account of the expense. In the second place a large number of Practices conducted entirely on "match" lines have been instituted with a view not only to upholding the enthusiasm, but also to improving the bowling and fielding—experience in which can only be fully acquired by matches. Previously the batting in these practices had been conducted rather by time limits than by actual innings, but the new principle has been fully justified by the marked improvement, especially in the Second Team's fielding and bowling, which had often been somewhat slack.

The weather has been very unsatisfactory from a cricketing point of view, and few matches have not been interrupted by rain, to say nothing of the March gales, which have been inflicted upon us from time to time.

During the Easter holidays and at the beginning of the term several net practices were held, but the state of the ground is not only so unsatisfactory but also so dangerous to the batsman, that practices at the nets have had to be for the most part abandoned in favour of games in the field. The amount of turf laid for nets is so poor and so small that more harm than good has often been done to both batting and bowling. Undoubtedly no team, and particularly no School, can succeed at cricket until a perfect net wicket is secured. School and practice matches certainly give experience in all the various departments of the game, but nets are indispensable for the proper practising of strokes. Vague rumours are current, which we hope may be confirmed by action, that adequate net-pitches are to be provided for the teams on the

return of Peace. In that case we see no reason why Wakefield should not rank amongst the first schools at cricket as well as at other games.

Considering the many obstacles in our way the season has been successful and our list already includes at least one victory against each of the Bradford, Leeds, Silcoates and Woodhouse teams. The old colour men at the beginning of the Season were Sudbury, Holmes and Hoyland, and in addition there were several of last year's teamers still at School. Our bowling is more suited to a wet wicket and under that condition we have usually succeeded in winning. The batting has been generally good though seldom extraordinary, whilst the fielding, with the exception of the Home matches against Leeds and Sandal, has been a decided improvement on many of the past years.

The 2nd XI. started the season badly but have since, for the most part, retrieved their fortune. They have had some bowlers who would probably have been in the First XI. had there not been sufficient last-year bowlers already in the Team. The Second Team fielding has also improved of late.

The voluntary Junior House Games have continued under the supervision of Mr. Gibling, and many of them have proved highly exciting. Of course they are not a means of judging the strength of the Houses since the members of the 1st and 2nd Teams do not play, but they certainly do test the stamina of the Junior boys and form an invaluable recruiting ground for the School and Senior House Teams.

The Teams have still to play several matches, to which we are looking forward with interest and confidence.

Appended is a detailed account of the matches already played :

W.G.S. v. BRADFORD G.S.

At Bradford, May 6th.

B.G.S.	W.G.S.	
	Dutton, b. Hutton	.. 0
	Wellington, run out	.. 7
	Holmes, b. Hutton	.. 4
	Colbeck, c., b. Watson	.. 4
	Woodcock, b. Hutton	.. 1
	Mellor, l.b.w., b. Watson	.. 0
	Hoyland, b. Hutton	.. 13
	Womack, c., b. Watson	.. 2
	Ramsden, not out	.. 1
	Denton, did not bat.	

Total (for 8 wickets) 32

[Scored 31—details not available at time of going to press.]

W.G.S. v. BRADFORD G.S.

At Wakefield, May 20th.

W.G.S.		B.G.S.	
Sudbury, b. Watson	.. 6	Brayshaw, b. Dutton	.. 19
Wellington, b. Watson	.. 13	Hutton, l.b.w., b. Dutton	25
Holmes, b. Watson	.. 1	Woodcock, b. Hoyland	.. 14
Colbeck, b. Watson	.. 0	Watson, b. Holmes	.. 11
Dutton, b. Banks	.. 4	Middlebrook, c. Sudbury,	
Woodcock, b. Banks	.. 18	b. Holmes	.. 7
Hoyland, b. Banks	.. 4	Thoseby, not out	.. 4
Aspinwall, not out	.. 22	White	
Mellor, c. Brayshaw, b.		Holliday	
Watson	.. 1	Gambrill	} did not bat.
Armstrong, c. Hutton, b.		Fleming	
Brayshaw	.. 12	Banks	
Denton, b. Brayshaw	.. 0	Byes	.. 2
	<hr/>		
Total	81	Total (for 5 wickets)	82

W.G.S. v. LEEDS G.S.

At Leeds, May 25th.

W.G.S.		L.G.S.	
Sudbury, b. Wood	.. 28	Laughton, b. Dutton	.. 19
Wellington, b. Crossley	.. 11	Storrs, run out	.. 0
Dutton, b. Crossley	.. 0	Whitfield, b. Holmes	.. 5
Woodcock, b. Crossley	.. 15	Clarke, b. Holmes	.. 10
Holmes, b. Wood	.. 10	Todd, run out	.. 9
Colbeck, b. Wood	.. 8	Crossley, b. Dutton	.. 10
Hoyland, b. Wood	.. 0	Barker, b. Hoyland	.. 1
Aspinwall, c. and b. Wood	14	Cooper, b. Hoyland	.. 6
Mellor, b. Crossley	.. 0	Wood, b. Armstrong	.. 8
Armstrong, c. Laughton, b.		Williams, b. Hoyland	.. 0
Crossley	.. 13	Hinings, not out	.. 1
Denton, not out	.. 4	Byes	.. 2
Byes	.. 5		
	<hr/>		
Total	108	Total	71

W.G.S. v. WOODHOUSE GROVE S.

At Woodhouse Grove, June 3rd.

W.G.S.		WOODHOUSE GROVE S.	
Sudbury, c. Beckett, b.		Heslop, b. Dutton	.. 2
Heeley	6	Beckett, b. Holmes	.. 0
Wellington, c. Petch, b.		Shrewsbury, b. Holmes	.. 4
Heeley	12	Heeley, b. Dutton	.. 3
Dutton, c. Beckett, b.		Spencer, not out	.. 32
Heeley	1	Schofield, c. Armstrong, b.	
Woodcock, c. Shrewsbury,		Hoyland	.. 10
b. Spencer	18	Ellis, run out	.. 0
Holmes, b. Shrewsbury	10	Roebuck, not out	.. 4
Colbeck, b. Spencer	5	Marsden	} did not bat.
Aspinwall, b. Shrewsbury	2	Petch	
Hoyland, b. Shrewsbury	0	Whitaker	
Mellor, not out	0		
Armstrong, b. Spencer	0		
Denton, b. Spencer	0		
Byes	6	Extras	.. 6
	<hr/>		
Total	60	Total (for 6 wickets)	61

W.G.S. v. LEEDS G.S.

At Wakefield, June 22nd.

L.G.S.		W.G.S.	
Laughton, b. Hoyland	10	Sudbury, c. Hinings, b.	
Whitfield, c. Wellington, b.		Wood	.. 3
Hoyland	67	Wellington, b. Crossley	.. 21
Storrs, b. Armstrong	21	Woodcock, c. Crossley, b.	
Clarke, c. and b. Holmes	7	Wood	.. 14
Todd, not out	32	Holmes, c. Clarke, b.	
Norcross, b. Holmes	0	Crossley	.. 5
Crossley, not out	53	Webster, b. Crossley	.. 1
Williams	} did not bat.	Hoyland, b. Storrs	.. 20
Wood		Aspinwall, b. Clarke, b.	
Hinings		Crossley	.. 11
Cooper		Dutton, c. and b. Crossley	0
		Mellor, b. Crossley	.. 1
		Armstrong, c. Hinings, b.	
		Storrs	.. 0
		Denton, not out	.. 1
Byes	6	Bye	.. 1
	<hr/>		
*Total (for 5 wickets)	196	Total	78

* Innings declared closed.

W.G.S. v. SILCOATES S.

At Wakefield, June 24th.

W.G.S.		SILCOATES S.	
Wellington, b. Sutherland	63	Sutherland, b. Hoyland ..	0
Woodcock, c. Kelly, b. Sutherland	8	Sharman, b. Hoyland ..	2
Colbeck, c. Ridley, b. Barraclough	5	Field, c. and b. Holmes ..	3
Holmes, c. Barraclough, b. Sutherland	6	Weatherill, b. Hoyland ..	3
Webster, b. Field	21	Ridley, b. Holmes ..	0
Dutton, c. Walker, b. Sutherland	0	Kelly, c. Dutton, b. Hoyland	1
Hoyland, c. Walker, b. Field	8	Townend, c. and b. Holmes	0
Aspinwall, b. Sutherland ..	4	Rattray, l.b.w., b. Hoyland	8
Mellor, c. Kelly, b. Sutherland	0	Barraclough, c. Dutton, b. Holmes	2
Armstrong, not out ..	1	Hall, not out	3
Denton, c. Kelly, b. Field	1	Walker, l.b.w., b. Hoyland	0
Byes	11	Byes	3
Total 128		Total 25	

W.G.S. v. WOODHOUSE GROVE S.

At Wakefield, July 1st.

W.G.S.		WOODHOUSE GROVE S.	
Webster, c. Spencer, b. Heeley	3	Butterworth, c. Mellor, b. Holmes	0
Colbeck, run out	11	Ellis, l.b.w., b. Hoyland ..	6
Woodcock, b. Shrewsbury	26	Shrewsbury, b. Dutton ..	27
Mellor, c. Whitaker, b. Heeley	9	Spencer, b. Hoyland ..	5
Aspinwall, b. Shrewsbury	1	Heeley, l.b.w., b. Hoyland	5
Holmes, b. Shrewsbury ..	10	Schofield, b. Dutton ..	6
Sudbury, c. Whitaker, b. Shrewsbury	13	Whitaker, b. Holmes ..	5
Hoyland, c. Whitaker, b. Heeley	12	Roebuck, b. Holmes ..	3
Dutton, c. Petch, b. Shrewsbury	4	Beckett, c. Firth, b. Holmes	0
Firth, c. Shrewsbury, b. Spencer	6	Petch, c. Holmes, b. Hoyland	4
Armstrong, not out ..	4	Marsden, not out	11
Byes	4	Bye	1
Total .. 103		Total .. 72	

W.G.S. v. SANDAL.
At Wakefield, July 8th.

W.G.S.		SANDAL.	
Sudbury, run out	29	Dodding, c. Wellington, b.	
Wellington, b. Hargreaves	14	Holmes	0
Woodcock, c. Aspinwall, b.		Pollard, c. Wellington, b.	
Hargreaves	12	Holmes	0
Mr. A. H. Barnes, c.		Carter, b. Hoyland ..	4
Womack, b. Dutton ..	6	Hargreaves c. Barnes, b.	
Holmes, b. Hargreaves ..	0	Shearman	36
Mr. Shearman, b. Hargreaves	1	Aspinwall, run out ..	5
Hoyland, b. Dutton	8	Dutton, run out	11
Mellor, b. Dutton	0	Wilson, c. Mellor, b.	
Dutton, b. Hargreaves ..	11	Hoyland	35
Armstrong, b. Hargreaves	6	Hadfield, c. Sudbury, b.	
Denton, not out	2	Holmes	15
		Womack, not out ..	13
		Close, run out	1
		Dutton, H., b. Barnes ..	8
Byes	2	Byes	13
	<hr/>		
Total	91	Total	141

W.G.S. v. SILCOATES S.
At Silcoates, July 11th.

W.G.S.		SILCOATES S.	
Sudbury, c. Townend, b.		Townend, c. Dutton, b.	
Sutherland	4	Holmes	1
Wellington, b. Sutherland	16	Sharman, c. Denton, b.	
Holmes, b. Sutherland ..	7	Dutton	7
Woodcock, b. Townend ..	11	Field, c. Sudbury, b. Holmes	0
Webster, b. Sutherland ..	2	Weatherill, c. Dutton, b.	37
Mellor, b. Sutherland ..	0	Hoyland	37
Aspinwall, st. Kelly, b.		Rattray, b. Hoyland ..	13
Sutherland	25	Hall, c. Woodcock, b.	
Hoyland, run out	35	Hoyland	0
Dutton, b. Sutherland ..	20	Sutherland, c. Woodcock, b.	
Armstrong, not out	6	Hoyland	2
Denton, did not bat.		Ridley, b. Hoyland ..	19
		Kelly, not out	6
		Harker, b. Hoyland ..	0
		Barraclough, not out ..	0
Byes	4	Byes	4
	<hr/>		
*Total (for 9 wickets) ..	130	Total (for 9 wickets) ..	89

* Innings declared closed.

CHARACTERS OF THE 1st XI.

- *E. R. SUDBURY, 1913-14-15-16 (Captain).—A very reliable and hard-working Captain, who has not only kept his XI. well in hand, but has also been largely responsible for the smooth running of the Cricket of the School as a whole. His quiet determination has had a considerable influence on the other members of the team, and everyone will be sorry to lose him. Naturally a steady and dependable bat, he has shown that he can score freely when occasion demands; although his batting results are good, they would probably have been still better but for indisposition in the middle of the term. He is a safe field, fortunate in the possession of a long reach, and usually occupies the position of mid-off, but should the need arise he can be relied upon to give a good account of himself behind the stumps.
- *J. S. G. HOLMES, 1914-15-16 (Vice-Captain).—A very good right-arm fast-medium bowler, who has an easy action and a consistent length. As a batsman he has a good style, and is powerful at cutting and driving to the off, but has not been too fortunate with the bat this season, partly owing no doubt to his large share in the bowling. He is an excellent fielder, and has on the necessary occasions captained the team with skill.
- *G. E. HOYLAND, 1913-14-15-16.—A very good right-arm slow bowler, who has a vast knowledge and experience of the game, and can get a great deal of spin on the ball. The hard wickets do not suit him, though he keeps a good length, but on a damp wicket he is deadly. He is a strong hitter, but would have more success if he also developed defensive strokes. Safe in the field.
- *H. DUTTON, 1914-15-16.—A successful medium-pace bowler, who often has a useful swerve. He occasionally sends loose balls to leg, but can generally be relied upon finally to acquire wickets. He has lately developed bowling at the expense of his batting, but is a useful member of the team, and keen in the field.
- *R. E. L. WELLINGTON, 1915-16.—A young and keen player who has had a successful season as a batsman. He has quickly developed driving power, together with a good forward stroke, and should be a most useful cricketer, especially with more experience. A safe fielder. He should concentrate on batting for some time, though at practices he has shown promise as a bowler, but his length is as yet too uncertain.
- A. MELLOR, 1915-16.—A most useful member of the team, who is keen both in Matches and at practices, and has well deserved

his place for his smartness and ability in the field. As a batsman he lacks confidence, and though he has power, he is apt to raise the ball too much. Has bowled on occasion with a fair length and untiring energy, but his bowling lacks the necessary sting.

- T. G. ARMSTRONG, 1916.—A slow change bowler, who sends some good balls, though he has not yet developed the sting which additional speed might bring. Has sometimes knocked some runs, but has not much style as a batter. He should cultivate his hitting powers, which will enable him to put on a number of runs with speed. A good fielder.
- G. B. WOODCOCK, 1916.—A new and very keen member of the Team, who has well deserved his place, having batted consistently throughout the season. He keeps a straight bat, and has a remarkable power when hitting. He is sound in the field, and has improved as the season advanced.
- F. W. ASPINWALL, 1916.—Another new member who has proved a hard hitter. At the beginning of the season he was fortunate, but his lack of experience in defensive strokes is still apparent. He is essentially a batsman to hit runs when the bowling has been broken and can punish weak bowlers. Has sometimes taken difficult catches.
- C. D. DENTON, 1916.—Is naturally a wicket-keeper, and has proved excellent in this capacity. He is particularly smart at stumping, but should endeavour to cultivate his batting, which is weak and undeveloped.
- H. B. WEBSTER, 1916.—A small but neat batter, who plays with great care and patience. He often defends his wicket against deadly bowlers, and in this capacity does a service to the team as useful as that of bigger scorers. He should continue this type of play, which is his natural game. A careful fielder.
- D. COLBECK has also played for the team on occasion, and shows promise as a batter, though his experience against good bowling is as yet small. H. A. FIRTH, T. WOMACK and R. RAMSDEN, have also proved efficient reserves. The first should make a strong hitter, whilst the last two have been unfortunate in being bowlers at a time when the first team was well supplied.

* Signifies Colours.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

For the second time the continuation of the War has necessitated a curtailment of this chief feature of the Summer Term; but, compared with last year, the entries and results alike have proved somewhat disappointing. The entries were not nearly so numerous as one would have liked, a fact which some have attributed to the possibility that the reason for this curtailment of what was, before the War, such a red-letter day in the school year, has not sunk home in the minds of some of the junior boys; it has been suggested that many regarded the Sports as an event to be reluctantly allowed but by no means to be encouraged, rather to be "kept dark"; and that this misapprehension may have been due in no small measure to the seemingly unimportant position it was given—not held in an afternoon, to preserve at least one feature with which the war need not interfere, but at the uninspiring hour of 4-15 p.m. or 5 o'clock. Whatever the real origin of this dearth of competition may have been, it is sincerely to be hoped that next year's efforts will redeem this year's failures.

As to the disappointing results—for that the majority of them *were* disappointing a glance at the programme appended will show—a great deal of the blame rests with the weather, especially in the case of the jumps. A stifling atmosphere is by no means conducive to record-breaking, and on the first day the atmosphere was very much so.

As in last year's case, the Shield and Cup Races alone were contested; the Senior Cup again went to A. Mellor; A. E. Hoyland won the Junior Shield; and the Hornets secured that much-coveted trophy, the House Shield.

In conclusion, our thanks are due to Mr. Head and our Hon. Secretaries, G. C. Miles and F. W. Skinner, all of whom did their best to make the affair a success.

The following kindly officiated during the proceedings, and to them also our thanks are due:—

Judges: J. B. Baynes, Esq., W. F. Beard, Esq., G. Saunders, Esq., G. E. Welch, Esq., A. G. Harvey, Esq.

Referee: J. E. Barton, Esq.

Starters: C. H. Head, Esq., and T. W. Gibling, Esq.

Timetakers: A. G. Ellis, Esq., H. H. Brown, Esq., C. R. Hoskins, Esq., W. E. Plumbridge, Esq.

Appended is a list of events and Winners:—

FRIDAY, JUNE 23rd.

SENIOR BROAD JUMP.—1. A. Mellor, 2. F. W. Aspinwall, 3. J. C. Rogerson. Distance: 18 ft. lin. (2 and 3 under Limit).

JUNIOR BROAD JUMP.—1. A. E. Hoyland, 2. W. S. Firth, 3. A. D. Dixon. Distance : 12 ft. 9 ins. (All under Limit).

SENIOR HIGH JUMP.—1. F. W. Aspinwall, 2. A. Mellor, and C. Marshall. Height : 4 ft. 7½ ins. (Last two under Limit).

JUNIOR HIGH JUMP.—1. W. S. Firth, 2. A. E. Hoyland, 3. E. Gibson. Height : 4 ft. 0½ ins. (3 under Limit).

MONDAY, JUNE 26th.

SENIOR QUARTER MILE.—1. A. Mellor, 2. J. C. Rogerson, 3. F. W. Aspinwall. Time 59 seconds.

JUNIOR HALF MILE.—1. A. E. Hoyland, 2. E. Gibson, 3. W. S. Firth. Time 2 mins. 58 secs. (All over Limit).

SENIOR MILE.—1. J. C. Rogerson, 2. C. Marshall, 3. C. Staynes. Time : 5 mins 35 secs. (All over Limit).

JUNIOR QUARTER MILE.—1. A. E. Hoyland, 2. E. Gibson, 3. W. S. Firth. Time : 72 secs. (3 over Limit).

SENIOR 100 YARDS.—1. A. Mellor, 2. W. Hardy. Time : 11⅔ secs.

JUNIOR 100 YARDS.—1. A. E. Hoyland, 2. E. Gibson, 3. A. D. Dixon. Time : 13 secs. (3 over Limit).

SENIOR HALF MILE.—1. J. C. Rogerson, 2. C. Marshall. Time : 2 minutes, 28 secs. (Both over Limit).

SENIOR HURDLES.—1. A. Mellor, 2. W. Hardy. Time : 17⅔ secs.

JUNIOR SCHOOL NOTES.

The fortune of War brings many strange things in its train. Having used these unfortunate words, I hardly like to add that we have now two mistresses in the Junior School instead of one. Much to our regret, Miss Holmes has left us to take up work in a School at West Buckland, Devon; and Mr. Pallett, whom we shall also miss very much, is now a Sapper in the Royal Engineers.

During the earlier part of the term the rain and cold weather interfered with the aspirations of willow-wielders, but later we were able to have some exciting games.

In a match against IIIa. we lost, 41—14, but enjoyed it all the same.

Some of the fielders would do well to remember the price of butter in these hard times, and have their fingers made of more durable material when a ball comes their way.

“We have had another trouble with Mr. Briggs’ garden. A rather fattish boy, quite the fattest that could be found, jumped

over the wall into the pea-seeds after a ball and Mr. Briggs sent a notification that his peas could not grow if a fat or thin boy jumped over."

"The boys in II. Lower have gone gardening mad. Sometimes there are four or five gardens to one owner, and sometimes four or five owners to one garden."

The object this year is to be useful rather than ornamental :

How oft, when passing through the gate
My eyes enjoy the treat
Of pretty beds of onions
And verdant fields of wheat :
Of pretty beds of onions
And lettuces in rows ;
It soothes my tired eyes to see
How well my rhubarb grows.

To say nothing of the tadpoles and other fauna. Miss Robinson has proved an indefatigable angler, and has greatly increased the menagerie.

Somewhere in the neighbourhood of the classic urn there is a sylvan lake lined with zinc, where future frogs may be seen disporting themselves.

We have had some very enjoyable picnics to Woolley Dam, Coxley Valley, and other country places, and the weather on the whole has been kind.

The Coxley day was very strenuous owing to the uphill game of hide-and-seek in which we indulged. I also recollect a certain ice-cream shop which we raided and cleared out. There must have been many headaches next morning.

One day most of the II. Uppers were allowed to go and sell flags on behalf of the Blinded Soldiers' Fund, and realised about £11 out of the £60 raised. Only the top boys were allowed to go, and Charlie now wishes that he had been higher in the fortnightly order.

Seeing that Mr. Hoskins has now been transferred to the Senior School, since Mr. Pallett has been called to the Colours, and is there renewing his acquaintance with the old Juniors, we have a new Organist at prayers in the person of George Glover, who was once a Junior boy, and very well has he officiated in his new post. The loss of Mr. Hoskins we feel very keenly, for he has always identified himself so closely with all the interests of the Junior School since its foundation.

HEADLINES.

Of all the startling changes which the War has caused in everyday life, none, perhaps, now pass so unremarked as the altered posters and headlines of the daily papers. Type which once emerged from its case only for the violent disruption of a monarch or a volcano, for the most marked activities of nature or anarchists, now daily impresses itself on eyes which daily respond less strongly to its stimulus. In page-wide headings the halfpenny papers slap what they consider the salient fact for the day into the faces of their readers; while their more dignified contemporaries, though they refrain from this super-concentration, vie with their rivals or auxiliaries in the brilliant colouring of their posters. In a chromatic scale which ranges from the purple of the Cæsarian "Times," a hue assumed by the "Mirror" porphyrogenitus, through the cheerful scarlet of the sad-voiced "Mail" to the sable of the optimistic "News," the Press in varied tones, but in very similar sense, proffers the epitome of ever eventful days.

Logically this policy is correct enough, errs even on the side of restraint. For papers could find space for nothing but their headings, if, by these alone, they marked their sense of the relative importance of events now and before the war. Still there is a point where increased stimuli fail in their intention, a point at which headlines have now perhaps arrived. A mighty victory or a satisfactory peace will be saluted with feelings none the less jubilant, because distended type can swell no more to do it honour.

But here too, Peace will bring her problems. Will a public accustomed for months to Gargantuan fare meekly absorb comparative trivialities? Will the posters again divide their allegiance, and the papers resume their old appearance?

Even in the stress of the present there are signs which point to the Press resuming normal conditions earlier than anything else. It is not merely a desire for contrast that induces the reader to turn from communiqués to accounts of the vagaries of an eccentric or the drama of the courts. At the back of much of the cry for a more liberal censorship lies a wish, not for an increased understanding of the main lines of strategy, but for a more detailed picture of the individual. For the average reader the multitude is much less interesting than the man; and one of the minor blessings of peace will be a paper which caters again for his little personal interests. As of old, the kindly poisoner will provide the Detective at the Breakfast-Table with the necessary matter for his deductions. Once more will a legion of gardeners nourish with tender care the flowers which Carmelite House have selected for their benison. The sea-serpent alone we may see no more, fallen like many a neutral, a victim to the indiscriminating Hun.

“ DRILL.”

Drill has existed, the foster-child of Discipline, since the day when Captains Shem, Ham and Japheth marched their companies, in file, into the Ark, under the critical eye of O. C. Noah, who combined an unusual organising genius with an equal talent for manual labour in the shape of carpentry; centuries ago “those around Xenophon” formed close phalanx at three parasangs interval, and the centurions of Cæsar exhorted their heavy infantry, spears having been sloped, to move to the right in fours; whilst the cinema to-day gives us ample proof that Edward the Third overawed the inhabitants of Calais with the size of his army by the simple military stratagem of instructing his devoted band of 57 soldiers and a drummer boy to march round and round a hill in column of route, slightly varying their raiment at each circumvolution.

But let us leave those “old unhappy far-off things” and meditate upon the present.

Some few terms ago a platoon of moribund drill-germs, on seeing the School gates carelessly left open, doubled across the lawn in extended order, into the School itself; there, battering upon their victims, they caused an epidemic, which every day grows stronger, till now we accord a more hearty welcome to the drill-germ than the *blasé* curiosity with which he was at first received.

It was after an enjoyable lesson on “French Verbs as a Key to the Finer Feelings,” that a precocious youth of the Lower School, on seeing a straggling line of British Manhood in the embryo, shamefacedly shambling o’er the shingles, was heard to exclaim, with that profound sagacity of which only the schoolboy and philosopher are capable, “*Ils drillent.*” Whereat opined the faithful janitor, he of the massy keys, with Cerberus at heel; “Eel drill, you call it; I thought it seemed a bit fishy, like.”

Then at last did we realise the truth of the old adage “There’s many a true word spoken in French.”

To return to our muttons (one does feel a little sheepish on awaking from a pleasant rumination, to find oneself basely deserted by the rest of the company, which has unexpectedly and without due warning tacked off in a totally different and futile direction merely because of a meaningless bellow in the distance), in our first stages one would have thought that we imagined the three “R’s” of drill to be:—“Reeling, Writhing and Arithmetic.”

(The Arithmetic consisted of the abstruse and never-ending problem of forming fours out of two-deep; if at times we got a little out, well, one always allows a little for Junior Arithmetic)

Having, however, spent some months in eliminating "comic relief" and substituting "esprit de corps," we are well into the "pro," and hope soon to attain to the "ef" stage of "ficiency"; whether we shall ever get as far as the "suf" stage depends mainly on the duration of this bit of an argument going on "over there."

Again, whether the mad scramble for the privilege of carrying a heavier rifle is due to the ebullition of military keenness, or to an unholy desire to leave a bigger bump than usual on the side of your neighbour's head (which persistently gets in the way on the about turn) is a vexed question. However, as an optimistic person remarked, "It keeps him from being light-headed," and seriousness instead of levity was ever our motto.

THE TROUBLES OF A PLATOON COMMANDER.

It is a well-known fact that, since the beginning of the War, the Senior boys of the School have been indulging in that form of Sport known as Military Drill. Up to the beginning of the present term they were only able to take this form of exercise out of School hours. This term, however, it was announced that Drill would take place once a week during School hours, and great was the joy shown by the smaller boys at this arrangement, because, although they rather liked drill, they did not think it important enough to take up any part of their spare time. Now they are able to kill two birds with one stone, that is, they have their Drill and miss a lesson, which is greatly to their liking, and, if it were known, probably to their Masters' also.

Various of the Prefects take turns in leading the Platoons, and acting as Sergeant-Major; the latter position being the favourite owing to its necessitating the least amount of work. Formerly the same Prefect always took the same Platoon, but recently this has been changed, and a Platoon now has a different commander for each drill. When it became known that such a change was about to take place, something approaching a panic took place among those Prefects who had not previously led a Platoon. Anyone who was possessed of a copy of "Infantry Training" was immediately robbed of it and the marauders took turns in "swotting up" the book, in case they should be called upon to act as platoon leader. However, up to the present, not much alteration has been made, much to the regret of the present commanders, who would very much like to hear how their comrades (who seem to be keen critics) handle a platoon.

It is no light task to lead a platoon, because in doing so one must always be ready for any order the Company Commander gives, and at the same time one must not get excited or nervous.

It is rumoured that once, when an order was given which the platoon commander had forgotten, he, in his excitement at trying to remember it, gave the first order which entered his head, whereupon the platoon marched straight through the middle of the one before it, greatly to its delight and its leader's discomfiture.

Again, an order having been issued which necessitated an order from a platoon leader of "At the halt on the left, form Platoon," the nervous officer gave, in a *pianissimo* whisper, the following order:—"At the left on the halt, form Platoon."

However, without these amusing *faux pas*, Drill would not be half so enjoyable and interesting as it really is.

It has just been announced from Headquarters that an Exhibition is to take place at the end of the term. This has rather damped the spirits of some of the youthful "fry," because now they will have to put in extra drills on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, when they would otherwise be playing cricket. Needless to say this is not much to their liking. Any signs of disaffection, however, are being quickly obliterated by the enthusiasm of the more ambitious of our youthful warriors.

Yet in spite of our troubles, we can proudly assert that many of the boys who drilled with us last year are now upholding the best traditions of the Empire and their School, in leading platoons or acting as Privates in the great armies that Britain is producing. To them especially we wish the very best of luck.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS, AN APPRECIATION.

I have a weakness for second-hand books. It is my lot to attempt the arduous ascent to the stars by the stony path of classics, and second-hand books have often been able to enliven the way. Of mathematics I cannot speak; to me it seems that nothing on this earth could render them less dreary. This, I confess, is prejudice. I have no doubt there can be found some few who will maintain that Mathematics are not altogether destitute of interest; these I regard with awed admiration. The Latin and Greek texts we used in the lower forms were full of illustrations, sprinkled throughout the book without the slightest reference to anything in the text. If these were bought second-hand there was always the chance that the last owner had been of an artistic turn of mind, and during long afternoons when his interest in the immortal writings had flagged slightly, he had lavished the best efforts of his genius on the Improvement and Beautification of his text. I still possess a *Medea* which has passed through the hands of a master of the art, in which every picture has been so subtly altered and provided with modern touches that Euripides has been rendered almost interesting. Cæsar in a tall hat and check trousers, and Hecuba with a bottle of refreshment, presumably of the non-teetotal order, are in my

opinion a great improvement on the characterless and insipid originals. The picture in Medea of the Pedagogue coming up behind his charges who are peacefully playing draughts is given, as I think, a more dramatic feeling, if, by deft suggestion, the innocent children are transformed into depraved little rotters with cigarettes between their fingers, caught red-handed by a stealthy master in a robe and a straw hat.

Apart, however, from these æsthetic reasons, there are advantages of a more utilitarian kind. For often second-hand books contain neatly written notes, meanings written over words of hidden significance, explanations inscribed to "allusions" and names, which ordinarily one treats with the contempt they merit. This takes away that strained feeling in class, as of one hanging over a precipice, and substitutes peace and security. Often has the poor wretch with the unprepared lesson escaped the arm of the law by the timely aid of such notes, and blessed the unknown benefactor who added them.

Again, I have an objection to beginning with brand-new books. They look so painfully like school books, "text books," "primers," "elementary so-and-sos," they look dry and are usually very ugly. They seem to need backing so glaringly, and the first blot of ink cast on them by one's high-spirited neighbour is so annoying to the eye.

Second-hand books are mellowed, there is no awkward introduction, they seem like old friends, one can use them as missiles without qualm or scruple—a very substantial advantage indeed, for who could throw a lemon or pale green volume, with corners of strictly 90 degrees, at anyone, without feeling a brute and a coward; it would be like hitting a lady. They look more scholastic than new books, books to read rather than to "swot"; one is not ashamed to be seen with them.

There is no knowing what one may find in their pages, the last owner may have been a wit, a poet, an artist or even a scholar, and is sure to have left his mark.

Sometimes little figures have been put in the corners of the pages in such a way that by letting the pages slip through one's fingers one can obtain a very passable substitute for Charlie Chaplin, Broncho Billy or Craig Kennedy. Sometimes one finds in the blank pages at the back the half of a conversation, such remarks as "Have I Ossett?"—the answer, I have no doubt, to some such query as "Have you done your Algy?" the which query might probably be found in a Xenophon, reposing with many others on a dusty shelf in some bookseller's storeroom.

Except for the fact that my appreciation is not entirely untouched by commercial interests, I would stoutly maintain that so far from depreciating in market value, 10% should be added to the price every time one of these character museums is re-sold.

FLAG-DAYS.

When the War is over, and people have time to breathe once again and ruminare at leisure

“ On man, on nature, and on human life,”

many will be tremendously astonished that even *War* should have caused so many novelties to spring up unchallenged; the wise few will silence them from a philosophy born of experience, saying with “ Hamlet,”

“ There are more things in heaven and earth
Than are dreamt of in *your* philosophy.”

But indeed there are many innovations of daily occurrence which not even Mr. Birrell himself would have tolerated in more normal times; and one of these is the practice now rife and rampant *every* day of the year in *some* city, town, village, hamlet or other, in the British Kingdom, known to the suffering public as “ Flag-Day.”

To be quite fair, one merit at least must be granted to the person or persons responsible for these outrages; their capacity for invention, if misdirected, is undoubtedly stupendous. To give even the smallest selection from the seemingly inexhaustible repertoire of pretexts for these “ flag-days ” which their fertile brains have evolved and accumulated, would make this article longer than even the overworked editor requires; let the mere passing mention of such familiar phrases as “ Anzac Day ” and “ Cigarettes - and - Tobacco - for - the - Deaf - and - Dumb - Fund Flag-Day ” suffice to probe afresh sores (in two senses) that are never allowed to heal.

Of course, this craze, in common with most others, has been made the butt of jokes and puns of varying degrees of humour—we have been told, for example, that “ it is high-time to waive Flag-days ”—but really the thing is by this time past a joke. It is not the expense that is objected to, but the annoyance: for although it may be a highly delightful sensation to be surrounded (in the weekly words of our local organ of news) by a “ bevy of fair damsels or matrons ” (if fair they be) vieing with one another for the privilege of capturing your mite and sticking in revenge a pin, adorned with a highly-coloured flag, into your quivering anatomy, that same sensation is apt to pall on any one who, like the commercial traveller, in going from town to town, arrives home at the end of a week entirely deflated by the inconceivable number of pins that have been thrust into every convenient part of his body.

The defence is indeed plain and convincing: the cost is a mere pin-prick (pardon the *double entendre*), and the united effort will provide 4,000 expatriated Belgians for a week with self-lighting cigarettes or every deaf and dumb hero with enough tobacco to

kill him or cure him of the pernicious habit. Do we, demand the defendants indignantly, dare to hint at any misappropriation of the funds? Far be that from us, we realise that the intentions are of the best : but we boggle at the strain on our minds when we are accosted by a female desirous that we should buy a flag for some object or other, in trying to remember if we have or have not bought one for that yet. Who would not sacrifice the "delightful sensation" and send a quarterly cheque instead?

In conclusion it would perhaps be best to say that this is merely a passive protest, uttered with no intention of raising to arms a band of extreme revolutionaries, and that no attention will be paid to any letters of approval from fellow-sufferers. To change so deep-rooted an evil were well nigh impossible, and, seeing that other similar things have died a natural death, it is far better and infinitely easier to follow the well-known policy of the Prime Minister until Flag-Days share the fate of roller-skating and diablo, and are no more.

A VISIT TO FRANCE IN WAR-TIME.

The necessary equipment for a visit to France is a British Passport, a Military Permit and a French Consular Visa, all three having been instituted since the War began. I applied for the Passport some weeks before my visit, and was rather surprised to obtain it with practically no difficulty. As for the permit and the Consular Visa, it was impossible to obtain these except by calling in London personally, three days at the most before the day of departure. I succeeded in getting them the day before I left, and now felt completely armed against all possible attacks by suspicious officials.

I will describe the journey itself in some detail, as it was far more interesting than it would have been in ordinary times of peace, chiefly owing to the numerous precautionary measures taken against enemy spies passing between the two countries.

At 10 p.m. on April 1st, 1916, I started from Waterloo station, the unfortunate date not having made any difference. The train reached Southampton somewhere about midnight. I immediately had to fill up a form, the purpose of which was to prove conclusively that I was a British-born subject. This done, I waited my turn, and then passed through a room before three people whose sole duty was to examine the form that I had filled up, and to see that my passport contained the necessary permit and Visa. When my passport had been stamped once or twice, I was finally allowed at 1 a.m. to board one of the typical cross-channel steamers.

The boat did not sail till daybreak, probably owing to the fact that during the night-time there exists an interesting con-

trivance at the harbour-mouth, used for the reception of enemy submarines which desire to enter. The crossing occupied seven hours, and the only warships to be seen were some small destroyers and torpedo boats, used chiefly for patrol work. The number of passengers was large, and almost half of them consisted of Officers who were going to the front. Many people had a bad time owing to the fact that the steamer rather more than kept up its reputation. We arrived in Havre at mid-day, and I discovered another office for the reception of passports. After a wait of an hour or so, I entered this office and was confronted by an examination board of eight people who, in turn, examined my passport and asked me questions as to the place and date of my birth, where I came from, my destination, my occupation, and the reason why I was going to France. My passport was also stamped several times, and I then emerged to go through the custom-house. I was spared having my luggage opened when I swore I had nothing that could be taxed, and finally escaped to discover that I was free at last to wander about Havre till the departure of the Paris train in the evening.

Havre is quite a large city and possesses the unique distinction of being Belgium's seat of government, and also a large British base. Hence the mixture of soldiers in the streets was rather singular; there were British, Belgians, French, Zouaves, and even Australians, in fact the number of Australians suggested an Australian Camp in the city. English pennies and shillings are accepted instead of French 10 centimes and 1 franc pieces, all over Havre, in fact the city possesses a distinct English element.

At 5-30 p.m. I entered the station, showed my passport, and then boarded the train for Paris. The capital was reached about 9 o'clock, and at 11 p.m. I finally arrived at my destination, Bourg-la-reine, a village four miles south of Paris.

The next day was chiefly spent in extricating myself from difficulties connected with the French language. The chief difficulty was the fact that the French, like all other nations, seem to people outside their own country to speak appallingly fast. After about four days' practice, however, and at the expense of many uncomfortable moments, I was able to understand when anybody spoke the language.

The circumstance which struck me most during my stay was the absolutely perfect efficiency of the French Air-service, which seems to be superior to our own, both in attack and defence. Before my visit, I often wondered how it was that Zeppelins scarcely ever attacked Paris. I am now convinced that a number of circumstances which tend to the perfection of the French Air-service, would seriously endanger the life of any hostile airman who succeeded in getting anywhere near the capital. The three chief circumstances which make the enemy so timid in this respect

are :—(1) The existence of numerous aviation parks around Paris and large numbers of aeroplanes right up to the battle-line itself ; (2) The efficiency and number of French patrols which exist for the purpose of giving warnings of the approach of enemy aircraft ; (3) The efficiency of the various forms of the anti-aircraft service.

To the south of Paris, within six or seven miles from where I was staying, there exist at least eight large aviation parks, and there are a large number of others scattered all round Paris. I paid a visit to one of these, and from the outside of the ground I watched the actions of the various aeroplanes, of which there were three or four kinds, ranging from one single huge machine, an aeroplane which did not attempt to fly, consisting of three planes, and four engines, to a type of small biplane, a machine which was very fast and active, which seemed, in fact, to be capable of almost every possible feat. An aviator piloting one of these machines was evidently tired of life, for he ascended till he was directly above the spectators, turned his machine completely over eleven times within the space of two minutes, and then descended, evidently still alive and safe.

Nearly every day, aeroplanes flew over Paris itself, to the number of five or six, though they kept at a tremendous height ; while in the suburbs I saw as many as twelve in one day.

The anti-aircraft system in France is very interesting. When a Zeppelin, passing over the firing line, is observed, warning is immediately sent to all districts as far as Paris, or, in case it escapes observation when passing over, it is almost certain to be observed by one of the numerous patrols scattered all over the country. These warnings having been received, the whole system of defence is put into motion. Aeroplanes are sent out from Paris, but it is chiefly motor-waggons, with anti-aircraft guns on board, which are the first and generally effective means of defence. These proceed directly towards the raider, gathering news as they go as to the direction that he is taking. They are so numerous that it is generally impossible for a Zeppelin to escape their observation. It will be remembered that a Zeppelin, having crossed the lines at Verdun, was recently brought down by one of these motor-waggons. In case this system fails, the aeroplanes at Paris give the airship a very hot time, and are probably powerful enough to destroy it. In Paris itself, the form of warning given to the inhabitants is interesting ; instead of all the lights being suddenly turned out, gendarmes are sent round to warn the inhabitants, who immediately turn out all illuminations, leaving everything in complete darkness.

My impression of the French people was that they were a nation which had put forth the whole of its energies for this War and was certain of final victory. The French hardly ever speak

about the War, owing to the appeal of the unavoidable notice :—
“ Taisez-vous, mefiez-vous, les oreilles ennemies vous ecoutent,” a notice which can nearly always be discovered within a space of twenty yards, wherever a person is standing ; but when they do mention the subject, it is to observe that victory for the Allies is a foregone conclusion. A large number of soldiers have been lost, especially in the first days of the battle of Verdun, but the confidence is always unabated.

At the “ Invalides ” in Paris there are a number of war trophies on view, including aeroplanes, guns of every description, and a huge German shell, over five feet in height. The “ Invalides ” is the only place of note in Paris which has been made more interesting by the war, many others such as the Louvre and the Eiffel Tower having been wholly or partially closed since the commencement of hostilities.

It is an interesting fact that nearly all the Paris shops are closed at dusk, even in winter, chiefly owing to the lighting restrictions, which, however, are much less stringent than our own ; in fact the city is quite brightly illuminated at night by the street lamps, which are, of course extinguished like every other light on the approach of Zeppelins.

Those in favour of the teaching of German after the War will be interested to know that in a school near Paris, one of the largest Grammar Schools in France, almost all the boys who, before the War, were taking German, have now changed over, and are taking English, the minority consisting of those who have been learning German too long to change.

Nothing of importance occurred during my journey home on April 29th, beyond the usual delay of two hours at Havre and Southampton, before having my passport examined. The boat was slightly more comfortable than the one by which I went, though my slumbers were considerably disturbed by the fact that the gentleman in the bunk directly above my head possessed a musical nose. I finally arrived home about 9 o'clock on Sunday night, which brought my visit to a close, a visit which I thoroughly enjoyed owing to its novelty and interest.

OLD SAVILIAN NOTES.

New Members :—

Mr. G. F. Pearce, Barnsley Road, Hemsworth.

Mr. H. Woodcock, 35, Henry Street, Alverthorpe Road, Wakefield.

Mr. S. P. Hayward, The Rectory, Emley, Nr. Wakefield.

Mr. M. W. J. Boxall, High Hoyland Rectory, Clayton West, Nr. Huddersfield.

Mr. F. Hargreaves, Mayor's Walk, Pontefract.
 Mr. L. Laughton, Savill House, Stanley Road, Wakefield.
 Mr. R. L. Wilson, Hillcrest, Westfield Grove, Wakefield.
 Mr. F. Thackray, 20, Askern Road, Carcroft, Doncaster.
 Mr. J. Cowie, 7, Bradford Road, Wakefield.
 Mr. R. Cresswell, Granta House, Denby Dale Road, Wakefield.

Altered Addresses :—

Mr. Clifford Green, Moorville, Sandal, Wakefield.
 Mr. H. W. Crouch, 34, Rutland Park, Clarkehouse Road,
 Sheffield.
 Mr. J. A. Leedal, 20, Hall Royd, Shipley, Yorks.
 Mr. P. B. Clegg, Bank of Adelaide, Parilla, South Australia.
 Col. W. Stead, 3, Cookridge Street, Leeds.
 Mr. J. H. Proctor, Prison Quarters, Plumpton, Wakefield.

* * *

Lieut-Col. R. Newman Hardcastle, D.S.O., who was wounded
 (a second time) in Mesopotamia in March last, has now recovered
 and returned to take charge of his battalion.

* * *

Mr. J. G. Glover has passed the Final Examination for
 Solicitors, gaining the Second place in England.

* * *

A complete official List of the School Roll of Service will
 shortly be published by the Club, and it is desired that all possible
 additions or changes should be notified to the Secretaries forthwith.

SALVETE ET VALETE.

Salvete

III A.	S. P. Rhodes.	A. A. Wilson.
F. Kilburn.	II L.	I U.
III C.	J. R. B. Freeman.	J. Gibson.
G. G. Quarmby.	G. E. Lamb.	L. E. Hardy.

Valete

VI OL.	VI L (b).	J. H. Lockwood.
E. R. Sudbury.	E. Allen.	C. H. Marshall.
T. Womack.	T. G. Armstrong.	P. W. Robertson.
VI M.	N. Breakwell.	H. V. Simpson.
W. Fozzard.	J. T. Green.	H. S. Wharfe.
J. S. G. Holmes.	D. Heap.	G. B. Woodcock.
G. E. Hoyland.	W. H. Horsfield.	IV B.
A. Mellor.	F. S. Marr.	J. H. M. Dixon.
G. Slack.	R. J. Ramsden.	H. Stephenson.
VI L (a).	Rufus Ramsden.	A. B. Varley.
D. Colbeck.	A. E. Sunderland.	III B.
G. Glover.	V A.	J. L. Clayton.
J. C. Rogerson.	H. L. E. Browning.	II U.
H. T. Veall.	V B.	F. H. Stephenson.
H. B. Webster.	J. McM'Cowie.	I U.
	N. A. Dews.	F. W. Armitage.
	W. V. Johnson.	

SCHOOL ROLL OF HONOUR.—CONTD.

The following additional names of Old Savilians serving in His Majesty's Forces have been received since the last issue of the "Savilian." The full total on the list compiled by Mr. Head is now 361.

- A. Barras, Gunner, Royal Garrison Artillery. 1909-12.
- F. R. Balme, Private, 2/7th Battalion Highland Light Infantry. 1905-09.
- F. V. Beaumont, Private, Northumberland Fusiliers. 1908-13.
- I. L. Brown, Private, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians). 1908-11.
- C. Burgess, Driver, Royal Horse Artillery. 1912-14.
- R. Clegg, Private, 2/7th Battalion Royal Scots. 1903-05.
- T. Cook, 2nd Lieut., Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. 1898-1903.
- V. Dutton, Private, 31st (Bankers') Battalion Royal Fusiliers. 1910-14.
- G. Ellis, Sapper, Royal Engineers. 1910-13.
- E. England, Private, Australian and New Zealand Forces. 1904-08.
- W. Garbett, Private, Motor Transport, Army Service Corps. 1908-15.
- P. Hall, Gunner, Royal Garrison Artillery. 1894-95.
- A. Hartley, Trooper, Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons. 1908-12.
- W. V. Holmes, Sergeant, 15th Battalion Australian Imperial Forces. Twice wounded. Since invalided and discharged.
- J. W. D. McPherson, M.A., Lieut., Camel Transport Corps. (Master at the School, 1892-1901).
- G. W. Northrop, 2nd Lieut., West Riding Brigade Royal Field Artillery. 1901-03.
- J. L. Y. Ottley, 2nd Lieut., 42nd Punjaubis Light Infantry. 1909-11.
- W. C. Pallett, Sapper, Royal Engineers. (Master at the School from 1915 to present time).
- W. B. Pickles, Private, 3rd Reserve Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. 1908-10.
- J. L. Race, Sapper, Royal Engineers. 1909-14.
- H. F. Raley, Private, 1st Reserve Battalion (Garrison), Suffolk Regiment. 1910-11.
- H. O. J. Rayner, Private, King's Royal Rifle Corps. 1905-11.
- L. Reynolds, Private, Army Service Corps. 1897-99.
- C. C. Salmon, Private, Motor Transport, Army Service Corps. 1913.
- V. N. Slack, Private, King's Royal Rifle Corps. 1908-10.
- H. Spencer, Lance-Corporal, 3rd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. 1907-13.
- H. W. Swain, Sick Berth Reserve, H.M.S. "Pembroke." 1904-08.

News of the following promotions among Old Boys has come to hand since the last issue of the "Savilian":—

- A. M. Angus, Lance-Corporal, 4th Battalion K.O.Y.L.I.
- B. Haigh, Lieutenant-Colonel, West Riding Divisional Army Service Corps.
- R. N. Hardcastle, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Manchester Regiment.
- C. L. Harris, Captain, 7th Battalion, 1st British Columbia Regiment
- S. M. Hill, Chief Petty Officer, H.M.S. Mastiff.
- L. J. Horne, Lieutenant, 4th Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
- G. H. Loxley, 2nd Lieutenant, Motor Machine Gun Service, Armoured Car Section.
- H. T. Loxley, Corporal, Chemists' Company, Royal Engineers.
- C. J. Michell, Sergeant, Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons.
- A. Murray, Lance-Corporal, 6th Hauraki Company, 2nd Brigade, Auckland Infantry.
- C. N. Spencer, Cadet Lance-Corporal, Royal Irish Rifles.
- F. Thackray, Sergeant, 10th Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment.
- H. C. Whitley, Lieutenant, Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regiment.

The following additional Military Honours have been gained by Old Savilians since our last issue:—

- H. J. Haslegrave, Lieut.-Colonel, 4th Battalion K.O.Y.L.I. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
- H. Jackson, Private, 4th Battalion K.O.Y.L.I. Gallantry Card.
- J. I. Muirhead, Captain and Adjutant, 4th Battalion K.O.Y.L.I. Military Cross.
- H. Quest, Lieutenant, 14th Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, Military Cross.

The following were mentioned in General Sir Douglas Haig's Dispatches:—

- Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Haslegrave, 4th Battalion K.O.Y.L.I.
- 2nd Lieutenant, J. H. Bates, 4th Battalion K.O.Y.L.I.
- 2nd Lieutenant, A. E. Greaves, 4th Battalion K.O.Y.L.I.
- 2nd Lieutenant, C. V. Townsend, 7th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
- E. A. Wraith, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 1st North Midland Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.

Owing to the sudden termination of school in March, and the corresponding difficulty of producing the Lent issue of the "Savilian" at such short notice under War conditions, we have to announce the following errors in printing which occurred in that issue (April, 1916):—

- "A. C. Barnsole, 2nd Lieut., 7th Battalion Gordon Highlanders. 1900-03." should read A. C. Barnacle, 2nd Lieut., 7th Battalion Gordon Highlanders. 1900-03.
- "B. Haigh, Major, Royal Army Medical Corps"; should read B. Haigh, Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel), West Riding Divisional Army Service Corps.
- "A. Jurray, Private, New Zealand Expeditionary Force"; should read A. Murray, Private (now Lance-Corporal), New Zealand Expeditionary Force.
- "E. Sudbury, Private, 107th Battalion Winnipeg Regiment, Canadian Forces, 1909-14"; should read E. Sudbury, Private, 107th Battalion Winnipeg Regiment, Canadian Forces. 1901-04.
- "F. Thackray, Private, 15th (City of Sheffield) Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, Distinguished Conduct Medal"; should read F. Thackray, Corporal, 10th Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, Military Medal.

We append a complete list of casualties to Old Boys since the commencement of War:—

Killed—C. B. Sugden, R. Marsden, W. Appleyard, T. P. Black, H. H. Sampson, F. Corry, J. Y. Ogley, S. P. Shippam (mentioned in Dispatches), C. V. Townsend (mentioned in Dispatches), W. B. Creswick (mentioned in Dispatches and Military Cross), W. H. Armitage, B. Eng. (Military Cross).

Wounded—A. M. Angus, E. J. C. Ashmore, C. Buxton, W. D. Clayton, M. W. Cobby, R. F. T. Cobby, O. D. Dixon, P. L. Dobinson, J. P. Firth, R. H. Goodyear, C. L. Harris, R. N. Harcastle (twice), W. V. Holmes, F. W. Lawe, H. T. Loxley, E. S. Milner, H. Moorhouse (twice), R. W. Paterson, H. E. Sladden, C. N. Spencer, T. H. L. Stebbing, C. E. Sutcliffe, F. Thackray, J. Trenholme, R. W. A. Usher, F. C. Wood, E. A. Wraith.

Prisoners of War—G. A. Copley (since released), F. A. Fallas, C. K. Osborn.