

# THE GRESHAM.

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No. 2.

## EDITORIAL.

*Nous entrerons dans la carrière,  
Quand nos aînés n'y seront plus,  
Nous y trouverons leur poussière,  
Et la trace de leurs vertus.*

**I**T is with deep regret that we record the deaths, in the North Sea and in Flanders, of two past members of the School. Our deepest sympathy is extended to their relatives and friends. The feelings of the School are, we think, most fitly expressed by the stirring words of the Marseillaise which are quoted above.

Though we who remain here can do

but little, the relegation of games to the position of a mere accessory to Corps Work and the voluntary abandonment of House Matches are an indication that the School recognises the relative unimportance of games at a time such as this, and desires, at the same time, to do nothing to impair the sense of solidarity of the School as a whole. This relegation of games to a subsidiary position and the maintenance in the School of a "united front" are in the nature of a tribute to the O.G.'s, who have come forward in such numbers to serve their country in this time of trial, and a sign, slight but significant, that the present generation of boys recognises and admires the fine spirit that their predecessors here have shown.

## HONOURS.

A. R. Herron (O.G.), 1st Class, History  
Final Schools, Oxford.

C. A. Masterman, Exhibition in Natu-  
ral Science, Balliol College, Oxford.



### St. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,

*Nov. 19th, 1914.*

Silence, and shaded lights,  
And the low muffled throbbing of the  
drums,  
Midst these the greatest of an Empire's  
knights  
To his last vigil comes.

For he will watch, from there where the  
blue skies

Mourn now in thunder's robe of lower-  
ing cloud,

Fold upon fold, far-flung and dark it lies,  
Imperial purple: England's mourning-  
shroud;

While o'er his own green isle the slow  
wind sighs,

Sadly, yet wondrous proud.

Aye; he will watch. Must his last watch  
be long?

Thine answer, England!

—Slowly turns my tide,

Slow sweep my waves from seaward,  
yet most strong,

And, when the portals of my power are  
open wide,

So will sweep forth my strength. Lo,  
all is well,

Soon the tired earth shall rest again in  
peace,

And soon shall scale the citadel of Hell,  
Whose bastions are battles—war shall  
cease.—

May warriors, as he was warrior, never  
cease!

To England's safety gave he all his might,  
Peerless in war, he gave an Empire  
peace:

A captain, too, of courtesy, a gentle per-  
fect knight.

Stillness, and shaded lights,  
And the low solemn thrilling of the  
drums,

So the most perfect of all modern knights  
To his last vigil comes.

T.H.W.



## ROLL OF HONOUR.

### KILLED IN ACTION.

John Reginald Kempson, who was a  
Midshipman on H.M.S. "Hawke" and  
went down with his ship on Oct. 15th,  
entered the School as a Day-boy in May,  
1909. In the summer of that year he  
obtained a Scholarship and entered the  
Old School House as a boarder. In April,  
1910, he passed into Osborne. He went  
on to Dartmouth in April, 1912, and  
passed out in April, 1914, being 14th on  
the list. He started on a six months'  
cruise in H.M.S. "Cumberland" at the  
end of May, 1914. In August he was  
recalled on account of the War and sent  
to H.M.S. "Hawke" as a Midshipman.  
He was 17 years of age.

Cuthbert Frank Shaw, who was a 2nd  
Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, Royal

Sussex Regiment, was killed in action near Ypres on October 30th. He entered the School in May, 1907, and left in July, 1910. In October, 1910, he entered as an engineering student at King's College, London, and on leaving, in July, 1913, he obtained the College Certificate of Engineering. In February, 1914, he passed the Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers and after some months as an engineering assistant with Messrs. Kirkland & Capper of Westminster, he entered Woolwich Arsenal as an engineering pupil. Whilst at King's College he belonged to the College Company of the University of London O.T.C., and obtained his "B" Certificate, having previously gained the "A" while at School. In January, 1914, he joined the Special Reserve, Royal Sussex Regiment, and went to the front to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment early in October. He was 22 years of age.

## WOUNDED.

H. E. Chapman, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A.

L. N. Aveling, Lieut., 2nd Batt.,  
Connaught Rangers.

W. G. Holmes, Lieut., 2nd Batt., Royal  
Welsh Fusiliers.

A. H. Woodhead, 2nd Lieut., 1st Batt.,  
Cheshire Regiment.

M. R. Price, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Batt.,  
York and Lancaster Regiment.

## MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

H. E. Chapman, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A.

## ORDRE MILITAIRE FRANCAIS.

B. B. Winter, Corporal, Motor Cyclists'  
Section, R.E.

## THE LION.

—  
 "The Lion is asleep," they said,  
 "'Tis safe to start on France,  
 For should the Lion hear our tread  
 He will not raise his stupid head  
 To question our advance.  
 "Through Belgium we will wend our  
 way—  
 She will not dare resist.  
 If promises will not persuade,  
 And threatenings leave her unafraid,  
 We'll try the Mailed Fist.  
 "With France and Russia beaten down,  
 Our little bill sent in,  
 We'll turn upon the Lion bold,  
 And lay him out, all stiff and cold,  
 Before he can begin."  
 The Lion rested in the sun  
 (They thought they heard him snore),  
 When through the air there rang the  
 cry  
 Of Belgium "Help us, or we die"!  
 Then came the answering roar!  
 The Lion sprang with mighty strength  
 To where the need was sore,  
 And from the corners of the earth  
 The Lion's Cubs came tearing forth  
 To join him in the war.  
 And is the British Lion old,  
 His sun about to set?—  
 Is he feeble, as they said?  
 Is he dying?—nearly dead?  
*Not yet, my boy, not yet!*

ARTHUR PLAYFORD.

[We are indebted for the above to Mr. Arthur Playford, O.G. He very generously presented to the Headmaster a number of copies of the poem, which appeared

originally in "The Freemason." Copies of the poem have been on sale, and the proceeds, at Mr. Playford's request, have been devoted to the Chapel Fund.]



## LECTURES.

### "THE ART OF LITERATURE."

On Monday, October 5th, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton gave a lecture entitled "The Art of Literature."

In her opening remarks Mrs. Hamilton pointed out that underlying all art there is an instinct, the instinct to give. Although the world has tried to teach that the charm of life lies in getting, the instinct to give is still an essential part of human nature. Literature is one of the means by which it may find expression.

Literature may be divided into two classes, scientific and artistic. In the former you discover something which is already created: in the latter you create something yourself. Scientific literature is more useful, in that it does more good, but artistic literature has a charm of its own, the charm of individuality, and of creating something out of nothing. The one is the giving of talent, the other of genius.

Now comes the question, "How to give it?" It is essential that it should be convincing. In scientific literature this is comparatively easy, as you have as a model the way you were convinced yourself. But in artistic literature it is more difficult. It must be alive, or it will not live. But on the other hand it is fatal to

put in something from life. That is the most unconvincing thing possible, as it can only deal with one incident and not with life as a whole. The great thing is to convince yourself, then you will convince others.

Finally a word as to pernicious literature. It is infectious, but healthy-minded people do not catch the disease. It is the author who suffers most; he is developed by his book, and it is he and not his readers who becomes infected. But avoid pernicious literature because it is bad art, and art teaches us such noble things.

### "THE WAR—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?"

Mr. Cloudesley Brereton gave a lecture on this subject on Saturday, October 10th.

Mr. Brereton at once struck at the root of the matter by attributing the war to the policy of "Realpolitik" practised in Prussia by Frederick the Great, Bismarck, and the present Kaiser successively.

He then gave a summary of the Kaiser's career, his ambitions, his successes and failures. His one great aim is to make Germany a first-class sea as well as land-power. His attempts at foreign politics have with one exception been conspicuous failures. The exception is the exchange of Heligoland for Zanzibar. In Germany he is the authority on everything, from armaments to art. He has been called the greatest artist of the 20th century.

Germany's great complaint is that her expansion has everywhere been prevented; she has practically no colonies,

and her overseas trade is entirely controlled by Great Britain.

Her great strength is due to the marvellous organisation, the wonderful sense of duty of the people, and their great simplicity. She is, however, a very much over-regulated country. There is little or no individualism; the system of education is very much overdone; their point of view is exceedingly narrow, because all criticisms of the country are strained by the Wolff Bureau; and the people have very little generosity or politeness.

As for our Allies, Russia's great strength lies in numbers; she can support any losses. France has tried to re-build herself by education, but her great recovery has been chiefly due to machinery. She is fighting against the growth of armaments.

Mr. Brereton then attempted a forecast of the peace settlement. Alsace must be returned to France, Schleswig to Denmark. Finland and Poland must be re-constituted. Part of Hungary should be given to Roumania, and a great Slav state formed, comprising Croatia, Servia and Montenegro. Heligoland must either be given to us or be neutral, and the Kiel Canal must be made international. And most important of all, armaments must be drastically reduced.

Germany is fighting for her scientific civilisation; we are fighting for freedom. If Germany wins, let everybody, no matter how old, take up arms and fight in the defence of liberty. It is better to die fighting for that cause than to live for ever as slaves of the Teutons.

### "JOHN NICHOLSON."

On October 25th, Mr. Eccles gave a lecture on John Nicholson.

In a time of national peril, the thoughts of most of us turn to heroes of the past, who upheld the honour of England in the hour of danger; and, of the many remarkable characters that our Indian Empire has produced, John Nicholson is one of the most striking. He first made his mark as an administrator in the Punjaub, under the Lawrence brothers, and was one of the fine set of men referred to by John Lawrence when he said, on being asked to give some hints as to his system in the Punjaub, "It is not our system, but our men."

So great was Nicholson's influence over the wild tribes of the frontier that, when he was Commissioner of a big district there, there was absolutely no attempt at murder, burglary, or highway robbery. The people of the Punjaub were so impressed by his boundless energy and physical courage, that they began to consider him a god, and the sect of the "Nikalsainis" sprang up. One of his colleagues, speaking to the Governor-General, said, "If your Lordship should ever have anything of real difficulty to be done in India, I give you my word that John Nicholson is the man to do it."

On the outbreak of the Mutiny Nicholson was one of the men who by prompt and vigorous action saved the Punjaub. After doing invaluable work as commander of a moving column, in disarming various mutinous regiments, he was ordered to Delhi. The rout of a

raiding column of the Delhi mutineers proved his skill as a military leader, and the assault was due only to his persistence. He was given the post of honour in this assault, and was one of the first over the breach, but in the subsequent street fighting he was mortally wounded while at the head of his men.

Lord Roberts and John Lawrence both wrote high praise of him, the former saying: "He was my ideal of a soldier and a gentleman. I was seized by ambition to follow in his footsteps;" and the latter: "So long as British rule shall endure in India, his fame can never perish."

#### "THE MORROW OF THE WAR."

On Nov. 27th, Lady Barlow gave a lecture on "The Morrow of the War." The main thesis of the lecture consisted of four proposals with regard to war, proposals which the present European conflict had done much to bring to the fore.

In the first place the lecturer hoped that no treaty, depending on the transference of any territory from one country to another, would be concluded without the full consent of the people of that territory. The danger of such a transference was well illustrated by the sore feeling which, since 1870, had centred around the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

Secondly, she urged that questions of foreign policy should be submitted to the judgment of Parliament and the nation, who, she felt assured, were perfectly competent to deal with them.

The third suggestion was that Great Britain's foreign policy should be aimed not at the formation of alliances with regard to the balance of power, but at the organisation of a real "Concert of Europe," under which all Powers might act in harmony. History shewed that in this, rather than in the isolation of any one nation or in the maintenance of the balance of power, lay the only possible solution of the problem of Peace in Europe.

Lastly, the Lecturer drew attention to the crying scandal of armaments, which were a constant source of temptation to their manufacturers to foment war. To mitigate this evil she proposed the nationalisation of the manufacture of armaments.

Before bringing her instructive lecture to a close, Lady Barlow touched on one other point—the spiritual significance of the war. She felt that behind all the horrors of war lay something elemental—the knowledge of God; a knowledge which few possessed, save when times of stress served to bring it out. This "divine spark," which she knew to be a reality among the people, must be at the back of the nation's policy, and must be supported by that added force which comes from prayer.



#### O.T.C.

#### PROMOTIONS.

To be Sergeant:—

Corporal G. D. H. Atkin.

To be Corporals:—

Lance-Corporal D. A. Rutherford.  
Private R. W. Berridge.

To be Lance-Corporals:—

Private H. A. Bucknall.  
Private D. A. Carnegie.  
Private S. Humphries.  
Private E. L. Yates.  
Private A. L. Crockford.

#### REMARKS.

The general keenness felt and displayed by all ranks, though nothing more than every member of the corps has a right to expect from the corps as a whole, is well maintained, and extremely gratifying to all concerned. Although we are no longer armed with weapons of precision, the difficulties to be encountered in mastering their correct manipulation are being sternly grappled with, and the legend that the "kneeling position" can only be accomplished by an acrobat has taken its proper place in the limbo of exploded notions.

We are glad to find the sub-target rifle once more in operation; experience in the army has shown it to be one of the most successful aids to the teaching of rifle shooting. We notice also the great strides that have been made, under the direction of Private H. W. Partridge, in the organisation, and consequently in the efficiency, of the work on the miniature range. Much time is being devoted to musketry, and although this is a wide branch of military science and much remains to be done, Private Partridge is to be congratulated on the good results of his work.

Rapid progress is being made, we understand, by the signallers under Corporal Berridge. Twelve cadets are efficient now in Morse and Semaphore and thirty in Semaphore only. Good work has already been done in the field this term, and we may confidently look for better when skill in concealment has reached the same standard as facility in communication.

The band, under Sergt. Atkin, has worked hard this term, and, after a somewhat lengthy period of what we may be permitted to call nocturnal incubation has at last come forth into the light of day. It has amply fulfilled our expectations and materially assisted us in our efforts to overcome the apparently insuperable difficulties connected with marching in step.

In conclusion, may we refer to the important duties and high responsibilities of the junior non-commissioned officers and senior privates? It is to them that we look for the development and maintenance of that esprit de corps, that sense of pride, that wide body of feeling and tradition that constitutes the "inner discipline" of a military unit, and contributes so much to its efficiency. We think that they are doing well and the higher commands owe much to them. At the same time, they must realise that there is a large field left for their activities. It is with diffidence that we use the pages of "The Gresham" to suggest that it is characteristic of the good soldier to be proud of his uniform and to wear it with the feeling that it confers on him an obligation to adorn it. We may be

straining after gnats when we insist that attempts to improve His Majesty's uniform by adding a bilious yellow scarf are unnecessary; that both lack of, and too much attention to, the hair is unsoldierly; and that shoulder blades that might interest an anatomist are viewed by the soldier with abhorrence; we are nevertheless convinced that in so doing we shall find the camel of military efficiency a less formidable mouthful.

The following impressions have been contributed by a recruit:—

Older members of the Corps tell us that the work this term has been inspired by enthusiasm of no ordinary degree. Certainly through all ranks the cry is always for more work, and bitter regrets have been uttered when unsuitable weather conditions have caused field operations to be postponed, and on several occasions the "cease fire" has threatened to produce a mutiny.

The work has been varied and interesting. On two afternoons each week there has been company drill, platoon drill, trench-digging, or instruction in out-post work. Wednesday has been allotted to field operations. Though great keenness has been evident even in formal drill, it is natural that Wednesday's parade should be the most popular. The scene of several operations, I must refer to merely as K— H—. Two platoons have marched across to the edge of the plateau, and then on the top of the slopes of T— H— have concentrated a plan of attack; this has involved crawling on our st— through gorse (with very inter-

esting advance work for the scouts) taking up positions behind banks, dislodging advanced posts, and finally attacking a strong position close to the P—, held by another platoon. On other occasions attacking forces have advanced from the neighbourhood of W—Sp— Hotel, to meet with stubborn resistance near W— Farm.

One afternoon we broke entirely new ground: half-an-hour's march brought us to the village of L—; from here an attack was launched along both sides of the road against a force which was protecting a convoy in its retreat through the town. Two advanced positions were successively turned by the attacking force, which then hurried forward against the final position on the Sp— H—, where the defending troops were strongly entrenched in front of the G— Works and in the garden of H— House. At this point the untimely order to cease fire put an end to an interesting situation, and we fell in for the march home. But for some time longer the rattle of musketry floating up from the valley showed that a few ardent spirits had failed to hear the order and were fighting fiercely in happy ignorance of the cessation of hostilities.

No account of the term's work would be complete without mention of the valuable and interesting lectures given twice a week by Major M—; there has been a large voluntary attendance from all ranks; and this is the more gratifying inasmuch as the suspension of Certificate 'A' examinations has removed the ulterior motive for attendance.

## BOY SCOUTS.

We have exploited the present universal desire "to do something to help," by directing the superabundant energy of our smaller boys into a new channel, and have formed a troop of Boy Scouts in the Old School House and Lower School.

In the Old School House, with day boys, we have six patrols and the troop numbers nearly 50.

### GRESHAM'S SCHOOL TROOP.

Scout-Master—MR. D. A. Wynne  
Willson.

Assistant Scout-Master—MR. G. R.  
Thompson.

### PATROLS:—

*Wolf.* Leader—G. W. B. Stuart.

*Pewit,* Leader—A. A. E. Beck.

*Woodpigeon.* Leader—J. G. Birkett.

*Lion.* Leader—S. F. Gurney.

*Stork.* Leader—D. R. S. Allen.

*Owl.* Leader—V. Beach Thomas.

In addition there is a tentative movement under charge of Mr. Field to form another troop of those Upper School Boys at present ineligible for the O.T.C. It numbers about two dozen and will be recruited from term to term from boys coming up from the Old School House as well as from new boys from outside.

It is much hoped that, when a scout becomes eligible for and joins the O.T.C. :

(1). He will have learned from scouting much that will help him in the O.T.C., for though the Scout movement is non-military, yet, at such a crisis as this, 'to be prepared' must of necessity involve some military training;

(2). He will repay this by remaining a scout and endeavouring by passing tests and gaining badges to make himself more and more efficient both as a member of the O.T.C., and as a citizen. Much of the value of the movement lies apart from the actual scout field days etc., which boys in the O.T.C. could only occasionally join.

The moral and practical value is to be gauged by the fact that the highest tests are beyond the capacity of a boy of 13 and that the fully trained and highly efficient scout is a boy of 16 to 18. We hope therefore that scouts who join the O.T.C., will persevere in their scout training, especially in the holidays, and by remaining 'on the strength' materially increase the efficiency and prestige of the School 'troops.'

To judge from experience to date, though short, it is clear that the scout system can be easily worked with the routine of a School and is a very valuable factor thereof. Naturally a few points have to be modified or omitted. It is already being borne in upon us how far-reaching, nay how limitless are the possibilities of the system and its effect on moral training, discipline, smartness, tidiness and general efficiency.

The Old School House troop, already registered, and the Upper School one, to be formed, are under the Holt Local Association, and it is to the satisfaction of this Association that tests must be passed, and all badges are awarded by them. As Scout-Masters may not examine and pass their own scouts (except for

'Tenderfoot' test), a Test and Badge committee has been appointed, and Gresham's School Scouts will be passed by Mr. G. Sparrow, Assistant Scout-Master of the Holt troop (and in charge thereof in the absence on active service of its Scout-Master, Dr. O. Kentish Wright), while Mr. Wynne Willson will perform the same office for the Holt troop.

So far, scouts are occupied indoors with knots, ambulance and signalling, and we have had evenings for scout games and songs. The adjutant of the Royal Sussex Cyclists has kindly promised to give a demonstration of knots and their uses, and as he is a keen yachtsman this promises to be most valuable.

Out of doors we have had a number of afternoons out and played scouting-games with success; we marched behind the Corps to inspect the big guns at ——— (*censored*) and earned the commendation of a territorial officer (a commissioner in charge of 7000 scouts) who passed us en route. We sing on the march and fancy ourselves in the Marseillaise (in French). In a word, we all, from Scout-Master to the tiniest 'Lion' and the most diminutive 'Owl,' enjoy it vastly and we think we are learning to be 'alert' and above all to

BE PREPARED.



## SCHOOL LIBRARY

COMMITTEE FOR 1914-1915.

The Headmaster.

A. H. Spiers, Esq., Rev. F. G. E. Field,

D. Ll. Hammick, Esq., C. H. Tyler, Esq., (Librarian), C. H. C. Osborne, Esq., (Sub-Librarian); R. M. Baldwin, (Kenwyn), G. L. Turney, (School House), H. C. Frost, (Woodlands), T. H. Wintringham, (Farfield), A. L. M. Sowerby, (Day Boys).

At the end of the Summer Term Mr. Spiers retired from the Librarianship. Our warmest thanks are due to him for the years of care he gave to it.

### RECENT PRESENTATIONS.

Wookey Hole: Its Caves and Cave Dwellers—H. E. Balch. Presented by John Hassall, Esq.

Life of H. H. Fowler, First Viscount Wolverhampton—Hon. Mrs. Hamilton. Presented by the Author.

Dante, Goethe's Faust, etc.—H. B. Garrod. Presented by Mrs. Garrod.

Political History of Contemporary Europe.—C. Seignobos.

Development of Modern Europe, 2 vols.—J. H. Robinson and C. A. Beard. Presented by Mrs. C. L. Graves.

### RECENT PROGRESS.

The retirement of Mr. Spiers from the librarianship is a fitting opportunity to place on record the progress of the Library during his last year in office. There has been development in three directions.

In the first place, there has been a large increase in the books in certain sections, especially in Science and Mathematics, and in English Literature. The classical section also, which previous-

ly hardly existed, has now been placed on a footing suitable to the needs of the school. A start has likewise been since made in a section on Art and Archæology, including Music.

Secondly, the books have been made more accessible by putting the new cases, necessitated by their increase, in the Upper Corridor. By arranging them there in alcoves a certain amount of system in arrangement has been rendered possible; as also the nearest approach to a Library proper which existing conditions allow. The place is draughty, but at least useful to sit in and read, two things essential in a Library. For this purpose there have been placed in the alcoves some chairs and tables, the latter lent by the Headmaster.

But of chief importance is the accessibility of books for reading purposes, and this has been gained by leaving the cases permanently open, so that books may be looked at at any time. For the Sixth and Fifth it is also possible to take out any, except novels, at will; and it is hoped that this privilege may be extended. It is certainly desirable, in view of the full advantage which is taken of it by those who possess it, and which shows that the Library is being really used as it should be.

Lastly, to draw attention to new books as they come in, they are exhibited in the corridor for a short time before being assigned to their shelves.

There is still, however, much to be done. A school Library should offer possibilities of stimulus and information

in every direction; not merely in subjects that are popular, and in which the books are likely to be much read, but also in many that appeal only to few, and that perhaps only from time to time. Even of the former there are some in which the provision in our Library is as yet inadequate. There is no section for French and German Literature, nor for Divinity. And in books of Travel, or about countries and places, considerable expansion is required. This must necessarily take time, as funds are limited; and from such as there are a reserve must be kept for future eventualities. But some economy of resources may be made by restricting the section of novels, which is of minor importance in the general Library of a school, owing to the existence of House Libraries. Thus the provision in other subjects should gradually be improved. It is also hoped that in time a catalogue, begun by Mr. Spiers, may be available, as a guide to the books, and to show quickly whether any required book is in the Library.



## DEBATE.

A meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, October 17th, when C. A. Masterman moved—"That this House deplores the popular attitude of the nation towards reports of German atrocities."

The Hon. Mover thought that the German military caste, rather than the people, should receive the censure of England. Reports of atrocities must not

be accepted with too ready a credulity. He contended that the atrocities were justifiable because of the great provocation given by the furtive attacks of civilians; also on the enormous areas of modern battlefields it was impossible to exercise adequate control over the men

The Rev. F. G. E. Field condemned the motion as elusive, and as tending to mislead. The attitude of the nation was in no sense deplorable, but highly to be commended. The argument that the war was engineered by a separate caste in Germany was not founded on fact; the war was regarded by the German people as being in every sense a national one. He cited several well authenticated stories of German cruelty.

R. M. Baldwin urged that hasty judgements should not be passed on acts probably dictated by military necessity. Men were not responsible for what they did in time of war. He advanced the startling theory that Germany's barbaric militarism was simply the outcome of the natural instincts of a young nation.

C. N. Newsum recited with telling effect a long catalogue of German crimes, which included the destruction of Louvain, of Rheims Cathedral, and of the library at Liège; the dropping of bombs on the Cathedral of Notre Dame; and the perpetration of inhuman barbarities at Aerschot, Rheims, and Malines.

H. C. Frost held that the Press was responsible for the attitude of the nation. The Prussian methods of making war had always been barbarous, a fact which he attributed to the comparatively recent

date at which Prussia had become Christianised.

R. W. Berridge had been moved to speak by a desire to draw a parallel between Germany as a young nation, and a young child which must be taught discipline by being punished.

W. Isherwood denied that no accurate news was reaching England from the Front. Reports of German atrocities were so numerous that it was impossible that they should not contain some modicum of truth.

A. H. H. MacDonald said that the biased accounts of soldiers and refugees made it impossible for us to see anything in its true light. He claimed that the average German soldier was not given to the perpetration of cruelties, and cited examples to this effect.

J. C. Carver pleaded that the Germans should be accorded the privilege of not being condemned unheard, a privilege granted to the worst criminals in our law-courts. Most of the so called 'atrocities' were excusable in time of war.

Mr. J. N. Walsh, though confirming the statement that the Germans accused us of inhuman acts, pointed out that this had no bearing on the question of Great Britain's attitude. The argument that it was difficult to restrain their men was an admission of the lack of morals of the German nation.

H. Bamford ascribed the atrocities of the Germans to the savage discipline of the officers, which soured the temper of the men and caused them to vent their

rage on helpless civilians.

Mr. J. R. Eccles deplored the strong wording of the motion. He felt that the present struggle in many ways resembled party politics, and that it was impossible to maintain an attitude of judicial impartiality. At the beginning of the war, the laying of mines by the Germans had been condemned as unsportsmanlike, yet when we had retaliated, there had been no adverse comment.

G. L. Turney contrasted the courteous and humane behaviour of the Allies with that of the Germans. He condemned the iniquitous doctrine of 'necessity knows no law; which had led the Germans to commit their crowning atrocity—the war.

D. A. Rutherford considered that the attitude of the English press was highly commendable, as it encouraged recruiting by bringing home to us the horrors of the war.

Mrs. Percy Bigland felt that the attitude of the nation would be deplorable if we attempted to popularise the thought of atrocities, to make capital out of them, or if we yielded to the temptation of exaggerating reports; we must not be revengeful, but prepare for peace. The Germans must have changed since 1870 if atrocities were the order of the day.

The Hon. President, though not defending it, thought it only just that prominence should be given to the German point of view. The long and vulnerable lines of communication of the German Army were exposed to attack by civilians,

and to prevent this an organised system of terrorisation was being carried out.

G. D. H. Atkin cautioned the House against putting trust in newspaper photographs.

S. Humphries attributed the moral decline of Germany to the influence of the Kaiser.

E. M. Royds Jones considered that the hypocrisy of the Germans was an additional reason for censuring their barbarous acts.

Mr. E. A. Robertson exposed numerous inconsistencies in the arguments of his opponents. If Germany was a young nation—a statement open to criticism—she must come into line with the others. The plea that all was fair in war was contrary to Christian doctrine and morality.

C. B. Gregory maintained that it was not the men, but the officers, who were responsible. He cited numerous examples of inexcusable cruelty.

C. F. G. MacDermott sympathized with the German soldier who was 'sniped.' It was in his opinion a deplorable thing that more attention should be paid to the destruction of buildings than to the massacre of men.

W. A. Turner argued that that the German misuse of the Red Cross implied a realisation on their part of their own moral inferiority.

D. C. P. Phelps supported the theory that the atrocities were not due to any inherent lack of morals in the German nation, but that they were the instinctive expression of her desire for expansion.

The Hon. Mover having replied, the House divided as follows:—

For the motion	12
Against the motion	39

The motion was therefore lost by 27 votes.



## THE CHAPEL.

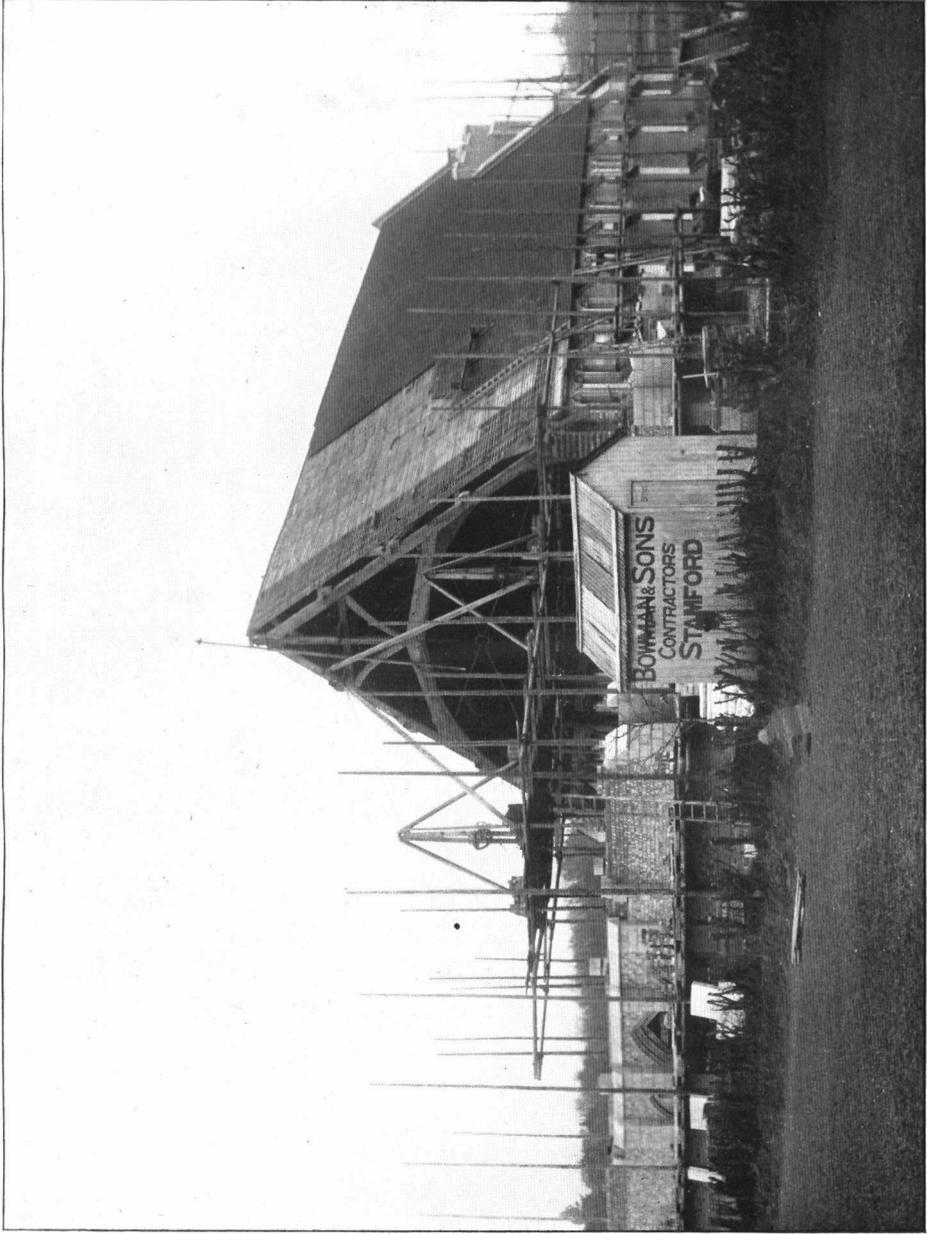
Since the last issue of "The Gresham" the work on the Chapel has gone steadily along and it has been very varied in its character. The oak roof of the main part of the building is finished and by the time that these lines are in print the tiling on this part will probably also be complete. The tiles are a very pleasing feature. They are dull-red, hand-made, sand-faced tiles, which come from Loughborough, and they blend in with the flint and stone in a remarkable manner. One hears praise of them on all hands and it would have been difficult to find a tile more suitable for this large expanse of roof. The steep pitch of the roof, too, adds greatly to the general effect. The East End is completed and the view of it from Farfield, even with the scaffolding up, is very striking, the horizontal and vertical lines of Portland stone or "ashlar," to give it its correct name, being particularly effective. The Ante-Chapel and West End are rising steadily. The interior view of the West End shows five arches, the middle one being part of the main entrance. Above this entrance, on the outside, is some very attractive chequer work, consisting of small blocks of Portland stone and "random" flint work,

forming a kind of chess-board pattern. The work on the Porch has not recently been much in evidence, but it is shortly going to be more active again. The drawings for the oak doors have been much admired. They are decorated with iron work and the two main doors have Latin verses inscribed upon them.

The Chapel has recently been exposed, greatly to its advantage, by the cutting down of the tall hedge at the East end of the Cricket Field to half its former height. This, which, no doubt, will be strongly resented by some Old Boys as an outrageous act of vandalism, worthy of a "Modern Hun," is in reality an excellent move. Its advantages may be summarised as follows:

1. The fences round the Cricket Field will, in future, all be uniform in height.
2. The fence in question was getting surprisingly thin down below, but as the result of this operation it will in a couple of years make a fine, thick hedge.
3. It was imperative to do something to prevent the walls of the Chapel from being hidden and so spoiling the whole effect of the building. The only other alternative would have been to remove the hedge entirely, which from the point of view of cricket and cricket balls would have been somewhat disastrous.

A small boy recently addressed the following question to the writer:—"Have you got all the money you require, Sir, for the Chapel?" The answer was very emphatically in the negative.



**THE CHAPEL, DEC. 7TH, 1914.**

An Old Boy has discovered an excellent means of helping to swell the Chapel Fund. Finding himself unexpectedly "passing rich" on a Sergeant's pay of *n* shillings per week, it occurred to him that he might as well send a large fraction of it to the Chapel Fund. He at once acted upon the idea and has promised to do so again. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

For certain reasons it has been thought better to amalgamate the School Fund and the Old Boys' Fund, and in future these will appear together under the heading "School Fund."

**LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS  
TO THE CHAPEL FUND.**

	£	s.	d.
1914			
Previously acknowledged	...	7941	12 10
Sept. Hubert Howson	...	5	0 0
Mrs. Boxer	...	1	0 0
J. E. Money	...	3	3 0
F. Cullen (2nd)	...	3	3 0
Interest on Loan	...	21	9 9
Oct. Miss M. A. Simpson	...	5	0 0
F. W. Halsey	...	10	0 0
Mrs. Farnell	...	1	1 0
M. J. Gregory	...	16	13 4
Mrs. Alefounder	...	10	0 0
G. B. Johnson	...	2	0 0
Nov. W. T. Bell	...	10	10 0
Mrs. Allen	...	2	2 0
General Fund	...	8018	9 2
School Fund	...	70	6 4
		£8088	15 6
Promises not fulfilled:—			
General Fund	...	992	16 0
School Fund	...	228	7 8
Total	...	9309	19 2

**FROM THE FRONT.**

The following are extracts from letters received from Old Boys who are now on active service in His Majesty's Forces:—

"It is interesting to hear of the various O.G.'s and what they are doing. I am always referring to that excellent list in the last number of "The Gresham." Had an encounter with a submarine a day or two ago. Most exciting five minutes I have spent. We tried to ram her but she eluded us—only 200 yards off. We do plenty of steaming all over the place—in fact we have done some 10,000 miles since the war broke out.

W. K. C. G.

"We have all been having a pretty rough time, especially in the retreat, when we were marching night and day very often without sleep for forty-eight hours at a time. Our work is chiefly done at night, though, whenever our troops are marching, we have to march all day as well. I am writing this in a cottage where they were fighting yesterday, and the walls and doors are full of shell holes and bullet holes. One shell must have burst right inside, as one room is absolutely wrecked."

F. P. R. N.

"We had a rough time at Mons and again at Le Cateau. Our losses in the 5th Division were very heavy—over half our officers—and some regiments lost nearly all. We went back nearly to Paris, and it was in the first battle—on the Marne—after we turned round, that I got hit."

H. E. C.

"We are slowly and wearily wending our way towards Germany. We do not yet know where we are going to be put when we do get there. We have walked steadily since we were captured, a week ago, and we shall not be put in the train till the day after to-morrow. There is not much news I can tell you, but such news as I have heard of the regiment since we got cut off from it is bad, as it seems to have been cut up badly. I am going to write a long account of the whole show as soon as I get settled down. I do hope they will let us let you know where we are, so that you can write. I am still quite fit, though very weary, both bodily and mentally, as are most of us. We have been through a good deal and the discomforts of this march have been numerous. Although we are prisoners, we have one great consolation and that is that, by hanging on as we did for nine

hours after the rest of our army had gone back, we probably held up the Germans, who would have mercilessly shelled their retreat. I am glad that it is my company that was concerned. It is very trying to be unable to know the fate of one's brother officers. Everywhere we have been on the way back we see absolute desolation, houses and villages destroyed, broken British guns and waggons. As far as we can make out, our little Expeditionary Force must have bumped up against the main German army and, although they suffered heavily, they fought splendidly. A German general asked one of our men who we and the Gordons were, and, on being told, he said that we had fought simply splendidly. When one looks back on the battle one cannot even realise how one went through in the way in which one did. It is a perfect nightmare to look back upon."

C. G. G.

"I am so sorry that I never answered your letter, but I was occupied all the time by stemming the advance of "Modern Kultur" in a somewhat hurried hole in the ground. Of course no one can have an idea what it is like until you have been there. It is merely scientific slaughter, in which I am glad to say we can more than hold our own."

W. G. H.

"Safely across early next morning at Havre, although there was a big slice of luck in that, because a collier just behind us was torpedoed in mistake for us."

A. R. H.

"We feel proud of being the first Territorial Battalion from Scotland to go to France, and there are very few others here. We had a week of travel, and it was extraordinarily hard work for Transport, but still we got through it. I was not in bed for five nights. Now we have had a week in a little village, within sound of the guns, but to-morrow we move right up."

J. C. W. R.

"The need for officers being so great in the 7th Division, which bore the brunt of all the fighting at Ypres, Sir John French asked "The Artists" — a great compliment — to furnish officers for the 7th Division. So I sent in my name and applied for a commission in the 2nd Yorkshire, the 'Green Howards.' I got it with another fellow from 'The Artists' and together we are in absolute charge of a company of regulars! I have been back two days from the trenches, which I enjoyed immensely. We go again to-morrow even-

ing at dusk. The German snipers are awful. Put your hand over the parapet of the trench and you find yourself with a finger missing."

M. E. B. C.

"Spent a terrible night. It poured the whole night through. No cover. Only Burberry and waterproofs, which soon became sodden and the ground was one mass of water. We could not lie down to sleep, but only sit. I wonder everyone has not got pneumonia, though a good many have got the ague. The Germans still seem to be holding on. At night they use searchlights and fire-balls to light our trenches. They are on a hill about 800 yards away, and look right into our trenches, so we are being sniped all day. It is quite exciting moving from one place to another. Had four men hit, one rather seriously. Very quiet day on the whole. The village near us was shelled at 5.30 p.m., which woke things up a bit.

"We were shelled very hard for an hour this morning, but being in "dug-outs" no casualties occurred. At 12 noon the enemy began a big attack. Our advanced posts on the left were driven in. At 1 p.m. they emerged from all round us. We fixed bayonets and charged. This stopped them a bit and they returned to the wood in front on our left. During this charge I got hit. Our artillery opened fire and gave the enemy more than they bargained for. This kept them quiet until our reserves arrived in the evening. I heard later that "A" Company had lost 40 killed and wounded. I managed to walk after dusk to the field hospital and found out the damage. Thus a finish to a most disastrous day for my regiment."

M. R. P.

"We had quite an exciting passage. We came across a floating mine and had to stop and sink it. Luckily we had some rifles on board, so we lay to about 200 yards away and had pot shots at it. We expected it to blow up, but it did not, though it sank after we had hit it about twenty times. Things have been fairly quiet lately, though the condition of the roads is making our job a bit strenuous. The Germans seem to make a point of shelling roads and we spend half our time filling up the holes."

F. P. R. N.

"A few days ago we met a hostile submarine right out at sea, 50 miles from land. We were on solitary patrol work, so if anything untoward had happened, exit ship and contents from the sphere of operations. As it was, I think

our friend the enemy had the worse shock as we only just missed ramming her. Needless to say we essayed to do so as that is the only really effective way to deal with these craft, but our turning circle is too great to admit of it being done in this case. We were less than 200 yards off when we saw her the second time. (The first time she was a long way out and on the surface and comparatively harmless). She was in diving trim with the first two feet of periscope showing. The very fact of her being to near saved us as she could not manoeuvre to discharge a torpedo at us, knowing full well that we were endeavouring to ram her. If she had been further off we should probably not have spotted her, and she could have manoeuvred for an opening and done the deed. As it was, we were all square with the balance in our favour. It's all in the day's work and we prefer it to so much inaction. Also it is good practice for the nerves!"

W. K. C. G.

The splinter went right through my arm and everything it met was, of course, wholly destroyed. It was fortunate that my arm stopped it, as it would have gone into the chest of the man behind me and killed him. I had to walk about a mile to the cottage where the ambulance was to meet me. As soon as I was lying down in it the Germans began shelling it, so I had to get up and walk down the road to meet the ambulance. I don't remember much else, till my arm was off. The surgeon said it was a very near thing. I can now do everything for myself including tying my tie and boot-laces. It gives me great joy to tie a good bow with one hand. The kindness of the Irish is wonderful. I shall never forget it as long as I live.

A. H. W.

When war broke out I was stationed at ———, where I spent most of my time running despatches by sea-plane. During October I was transferred to a sub-station from where most of the patrols are done. One of our officers about a month ago was adrift for a whole night in a fog with a broken-down engine about a hundred miles out to sea. Luckily he was picked up next morning by a steam drifter; it was much too thick for us to go and look for him. We have been very unlucky in this way with broken-down engines. I myself have been picked up three times by a destroyer. It is very exciting flying about here in a fog, as there are a good many obstructions knocking about.

H. A. B.

## O.G. NEWS.

We congratulate H. E. Chapman very heartily upon being mentioned in Despatches. The following account of the incident in which he distinguished himself has reached us and will, we feel sure, be read with interest by many Old Boys:

"In the evening of Sunday, August 23rd, he was ordered by his Major to take one of his guns to help to defend a trench where the infantry were very hard pushed, but was told not to fire until daylight the next morning. They had many scares all through that night, and owing to burning houses, set on fire by the Germans, he was able to watch the enemy entrenching themselves on the heaps of coal refuse outside the collieries. When daylight appeared he commenced shelling their position incessantly.

"Our infantry in the trench after suffering great loss, were told to withdraw, leaving their wounded, and were to be relieved by another battalion; but, owing to the sweeping fire of the enemy, the relieving party were unable to reach the trench.

"Seeing the position was hopeless and that nearly half his men were wounded, he tried to save his gun; he and his men managed to extricate it by hand to a building in the rear where the horses were sheltered. The difficulty was to get the gun from there, over a space swept by shrapnel and rifle fire; so he went by himself to explore the ground and find where the gun could be got through. Having found that there was only one way open, and that it was for 100 or 150 yards in full view of the enemy, he ordered that the only four horses he had should be hitched on to the gun, and told the two drivers, who have since been mentioned in despatches for this feat, to gallop as hard as they could to the rear and they escaped without hurt or damage to the gun.

"He himself had to crawl over the same place under a shower of shrapnel and rifle bullets; when he was about half way progress seemed so slow that he thought he would try to rush it; but, immediately he stood up, the fire was concentrated on him and he had promptly to lie flat and crawl again, until he got back into the lines. His Major reported to his General the way in which the gun had been saved."

We also congratulate B. B. Winter upon winning the "Ordre Militaire Francais," which was awarded him for dis-

tinguished conduct in the retreat from Mons. He is attached to the Cavalry Headquarters (General Allenby).

H. E. Chapman, who was wounded on the Marne, has again gone to the front.

L. N. Aveling, who was wounded at Le Soupir in September, returned to the front in October. He was again wounded in November and is now in England.

G. W. L. Meredith, who has been through severe engagements at Ypres and Messines, was buried in a trench by a bomb explosion and dug out after 20 minutes. He has been in hospital at Boulogne and is now in England on a month's leave.

The following have recently entered Sandhurst: T. J. Townsend, A. L. Wills, R. H. G. Batten, F. C. de L. Kirk, M. Thorne, F. M. Harvey-Jones and C. H. Stilwell, the two last going straight from School.

C. I. F. Maynard, C. N. Barker, J. P. Carvosso and E. W. Carvosso have gone to India with their regiments.

C. I. F. Maynard is the officer in charge of the Communication Section, consisting of signallers and cyclists

F. H. Claus is in Egypt with the East Lancashire Division.

F. P. R. Nichols, who, by a printer's error, was not entered in the last number of "The Gresham" as being in France, has been at the front since the beginning of the war.

W. G. Chapman, who returned from China recently with the 2nd Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment, is at Hursley Camp, Winchester, and expects shortly to go to the front.

H. T. Kenny, whose name appears in the list of O.G.'s who are serving, was Head of the School in 1876. After going up to St. John's College, Cambridge, he entered the Army. He retired in 1912 and rejoined at the outbreak of the War.

The following O.G.'s are applying for commissions:—C. W. T. Barker, N. Back, T. Q. Back, J. F. Barham, W. D. Blatch, A. H. Graves, F. W. Halsey, L. Y. Harris, G. J. H. Lascelles, H. H. Ronaldson, C. V. Rouse, H. F. Scott-Holmes, C. A. Shepherd, C. G. Thorne, W. W. Tullis, A. G. Wright, R. Wooler.



## SCHOOL NOTES.

We regret that through an oversight we neglected to make any reference in our last issue to A. R. Herron's success in the History Final Schools. With our sincere apologies for the omission, we tender now our tardy, but none the less hearty, congratulations.

We welcome Dr. Linnell, who has been acting as School Doctor in the absence of Dr. Kentish Wright, who is serving with the Notts and Derby Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance.

Mr. J. H. Foster, who left the P.S. Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment to take a commission, has charge of a company of the 15th Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers. His address is 201, Folkstone Road, Dover.

Mr. V. N. Smith is still at Perham Down, Ludgershall, with the 6th Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment.

Mr. J. N. Walsh, who has been gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the O.T.C., is applying for a commission in the Regular Army for the period of the War.

The following have received their Football Colours:—D. A. Carnegie, J. Yates, D. S. Rogers, J. F. Laverack, G. D. H. Atkin, H. M. Boxer, D. W. Jacques, H. Thorn, D. A. Rutherford, C. F. G. MacDermott, R. A. Bigland, H. R. Lowe, C. R. H. Farmer, L. A. Garrett.

On Thursday evenings a voluntary Intercessory Service for the war is held at 8-30, at which personal reference is made to past members of the School who are on active service.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "The Gresham."

Dear Sir,—

An officer has written to me with reference to my letter in your last issue:—

"Anxiety to get out and do one's share of fighting is a good thing, but it is not the most useful thing. The great need is for officers, who have had even a little training, and the O.T.C. was meant to provide

officers. Besides a Public School does give one a certain amount of training in leadership. Of course, some people feel quite rightly that they have not the capacity necessary for an officer, but I feel very strongly that anyone, who has been in authority at a Public School or has been an N.C.O. in the O.T.C., ought emphatically to take a commission even if it means waiting a month or more."

I feel that he is quite right and I am glad to take this opportunity of clearing what seemed to some to be an ambiguity, in my "Open Letter."

I am far from wishing to encourage O.G.'s to remain in the ranks, more especially since I have learnt the great need for officers. I referred, in my letter, to an individual case, in which a combination of modesty, loyalty to his unit and colonel, together with a desire to be 'out and doing,' appealed to me. I have since urged him to reconsider his decision, and have been successful in getting a number of O.G.'s to apply for commissions. Though I sympathize with the commanding officers of the Public School Battalions, when they see their units melting away, I remember that Public School boys were clearly given to understand that, by joining these units, they would increase their chances of obtaining commissions, and therefore I regret that in such units difficulties are placed in the way of applicants for commissions.

G. W. S. HOWSON.



## CONTEMPORARIES.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contemporaries:

*Dovorian.*

*Felstedian.*

*Haileyburian.*

*Lorettonian (4).*

*Malvermian.*

*Meteor (2).*

*Rud'ian.*

*St. Edward's School Chronicle (2)*

## LIST OF PAST MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL SERVING IN H.M. FORCES.

Acland, T. W. G., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	London Electrical Engineers, R.E.
Alexander, E. M., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	8th Batt., Royal Sussex Regiment.
Allen, L. S., Corpl. ... ..	Motor Cyclists' Section, R.E.
Anderson, D. S., Pte. ... ..	37th Caledonia Reserve (Canadian).
Archer, F. Pte. ... ..	Australian Contingent.
Armitage, B. F., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	Field Ambulance Corps, Cambridge O.T.C.
Armitage, S. W., Corpl. ... ..	9th Batt., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
*Aveling, L. N., Lieut. ... ..	2nd Batt., Connaught Rangers.
Ayris, N., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	98th Field Coy., R.E.
Back, N., Pte. ... ..	1st East Anglian Brigade, R.F.A.
Back, T. Q., Pte. ... ..	1st East Anglian Brigade, R.F.A.
<b>Baines, G. D., 2nd Lieut.</b> ... ..	33rd Q.V.O. Light Cavalry.
Baines, T. N., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	6th Batt., Royal Lancaster Regiment.
Ball, R. C., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	5th Batt., Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)
Barham, J. F., Pte. ... ..	P.S. Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Barker C. W. T., Trooper ... ..	11th Reserve, 18th Hussars.
Barker, H. F., Capt. ... ..	Heavy Battery, Durham R.G.A.
Barker, J. H., Pte. ... ..	Canadian Legion of Frontiersmen.
Barker, E. C., Pte. ... ..	Canadian Legion of Frontiersmen.
Barker, C. N., Pte. ... ..	5th Batt., East Surrey Regiment, (C. Coy.).
Barratt, G. R., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	10th Batt., Lancashire Fusiliers.
Batten, J. K., Capt. ... ..	5th Batt., Bedfordshire Regiment.
Berry, R. A., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	23rd Batt., London Regiment.
Betts, J. V., Capt. ... ..	4th P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
Bird, H. B., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	3rd Batt., Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
Bird, E. G. W., Corpl. ... ..	King's Own Royal Regt. (Norfolk Yeomanry).
Bird, M., Trooper ... ..	Assam Light Horse.
Bird, D. J., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	5th Batt., York and Lancaster Regiment.
<b>Blackburn, S. N., Sub-Lieut., R.N.</b> ... ..	H.M.S. Collingwood.
Blackburn, G., Pte. ... ..	6th Batt., King's (Liverpool Regiment).
Blackburn, E., Pte. ... ..	6th Batt., King's (Liverpool Regiment).
Blatch, W. D., Trooper ... ..	Hampshire Carabiniers.
Boulter, P. P., Trooper ... ..	Canadian Light Horse.
Brooke, H. J., Corpl. ... ..	2nd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
Brown, G., Pte. ... ..	A Battery, Honourable Artillery Company.
Brownsword, D. A., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	North Midland Divisional T.C., A.S.C.
*Bruce-Joy, A. W., Corpl. ... ..	Motor Cyclists' Section, R.E.
Burford, J., Pte. ... ..	23th Batt., London Regiment (Artists' Rifles).
<b>Busk, H. A., Flight Lieut., R.N.</b> ... ..	Air Service.
Cadge, B. J., Pte. ... ..	2nd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
Callow, G. E. C., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	Lancashire Fortress Engineers, R.E.
Carnegie, J. D., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	Hampshire Carabiniers.
Carvosso, J. H., Pte. ... ..	2nd Canadian Contingent.
Carvosso, J. P., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	5th Batt., Royal West Kent Regiment.
Carvosso, E. W., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	5th Batt., Royal West Kent Regiment.
Chambers, H. T., Lieut. ... ..	10th Divisional Train, A.S.C.
Champneys, W., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	7th Batt., Royal Sussex Regiment.
<b>Chapman, W. G., Lieut.</b> ... ..	2nd Batt., Gloucestershire Regiment.
* <b>Chapman, H. E., 2nd Lieut.</b> ... ..	121st Battery, R.F.A.
Clarke, C. V., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	3rd South Down Batt., Royal Sussex Regt.
Clark, E. W., Pte. ... ..	20th Batt., London Regiment, (G. Coy.).
Clayton, M. C., Capt. ... ..	1st Batt., Cambridgeshire Regiment.

Claus, F. H., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	2nd East Lancashire Brigade, R.F.A.
Coates, N. W., Pte. ...	...	7th Batt., Sherwood Foresters.
Cobon, H. G., Corpl. ...	...	King's Own Royal Regt. (Norfolk Yeomanry).
*Cox, H. J. H., Lieut. ...	...	2nd Batt., Devonshire Regiment.
Crafer, W. G., Pte. ...	...	50th Batt., Gordon Highlanders (Canadian).
Crick, L. C., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	9th Batt., Lincolnshire Regiment.
*Crosse, M. E. B., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	2nd Batt., Yorkshire Regiment.
Cruttwell, C. H., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	5th Batt., East Surrey Regiment.
Culley, G., Lce.-Corpl. ...	...	4th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Culley, R. H., Col.-Sergt. ...	...	4th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Cunnell, D. C., Sergt. ...	...	2nd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
Cushion, W. B., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	22nd Batt., Manchester Regiment.
Daniell, C. H. P., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	
Daunt, E. D. G. E., Lieut. ...	...	Hampshire R.G.A.
Davies, J. F. St. J., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	8th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Davies, J. H., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	7th Batt., Leicestershire Regiment.
Davison, G., Pte. ...	...	2nd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers, (D. Coy.).
*De Bary, E., Cavalier ...	...	Peloton Cycliste, 11me Cuirassiers.
De Bary, R., Brigadier ...	...	19me Dragons, 12me Escadron.
Drey, A., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	1st London Division, A.S.C.
Dulley, D. C. C., Pte. ...	...	4th Batt., Lincolnshire Regiment.
Dyball, F. J., Pte. ...	...	2nd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
Ellingham, H. H., Pte. ...	...	4th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
*Elwell, E. E., Corpl. ...	...	Motor Cyclists' Section (Indian).
Estcourt, A. C., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	8th Batt., Wiltshire Regiment.
Everett, J. R., Sapper ...	...	Western Army Signalling Coy., R.E.
Field, B. F., Pte. ...	...	4th Batt., Royal Berkshire Regiment.
Farmer, E. R., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	Sherwood Rangers (Notts. Yeomanry).
Fenchelle, G., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	2nd South Down Batt., Royal Sussex Regt.
Fenner, H. L., Corpl. ...	...	Motor Cyclists' Section, A.S.C.
Fletcher, T. C., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	3rd Batt., Royal Sussex Regiment.
*Foster, J. M., Pte. ...	...	14th Batt., London Regt. (London Scottish).
*Foster, J. R., Pte. ...	...	14th Batt., London Regt. (London Scottish).
Fox, C. E., Pte. ...	...	3rd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
French, H., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	3rd Batt., Prince of Wales' Own (West York- shire Regiment).
Frost, T. F. C., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	Sherwood Rangers (Notts. Yeomanry).
Giles, G. E., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	Mechanical Transport, A.S.C.
Gibson, E. McL., Pte. ...	...	4th (City of London) Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
Godson, M. W., Lieut. ...	...	7th Batt., London Regiment.
Gooch, R., Corpl. ...	...	4th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Goodall, G. M. L., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	3rd Batt., East Lancashire Regiment.
Goodall, C. E. G., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	5th Batt., Lincolnshire Regiment.
Gosnell, A. G., Trooper ...	...	Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry.
Gowing, H. G. Trooper ...	...	King's Own Royal Regt. (Norfolk Yeomanry).
Gowing, L., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	A.S.C.
<b>Grace, W. K. C., Asst.-Paymaster, R.N.</b>		H.M.S. Dryad.
Grantham, A. G. W., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	Machine Gun Section, Wiltshire Regiment.
*Graves, G. G., Lieut. ...	...	2nd Batt., Royal Scots.
Gray, G. C., Pte. ...	...	6th Batt., Northamptonshire Regiment.
Greenwell, T. G., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	R.G.A.
Gwyther, G. M., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	3rd Batt., Suffolk Regiment.
Halsey, F. W. Sergt. ...	...	9th Batt., Hampshire Regiment, (A. Coy.).
Hanmer, H. I., Pte. ...	...	2nd Australian Contingent.
Harris, L. Y., Pte. ...	...	3rd P. S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers.

Harvey, H. W., A.B., R.N.V.R. ...	...	H.M.S. Zarefah.
Harvey, H. B., Trooper ...	...	Suffolk Yeomanry.
Hastings, E. B., Bombardier ...	...	11th Battery, 4th West Riding Howitzer Brigade.
Hawksley, G., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	4th Batt., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Hawksley, R. G., Pte. ...	...	2nd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers, (D. Coy.).
Hawksley, O., Pte. ...	...	2nd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers, (D. Coy.).
Head, J. L., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	7th Batt., London Regiment.
<b>Henry, J. R. A., 2nd Lieut.</b> ...	...	Indian Army, A.S.C.
*Heron, A. R., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	1st Batt., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Heyworth, E. L., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	2nd City Batt., Manchester Regiment.
Higgin, W. W., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	6th Batt., King's (Liverpool Regiment).
Hill, M. C., Lieut. ...	...	6th Batt., Leicestershire Regiment.
Hirschler, F. H., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	R.G.A.
Hirtzel, E. F., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	3rd Batt., Welsh Regiment.
<b>*Holmes, W. G. R., Lieut.</b> ...	...	2nd Batt., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Hotblack, G. V., Capt. ...	...	9th Batt., Welsh Regiment.
Hotblack, H. C., Corpl. ...	...	South African Field Force.
Howlett, J. M., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	7th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Hyde, T. G., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	9th Batt., Manchester Regiment.
Inglis, A. G., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	West Lancashire Divisional T.C., A.S.C.
Jacques, F. V., Sub-Lieut., R.N.V.R. ...	...	H.M.S. Birmingham.
Jarvis, L. W., Capt. ...	...	10th Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Jarvis, A. B., Lieut. ...	...	10th Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Jobling, R. H., Driver ...	...	1st Canadian Divisional S.C., A.S.C.
Johnson, G. B., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	7th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Johnson, E., Trooper ...	...	Ceylon Troop.
Johnson, E. H., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	3rd Northumbrian Brigade, R.F.A.
Johnson, G. F., Lieut. ...	...	3rd Northumbrian Brigade, R.F.A.
Keeble, L. C., Pte. ...	...	P.S. Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Kenny, H. T., Col., A.A. and Q.M.G. ...	...	24th Division, Headquarters' Staff.
*Kirch, C., Pte. ...	...	28th Batt., London Regiment (Artists' Rifles).
Kirk, J. C. M., Lee-Corpl. ...	...	20th Batt, 30th Norfolk Rifles (Canadian).
Knowles, L. H., Sergt. ...	...	4th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Knowles, H., Lieut. ...	...	6th Batt., West Riding Regiment.
Lang, F. J. C., Pte. ...	...	3rd Batt., The King's African Rifles.
Lark, G. P., Pte. ...	...	6th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Lloyd, K., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	9th Batt., London Regiment.
Lomax, G. N., Trooper ...	...	King Edward's Horse.
MacMichael, H. C., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	7th Batt., Border Regiment.
Marlar, J., Pte. ...	...	P.S. Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Mason, H., Pte. ...	...	4th Batt., Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)
*Mawdesley, J. L., Pte. ...	...	14th Batt., London Regt. (London Scottish)
Maynard, C. I. F., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	5th Batt., East Surrey Regiment.
<b>*Meredith, G. W. L., 2nd Lieut.</b> ...	...	18th Hussars.
Middleton, J. L., Lieut. ...	...	4th Batt., York and Lancaster Regiment.
Moir, K. M., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	5th Batt., East Surrey Regiment.
Moulton, H. W., Sergt. ...	...	4th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
<b>Neal, R. J., Trooper.</b> ...	...	2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).
Neal, A. B., Corpl. ...	...	5th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Newsum, H. N., 2nd Lieut. ...	...	9th Batt., Lincolnshire Regiment.
<b>*Nichols, F. P. R., 2nd Lieut.</b> ...	...	3rd Divisional Train, A.S.C.
Owles, G. E., Pte. ...	...	London Electrical Engineers, R.E.

Palmer, C. L., Driver ... ..	London Electrical Engineers, R.E.
Palmer, H. S., Lieut. ... ..	R.A.M.C.
Partridge, R. H., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	5th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Perkins, N. H., Trooper ... ..	6th Batt., Fort Garry Horse, (E. Coy.).
Perkins, F. A., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	R.F.
<b>Pertwee, H. G., Clerk, R.N.</b> ... ..	H.M.S. Carnarvon.
Phillimore, J. P., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	6th Batt., The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).
Phillips, W. R., Trooper ... ..	3rd County of London Yeomanry.
Phillips, C. A., Driver ... ..	B Battery, Honourable Artillery Company.
Ponsford, H. F. S., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	11th Batt., King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).
Preston, S., Pte. ... ..	9th Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Preston, R., Pte. ... ..	9th Batt., Hampshire Regiment.
Preston, C., Pte. ... ..	8th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
*Price, M. R., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	2nd Batt., York and Lancaster Regiment.
Purves, P. R., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	R.F.A.
<b>Randall, R. J., Pte.</b> ... ..	Grenadier Guards.
Ransom, P. L., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	1st Batt., Hertfordshire Regiment.
Reeve, E. G., Pte. ... ..	2nd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers, (A. Coy.).
Reid, D. M., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	2nd North Midland Brigade, R.F.A.
Reid Todd, C. P., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	10th Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Reiss, J. M., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	10th Batt., North Staffordshire Regiment.
*Reith, J. C. W., Lieut. ... ..	5th Batt., Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).
Rhodes, E. L., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	1st City Batt., Manchester Regiment.
Richardson, D. B., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	Cheshire Field Coy., R.E.
Riggall, H., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	5th Batt., Lincolnshire Regiment.
Robinson, A. J. D., Lieut. ... ..	4th Batt., East Lancashire Regiment.
Robinson, G. N., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	4th Batt., East Lancashire Regiment.
Roche, W. F., Pte. ... ..	2nd East Anglian R.A.M.C.
Ronaldson, H. H., Pte. ... ..	17th Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
Rouse, C. V., Pte. ... ..	15th Batt., London Regiment.
Rowell, E. A., Sergt. ... ..	2nd P.S. Batt. Royal Fusiliers.
Russell, H. B., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	7th Batt., Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)
Sampson, R. M., Pte. ... ..	3rd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
Schiller, L. C. T., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	5th Batt., Lincolnshire Regiment.
Scott, G. H., Pte. ... ..	P.S. Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Scott, H. E., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	4th Batt., Manchester Regiment.
Scott, P. W., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	7th Batt., South Staffordshire Regiment.
Scott, B. W. H., Pte. ... ..	21st Batt., London Regt. (1st Surrey Rifles).
Scott, E. C., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	12th Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Scott-Holmes, H. F., Lce-Corpl. ... ..	6th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Shalders, A. O., Gunner ... ..	A. Battery, Honourable Artillery Company.
Shepherd, C. A., Pte. ... ..	2nd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
Sillem, T. G., Pte. ... ..	Motor Cyclists' Sec., King's Own Royal Regt.
<b>Simpson, J. H., Clerk, R.N.</b> ... ..	H.M.S. Natal.
Simpson, G., Trooper ... ..	Bowker's Horse (E. Africa).
Skelton, G., Pte. ... ..	3rd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
<b>Skrimshire, F. R. B., Lieut.</b> ... ..	R.A.M.C.
Smart, F. L., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	10th Batt., Northumberland Fusiliers.
Smith, E. L., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	9th Batt., South Lancashire Regiment.
Snelling, T. R., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	R.A.M.C.
Soman, L. A., Pte. ... ..	103rd Calgary Rifles.
*Springfield, C. H. D. O., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	No. 8 Siege Battery, R. G. A.
Spurrell, W. J., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	9th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.

Spurrell, F. J. D., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	9th Batt., Royal Sussex Regiment.
Squarey, O. N., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	3rd Batt., King's (Liverpool Regiment).
Squires, F. V., Trooper ... ..	King Edward's Horse.
*Stewart, H. H., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	Mechanical Transport, A.S.C.
Thicknesse, R. S., Pte. ... ..	2nd P.S. Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
Thompson, N. D., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	5th Batt., Lancashire Fusiliers.
Thorne, C. G., Pte. ... ..	P.S. Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Thorne, T. H., Pte. ... ..	P.S. Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Tims, R. D. M., Lieut. ... ..	7th Batt., London Regiment.
<b>Townsend, T. J., 2nd Lieut.</b> ... ..	5th Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Tullis, W. W., Corpl. ... ..	10th Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
Tyler, O. W., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	98th Field Coy., R.E.
*Tyler, R. C., Corpl. ... ..	Motor Cyclists' Section (Indian).
*Tyler, G. C., Pte. ... ..	28th Batt., London Regiment (Artists' Rifles), (E. Coy.).
Vallancey, H. H. D'E., Lieut. ... ..	4th South Midland Brigade, R.F.A.
Varvill, J. K., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	6th Batt., East Lancashire Regiment.
Warwick, J. D. B., Capt. ... ..	Huntingdonshire Cyclist Battalion.
Wells, C. D., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	6th Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Whitehead, G. M. C. T., Lieut. ... ..	Motor Machine Gun Battery.
White, E. G. W., Pte. ... ..	9th Infantry (Queensland), (E. Coy.).
Williams, H. C., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	A.S.C.
<b>*Wills, O. S. D., 2nd Lieut.</b> ... ..	1st Batt., Norfolk Regiment.
Wills, F. P., Petty Officer, R.N. ... ..	Motor Cyclists' Section, Air Service.
Wilson, I. M., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	6th Batt., Yorkshire Regiment.
*Winter, B. B., Corpl. ... ..	Motor Cyclists' Section, R.E.
*Woodhead, A. H., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	1st Batt., Cheshire Regiment.
Wooler, R., Pte. ... ..	28th Batt., London Regiment (Artists' Rifles).
Wright, A. G., Pte. ... ..	P.S. Batt., Middlesex Regiment.
Wright, J. M. S., Driver... ..	A Battery, Honourable Artillery Company.
Wright, K. P. C., 2nd Lieut. ... ..	Warwickshire Brigade, A.S.C.

Members of the Regular Army and Navy are printed in **black** letters. .

(\*) Are serving in France with the Expeditionary Force.

It is hoped that Old Boys will send further names and corrections for the above list.