

THE · M A G A Z I N E OF · T H E · O L D H A M S E C O N D A R Y · S C H O O L ·



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AUTUMN
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ROLL OF HONOUR.

THE Editor will be pleased to receive any additions to this list of the names of former students serving with His Majesty's Forces.

- Abbot, Jos.Royal Engineers.
Arrandale, Rupert10th Manchesters.
Ashby, G. E.(Public Schools) Royal Fusiliers.
Ashby, Leonard J.2nd Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.
Ashton, P.10th Manchesters.
Ashworth, Arthur H.....Motor Machine Gun Section.
- Bagot, Norman10th Manchesters.
Bainbridge, J. H.Royal Engineers.
Bell, Hubert24th Manchesters.
Booth, C.....Captain, 10th Manchesters.
Booth, Walter.....Motor Machine Gun Section.
Bottomley, Wm.....Army Service Corps.
Brelsford, H.Australian Light Horse.
Buckley, H. 24th Manchesters.
Butterworth, Edgar ...Royal Flying Corps.
- Chandler, J.....2nd Lieutenant, 2/5th Manchesters.
Chappell, H.Royal Army Medical Corps.
Childs, Sidney.....Corporal, 29th (Public Schools) Batt.
Royal Fusiliers.
- Church, J.Royal Marines.
Claughton, JohnKing's Own Scots Borderers.
Clampett, Edw. J.Sergeant, 7th Manchesters.
Coates, HaroldGloucester Regiment.
Cox, James P.....Qr-Master Sergt., 24th Manchesters.
Coller, Albert W.R.A.M.C.
Charnock, Norman.....Royal Garrison Artillery.
- Dance, Ernest.....26th Manchesters.
Davies, Charles24th Manchesters.

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- Dawson, W. H. Royal Army Medical Corps.
Deakin, Dennis Officers' Training Corps, Inns of
Court.
Dellow, Edward Royal Field Artillery.
Dempsey, G. B. 2nd Lieutenant, 24th Manchesters.
Dewhurst, H. S. Royal Scots.
Dorran, C. E. 28th (Public Schools) Royal Fusiliers.
Doyme, Walter L. 3/10th Manchesters.
Duckworth, H. 24th Manchesters.
Dunkerley, N. 1/10th Manchesters.
Dunkerley, R. 2nd Lieutenant, 24th Manchesters.
Duxbury, N. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
- Eyres, Wm. East Lancashires.
Etchells, N. Royal Army Medical Corps.
- Fairnie, Ernest, J. G. Lieutenant, Lancs. and Yorks. Regt.
Fenton, H. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Fleming, J. S. Royal Garrison Artillery.
Fleming, Wm. Royal Garrison Artillery.
- Gartside, Leonard Ordnance Dept., Woolwich.
- Hague, Harry (Public Schools) Royal Fusiliers.
Hall, Harry Royal Army Medical Corps.
Hallsworth, H. M. Lieutenant (Public Schools), Royal
Fusiliers.
Harrop, J. Royal Marines.
Haslam, Wm. Royal Scots.
Hilton, Archie. 24th Manchesters.
Hilton, Fred 2nd Lieutenant, Duke of Cornwall's
Light Infantry.
Hilton, Harold Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Holden, G. Lieutenant, 10th Manchesters.

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- Holden, SimeonLieutenant, 24th Manchesters.
Horrobin, Edward D...Army Ordnance Corps.
Horrobin, Wm.12th Manchesters. Attached Per-
manent Staff at Etaples.
Howcroft, Arnold S. ...Officers' Training Corps (Manchester
University).
Hulton, BenO.T.C. (Manchester University).
Jackson, ArthurGrenadier Guards.
Jones, AlfredRoyal Welsh Fusiliers.
Jones, Arthur A.....Company Sergeant-Major, 24th
Manchesters.
Jones, Percy C.Royal Garrison Artillery.
Kay, Colin2nd Lieut., Lancashire Fusiliers.
Kaye, SamuelRoyal Army Medical Corps.
Kelsey, John24th Manchesters.
Lane, Albert24th Manchesters.
Lawton, Sidney2nd Lieutenant, 24th Manchesters.
Lingard, Geo. H.Army Ordnance Corps.
Lomas, Clifford24th Manchesters.
Longley, AlbertR.A.M.C.
Longson, Walter.....28th Royal Fusiliers.
Lowe, SamO.T.C. Artists' Rifles.
Marland, E. C.24th Manchesters.
Marlor, Geo. R.24th Manchesters.
Mason, J. G.6th Manchesters.
Maycock, Wm.Drill Instructor, 6th Gloucesters.
Mellor, J. G.2/10th Manchesters.
Mercer, F.Lieutenant, 10th Manchesters.
Middleton, Lawrence...Royal Flying Corps.
Newton, J E.(Public Schools) Royal Fusiliers.
Nield, Wilbert.....2nd Lieutenant, 13th Manchesters.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

- Ogden, J. P. Motor Transport.
Ormrod, Frank Lance-corpl., 7th Northants Regt.
Ormrod, Wm. Lieutenant, 10th Lancs. Fusiliers.
- Partington, Fred W. ... Lieutenant, South Lancs. Regt.
Partington, Walter 2nd Lieutenant, 9th London Rifles.
Percival, John Sergeant, 24th Manchesters.
Perry, John 3/10th Manchesters.
Platt, Bevis Lieutenant and Lecturer, R.E.
- Redford, Arthur Sergeant, R.A.M.C.
Rennie, Frank Royal Army Medical Corps.
Rennie, Harold King's Royal Rifles.
Rennie Jas. Lieutenant-Quartermaster, 10th
Manchesters.
- Roberts, Sam 10th Manchesters.
Robertson, Bernard ... Captain, 24th Manchesters.
Robertson, Fred Royal Garrison Artillery.
Rowley, Edw. 11th Hussars.
Ryan, Geo. E. Lieutenant, Royal Navy.
- Senior, Frank New Zealand Expeditionary Force.
Shaw, W. 11th Hussars.
Smith, Alfred 2nd Lieutenant, 24th Manchesters.
Spencer, Seville 29th (Public Schools) Batt. R.F.
Stevenson, Sidney Lieutenant, Royal Navy.
Stott, G. Lieutenant, 10th Manchesters.
Street, Harvey 2nd Lieutenant, 3/7th Duke of
Wellington's.
- Struthers, Wm. H. Lieutenant, 3/8th Lancs. Fusiliers.
Sugden, W. H. O.T.C., Artists' Rifles.
Summerscales, R. Royal Scots.
Sutcliffe, Oliver Despatch Rider, Headquarter's Staff.
Sutcliffe, John 2nd Lieutenant, 24th Manchesters.
Swithenbank, H. D. ... 24th Manchesters.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

- Sykes, Jas. A.....R.A.M.C.
Tallboys, HarryR.F.A.
Taylor, Arthur.....R.A.M.C.
Taylor, Frank C. W....2nd Lieutenant, 7th North Lancs.
Taylor, Richard181st Batt. R.F.A.
Thomas, Sidney M.....Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Thompson, JosephRoyal Welsh Fusiliers.
Thornley, LawsonLancs. Fusiliers.
Travis, EdwardDuke of Lancs. Yeomanry.

Waite, Harold.....R.A.M.C.
Walmsley, ErnestR.A.M.C.
Ward, George.....O.T.C., Manchester University.
Winder, R. H.2nd Lieutenant, 27th Manchesters.
Wood, FrankCorporal 24th Manchesters.
Worrall, Jas. F.R.A.M.C.
Wolfenden, F.....Captain, 24th Manchesters.



OBITUARY.

“ Nothing is here for tears ; nothing to wail,
Or knock the breast ; no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame ;—nothing but WELL and FAIR,
And what may QUIET us, in a death so NOBLE.”

Milton, *Samson Agonistes*.

- SENIOR, FRANK—New Zealand Expeditionary Force.
Killed at Anzac.
ASHWORTH, STEWART—South Wales Borderers.
Drowned on the “ Royal Edward.”
ROWLEY, EDWARD—11th Hussars.
Killed at Mons.
ROBERTS, SAM—10th Manchester Regiment.
Killed in Gallipoli.

PERSONAL NOTES.

CORPORAL S. CHILDS, Royal Fusiliers, is now acting as Bayonet and Drill Instructor.

LIEUTENANT W. H. STRUTHERS, 3/8th Lancashire Fusiliers, is stationed at Southport in charge of the Reserve.

LANCE-CORPORAL F. ORMROD, 7th Northhants Regiment, was reported wounded and missing in the Battle of Loos on September 25th, and subsequently was officially reported dead. On Tuesday, November 23rd, his parents received a postcard from him, dated about the end of September, stating that he had been wounded in the head, but had been saved by a German soldier, and was at that time in hospital, progressing very favourably.

We rejoice with his parents at his safety and recovery. The receipt of the news has lifted a great load from our minds.

LIEUTENANT WILBERT NIELD.—On November 1st, at Lichfield Barracks, 2nd Lieutenant Wilbert Nield was seriously injured by the explosion of a loaded bomb, whose structure he was demonstrating to a company of soldiers. Several of the men were injured, and one died the next day. Lieutenant Nield's right arm was blown off, and over thirty pieces of the bomb were embedded in his head and body. Grave as his injuries were, Nield treated the whole affair as cheerfully and smilingly as his numerous bandages would allow, quite as if participation in an explosion was an ordinary event in the daily routine. This was in accordance with what we, who knew him at school a few years ago, would have expected. As a net result of his indomitable pluck and spirit, his recovery has been extraordinarily rapid; within three weeks of the accident he was not only out and about, but actually writing quite decently with his left hand.

PERSONAL NOTES.

JOHN CHURCH, Royal Marines, was wounded in the first attack on the Dardanelles.

LIEUTENANT SIDNEY STEVENSON, R.N., is now acting as Postmaster at Rabaul, the capital of (the former German) New Guinea.

GUNNER A. H. ASHWORTH is enjoying his work hugely, and much prefers the regularity of a machine gun to driving the irregularities of French verbs into our boys.

MR. ALLIN COTTRELL, M.Sc., and Mr. H. TURNER, M.Sc., are working under the Munitions Department of the Government. Both are Assistant Chemists in charge of Oleum plants, the former at Chance & Hunt's Works at Oldbury, and the latter at Brotherton's Works at Birmingham.

Oleum is fuming sulphuric acid. The process is the new contact process for the preparation of sulphur trioxide, which is absorbed by concentrated sulphuric acid to form the fuming acid. There will be three chemists in charge of the plant, each man working eight hours every day, so that the plant is kept constantly working.

MR. A. MOORE, B.Sc., is also engaged in a secretarial capacity on work connected with Munitions.

MR. W. C. GRUMMITT, B.Sc., is at Chota Nagpur, India, engaged on the survey of a very large coalfield. We received a letter from him a few days ago which was as cheerful and interesting as it was long. He is finding his life out there most enjoyable; perhaps in the next issue of the magazine he will write direct to our readers.

SCHOOL NOTES.

All honour to the girls who made 250 sandbags in a week.

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Over 300 books and 100 magazines have been contributed to the Camps Library.

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We are indebted for the design on the cover of the Magazine to Mr. Marlow.

* * *

Mr. Ainscouth, Engineer to the Nigerian Railway Company, has most kindly presented the School with a number of West African objects, consisting of a Chief's Paddle, Native Musical Instrument, Whip of Hippopotamus Hide, Native Money, and Ju-Ju Shells.

* * *

On Thursday, Dec. 2nd, a party of sixty-six from Forms Upper V., Lower V. (a), and Lower V. (b) went to the Manchester Theatre Royal to see Mr. F. R. Benson's Company in "As You Like It." As the play is being studied both for Matriculation and Oxford Senior examinations, it was extremely helpful to see it performed, and apart from that the beautiful pastoral comedy was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. Mr. Benson's portrayal of the melancholy Jacques threw much light on the character. All spent a very pleasant afternoon, and returned regretfully from the Forest of Arden.

* * *

Our readers will not have forgotten Professor Green's inspiring address on Speech Day. A friend in Russia who had read the report of the proceedings in the local papers wrote concerning it:--I cordially agree with Professor Green's reference to the teaching of modern languages;

SCHOOL NOTES.

the part where he stated that special attention ought to be given to the study of Russian ought to have been printed in bold type. The commercial openings here for our people are great and profitable; it is absolutely necessary for us (and for the benefit of our noble ally Russia) to establish a thoroughly efficient consular service out here, and for firms at home to send out a multitude of Russian-speaking travellers with samples and small stocks. I am sure Russia would welcome them. German goods predominate in this country; everywhere you turn you meet "Made in Germany." Russia is opening out fast, and will assuredly become a big commercial nation.

* * *

AN APPRECIATION.

We record with deepest regret the loss of Miss S. J. Booth, who has for so long been connected with the school. The outstanding qualities of our friend and colleague were an unfailing kindness of heart, courtesy and cheerfulness of manner, and her spirit of camaraderie, so much felt in the Mistresses' Common Room. As a teacher, she brought whole-hearted devotion to the work which she loved, and her pupils must ever feel the inspiration of her teaching and personality. Her interest, was not confined to school matters, as she was a valuable worker in many outside societies; among them the Ex-Students' Association, of which she was a Vice-President, the Teachers' Associations, and the Beautiful Oldham Society. Her loss in all these connections is irreparable.

It was a characteristic of her happy nature that she went about her work with a smile; the school seems darker since we lost her.

SPORTS—FOOTBALL.

LAST season our first eleven were very successful, not experiencing a single defeat, and only playing one drawn game; and this season we have still to lose our first match. The half-backs, Rawsthorn, Slate, Wright, and Ainscouth are to be congratulated on their fine play during the season.

OLDHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL V. ROCHDALE SECONDARY SCHOOL,

Saturday, September 18th, at Rochdale.

The school was represented by Partington; Pearce, Wilson; Wright, Slate (captain), Ainscouth; Howard, Lomas, Knowles, Smith, Jackson.

The school won the toss, and started well, despite the disadvantage of having had no previous practice. Wright put the school ahead with a long shot. Later, Slate increased the lead with a fast shot. The first half ended with the score:—

Oldham, 2. Rochdale, 0.

In the second half the school was hard pressed, and Rochdale soon scored their only goal. The school forwards broke away, and Knowles finished a fine run with a goal. The school were again hard pressed, and two penalties for Rochdale ensued, one of which was well saved by Partington. When the final whistle blew the score was:—

Oldham, 3. Rochdale, 1.

OLDHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL V. ROCHDALE SECONDARY SCHOOL,

Saturday, October 23rd.

Our opponents were again Rochdale, this time at Netherhey. The play was somewhat hampered by a strong crosswind. The same eleven represented the school as in the away match. Oldham were again superior, and the first half ended 3 to 1 in our favour.

SPORTS—FOOTBALL.

Throughout the second half the school kept up a continuous bombardment of the Rochdale goal, four goals being scored in quick succession. The game finished with the score :—

Oldham, 7. Rochdale, 1.

The scorers for Oldham were :—

Slate (3), Jackson (2), Smith, Knowles.

OLDHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL V. MANCHESTER SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Played at Plattfields, Manchester.

The school eleven were Partington; Ainscouth, Wilson; Wright, Slate (captain), Smith; Howard, Lomas, Knowles, Lees, Jackson. For the first quarter of an hour or so the school eleven were not at home on the somewhat large field. Manchester were the first to score, but a fine rush by the school forwards resulted in the equalising goal coming from Knowles. The game was exceedingly fast, the ball travelling in quick succession from one end to the other. After a scrimmage in front of the Manchester goal, the ball came out to Slate, who placed it safely between the posts. The half-time score was :—

Oldham, 2. Manchester, 2.

In the second half fine efforts by Howard and Knowles were crowned with success. After a very hard game the school returned home victorious.

Oldham, 4. Manchester, 2.

Matches to be played.

December 11th	Hyde	Away
January 29th	Ashton	Away
February 12th.....	Manchester ..	Home
March 4th	Ashton	Home
April 1st	Hyde	Home

SPORTS—FOOTBALL & SWIMMING.

Section Football.

There has not been much football for the sections this season on account of the unfavourable weather. As there have only been three games, we are not yet in a position to form a league table. The results of the matches were:—

Section A v. Section B: A 3, B 1.

Section C v. Section D: C 4, D 1.

Section A v. Section C: A 1, C 1.

J. A.



SWIMMING.

At the Central Baths on November 1st the following boys qualified by swimming three or five lengths (according to age) within the time limit, and so obtained a free season ticket:—J. Jagger, H. Maden, G. Heys, T. Thorpe, F. Pearce, G. Pearce, L. Lees, H. Matthews, T. Grindley, Jos. Williams, J. Barnes, T. Kenworthy, H. Wilkinson, John Williams.

Swimming is one of the most desirable recreations a boy can take up; it exercises and strengthens every muscle in the body, and so promotes an erect carriage and general shapeliness, it strengthens the lungs by promoting deep breathing, it engenders self-confidence, it ensures personal cleanliness, and it can be pursued all the year round. Moreover, the presence of other "players" and the use of fixed apparatus (*cf* cricket and football) are not essential. The chief requisite is sufficient pluck to make the initial plunge.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Photographic Society.

IT is now five years since the society was first formed, during which time many pleasant meetings and rambles have been held. Our thanks are due to Mr. Turner for his many instructive and interesting lectures.

Last year members were very successful in their hobby, and some exceptionally good photographs were taken. Those who wished to improve their collection of photographs found the enlarger an invaluable help.

No ramble was enjoyed more than the one to Marple, which took place just before the summer vacation. The day was ideal from a photographer's point of view, and the scenery offered a wide scope for the play of the camera. Many picturesque views were obtained, some of which have been turned into good pictures by means of the enlarger.

At the first meeting of the society this year all arrangements were made for the circulation of the society's magazine. Members were reminded of the precautions necessary to be taken with exposures in the changeable light of winter. Mr. Turner has since given an instructive lecture on "The Work of a Lens."

The recent fall of snow presented an opportunity for the taking of winter scenes, and no doubt many members sallied forth to try their skill at winter work.

Members of the Photographic Society :—J. Ainscouth, W. Hempshall, J. Brundrett, H. Langton, H. Halkyard, C. Hadfield, N. Berry, F. Bayliffe, H. Barnes, F. Rawsthorn, H. Balme, F. Gee, J. C. Hawkyard.

Natural History Society.

PRESIDENT - - - Mr. Joslin.
VICE-PRESIDENT - Norman Partington.
SECRETARY - - - Graham Halbert.
TREASURER - - - Wilfred Stott.

OUR SOCIETIES.

COMMITTEE :

G. Halbert,	W. Stott,
G. Schofield,	G. Heyes,
N. Partington,	J. Jagger,
H. Partington,	C. H. Greaves.

Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at 4. p.m.
in the Physics Laboratory.

PROGRAMME :

November 3...Exhibition of Specimens.
10...“Structure of a Butterfly,” G. Halbert.”
17...Open Night.
24...“Our Rare British Breeding Birds,”
N. Partington.
December 1...“Pond Life,” H. Halkyard.
8...Exhibition of Specimens.
15...“Fresh Water Fishes,” G. Halbert.

We are under a great obligation to Graham Halbert and Norman Partington for their gift of the very fine collection of British Butterflies and Moths now on exhibition in the Lower Hall Window Case.

Literary and Debating Society.

The society held its first meeting on Tuesday, November 30th, when the following officers were elected:—

PRESIDENT - Mr. Bateson.
SECRETARY - S. Cartwright.
TREASURER - N. Riley.

COMMITTEE :

J. Ainscouth,	J. Jagger,
N. Partington,	W. Knowles,
F. Collin,	H. Halliwell,
S. Cartwright,	W. Hempshall.

THE SCHOOL ORCHESTRA.

MEMBERS :—W. Gradwell, T. Wood, H. Goldthorp, J. Bayliffe (First Violins).

A. Fitton, T. Newton, W. Jackson (Second Violins).

H. Partington, N. Berry, C. Foley (Clarionets).

G. Mel or, John Williams (Cornet).

E. Smith, J. St. Clair (Violincello).

Jos. Williams (Piccolo).

REPERTOIRE :—Military March, Tannhauser, The Heavens Are Telling, Je Sais, Valse Copenhagen, Sea Songs.



THE SCOUTS.

THE Boy Scouts was an organisation founded by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., in 1908, to promote good citizenship in the rising generation. The chief points in the Scout Law were—

1. A Scout's honour is to be trusted.
2. A Scout is loyal to the King, to his officers, to his parents, to his country and his employers.
3. It is his duty to be useful and to help others.
4. He must be courteous, especially to women and children, to old people and invalids, and must not take any reward for being helpful or courteous.
5. He is a friend to animals.
6. He obeys orders without question.
7. He must be thrifty.
8. He is pure in thought, word and deed.
9. A Scout is a friend to all.
10. He smiles under all circumstances.

The Scout Law is often memorised as follows:—

Trusty, loyal and helpful,
Brotherly, courteous, kind,
Obedient, smiling, thrifty,
Pure as the rustling wind.

THE SCOUTS.

The course of instruction consisted of scouting, making of knots, first aid, bandaging, ambulance, signalling, etc. Such an organisation appealed to everything that was good in a boy: his love of activity, his resourcefulness, his sense of honour, and his innate chivalry. No wonder, therefore, that the movement was enormously successful; in quite a short time the Scouts numbered 150,000 in the United Kingdom and nearly 50,000 in Britain over Seas; indeed the movement has spread to all civilised countries. The writer has seen Scouts in all parts of Great Britain, including the Sea Scouts as far north as Stromness in the Orkneys, Stornoway in the Hebrides, and as far south as Falmouth, and everywhere has noted that they have a characteristic look of bright-eyed intelligence and general alertness; they appear to go about wearing an air of smiling expectancy, hoping for something to turn up which will enable them to show their prowess and ability to do things smartly. A short time ago a case of fainting occurred at church during the service on Sunday morning. Some of the congregation were highly amused at the way in which a body of Scouts, seated near, dealt with the case. They evidently regarded it as quite their job or as if the person had fainted on purpose to find them something to do. They promptly seized the offender and got him out of church in double-quick time, without the slightest fuss or noise. The facility with which they carried out the operation betokened much practice and keen enjoyment of the work; it was as good an example of alert intelligence in knowing what to do and doing it promptly as one could wish.

War found the Scouts true to their motto:—*Be Prepared.*

At the present moment they are rendering splendid service to the country, no less than 50,000 of them being

THE SCOUTS.

employed in national work of one kind or another, for example, in guarding telephones, railway bridges, patrolling, dispatch riding, keeping watch on the coast, signalling, watching for spies, etc. A special War Service badge has been issued for Scouts who have performed 28 days' service of three hours a day, and many thousands have been awarded. The coastguards in particular have reported in very favourable terms on the performance of the duties assigned to them.

No boy could possibly be connected with such an organisation without deriving the greatest possible benefit mentally, morally and physically. When the work is associated with Sunday Schools, as it generally is, then the combination is ideal and is much better than, for instance, having scout work in connection with the Secondary School. It is well worth consideration on the part of every boy in our school whether he ought not to join immediately some such society.

The Boys' Brigade, with a strength of 70,000 divided into 2,300 companies; the Church Lads' Brigade and the Jewish Lads' Brigade; the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, are similar organisations, with which we may deal in a future article.

In the next issue we hope to insert a list of the names of boys who are connected with these different Boy Movements.



SPEECH BY SIR RYLAND ADKINS.

AT the Distribution of Prizes won by the students of the Technical School on November 26th, Sir W. Ryland D. Adkins, K.C., M.P., made a valuable speech on the war and its after effects. Below we give the chief points of the speech, but it is reported in full in the local papers of Saturday, November 27th:—

We must not imagine that during the war and after the war were such extremely different periods. Germany was apparently conducting her finance as one huge gamble,

SPEECH BY SIR RYLAND ADKINS.

but we had to think of what would come after the war, for we would lose the war, even if we won in battle, if we were to be utterly unprepared for the life of England when the war is over. The criterion for educational enterprise during the war was to emphasise all that kind of education which strengthened men's hearts and minds for a crisis, made them more efficient, which brought every month and every year into the strength of the country young men and young women properly trained to understand their duties and to rejoice in their powers as citizens. Expenditure must be cut down in every direction not vital, and the fight maintained for necessary expenditure. The fact that Germany had applied her great intellectual strength and her remarkable powers of organisation to the most hateful and loathsome purposes was no reason why we should not take to our own minds the knowledge and the value which a powerful intellectual training was, and how effective organisation could be used for good purposes as well as for bad. He wanted all of them to realise how much of the strength of our enemies in this war had been due to long years of patient, highly-organised training, especially in the technical branches of knowledge and of applied knowledge. We should lose one of the lessons which this war was meant to teach us if we did not from that circumstance gather new will and resolution to increase, strengthen, and deepen the training of the youth of our time in all those branches of knowledge.

We now knew better than a year ago how deep and far-reaching would be the consequences of the war. When a country like Germany gambled all its resources and then lost, the crash of that fabric of commerce which it had built up must have an enormous effect upon the trade of the world and the future of other countries. England could not go back to where it was a year or two ago for many reasons. The fact that Germany could no longer be a customer at any rate for some time after the war was over, the fact that there would be opportunities for this country to learn those trades and departments of trade in which Germany had so

SPEECH BY SIR RYLAND ADKINS.

far had the supremacy, and the fact that new markets would be opened along with our political alliances, would all tend to make the position of trade so different after the war that it was now impossible to forecast what would happen, and it was difficult to exaggerate the magnitude of the change.

Another change less obvious was occurring at the same time. England, as the years went on, was getting less of an island owing to the inventions of science, which all tended to shorten the width of the Channel. We were much nearer to Europe than we used to be, and much more a Continental Power than we had been since the 15th century. That, of course, cuts both ways. It gave us far greater opportunities, and it also would bring to us as years went on greater and more varied competition. With that opening out of trade and commerce would come, and, in fact, was coming now, an enormous disadvantage owing to the waste of productive capital caused by the war. The conditions after the war would be so different from those which existed before the war, that we should really be in a new era with less capital and yet with more openings.

The commercial future of England would depend upon the efficiency of technical training and of that training being diffused everywhere among her sons. The value of technical education would be enormously enhanced by those conditions. That had happened to a large extent in the history of the world before. At the end of the 15th century and throughout the 16th century the discovery of America and the passage round the Cape to India changed all the great medieval trade routes, and consequent on the fall of Constantinople and the rise and decline of the Hanseatic League England sprang within two or three generations from being an island, self-centred, torn by civil war, and dreaming more of conquering part of France rather than of any other enterprise, into a country that was pushing commerce in all parts of the world, and that was gaining year by year mastery of the seas, and was making a name for her sons for unparalleled resource and enterprise in both hemispheres.

SPEECH BY SIR RYLAND ADKINS.

In those days England, more than any other country in Europe, founded her commercial prosperity of the last 300 years.

His young hearers had fallen upon an age unequalled since the age of Elizabeth for its marvellous opportunities and the extreme importance of alertness and enterprise of mind. When labour could not be got, there was the time and place for the invention of labour-saving appliances. Where capital is short and deficient—as it must be throughout the world after the war—its place could best be taken and new capital most quickly be made by the trained alertness and resourcefulness which technical education could do so much to foster.

Geographical advantage would not be sufficient, though it would always be valuable, and England still had it. The reputation of a nation for strength and success would be of advantage. When the war was won England would have that reputation. Above all, she would require the qualities he had been discussing, which they might practice and develop. Incidentally, it was the best training of the will which they could have. Incidentally, it must lead to recovering the lost wealth of the nation. It would be a benefit to our country if in future England could boast of a technical efficiency as high as any to which Germany had attained, combined with that intelligent spirit of free enterprise, that bold yet sane power of adventure which our ancestors showed, which had stirred our blood many a time in the writings of historians.

The lesson of the war and the lessons in the condition that must arise after it were the same, and that was, not to lose the old qualities of the British people, but to add to them new ones; to recover to the greatest degree the alertness and enterprise of the days of Drake, and Hawkins and Frobisher; to learn how infinitely important might sometimes be the smallest detail if that detail be necessary to efficiency; to learn that nothing can be done in this world without hard and conscientious work; to remember all

SPEECH BY SIR RYLAND ADKINS.

through the long night of England's struggle, and equally to remember when the dawn of peace had broken, that our country is not some country secure from all aggression, in which we could do as we liked, but a country liable to take great risks for noble causes; liable to have to send her dearest to venture their lives for international freedom and for the future of England, and therefore in whatever sphere we were called to work we required the best of training, and required it especially after the war. We needed it not only for ourselves, our class, or our town, but in order to discharge to the full that debt each one owed to England, who had nurtured us, and who looked to us to see that in the future there shall be even less danger than in the past or the present of our great civilisation being brought down by the forces of barbarism.



A SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORY.

TO-DAY fog and cold are about me; a year ago I was in the most southerly part of Africa, the Cape Peninsula. The Long Vacation had arrived and we had elected to spend it camping out on a rocky promontory on the Indian Ocean side of the peninsula, equidistant about six miles from Simon's Town and the Cape of Good Hope.

Greater grandeur of scenery it would be difficult to find. At this time of the year the south-easterly gale, which made the Portuguese dub the Cape of Good Hope, the Cape of Storms, toss the blue waters of the Indian Ocean into great breakers. The shore is rocky and precipitous but there are hundreds of little coves which, with their smooth sands and clear pools, invite bathing. The land ends in a broken mass out of which you can trace two great headlands, the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Point. From Cape Point the lighthouse sends its warning, now on the Atlantic, now on the Indian ocean, side. The view across Simon's Town harbour is equally grand. To the left are three ranges of mountains with Table Mountain, lost in the sky, furthestmost; to the right we could dimly see the purple peaks of the Blaubeerg Mountains.

A SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORY.

This union of mountain and sea gave us African colouring at its best. By day it is somewhat crude in its browns and blues to eyes accustomed to English greens and greys, but the nights are wonderful. At sunset the skies and mountains are vivid with gorgeous colours and the stars are more brilliant and seem nearer than the "home" stars. There are northern constellations as fine as the Southern Cross but we have nothing to equal the beauty of the southern Milky Way, so clearly defined with its belt of stars.

We found, however, that camp life demands more than beautiful scenery, and there were some disadvantages. It is not pleasant to waken to the sound of ripping canvas and to be buried in the débris of one's tent whilst a "south easter" is shrieking without. Then too, in addition to the insect pests with which hot countries abound, we had to take precautions against snakes. Each tent was surrounded by a thick rope, well smeared with sheep-dip. The natives say that snakes will not cross ropes, but the scientific ones of the party pinned their faith to the virus specially prepared by the Pasteur chemists and of which they carried bottles fitted with syringes. We all carried potassium permanganate crystals which are effective if applied immediately to the bite. The greatest discomfort was the afternoon heat, but usually it grew cooler at night. Sun-burn and mosquitoes we took as a matter of course, but we were distinctly aggrieved when sharks were reported to be too near our bathing pool. From a distance they looked like flat, black stones on the water.

But in spite of various alarms it was a lazy, happy existence with much bathing, gossiping, reading and eating. We had our excitements too. Often we saw great men-o'-war out from Simon's Town at practice. Of them I remember best the *Albion* and the *Canopus*. Then just above us prisoners were cutting a road across the peninsula.

A SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORY.

They were all coloured men and villainous. It was a relief to catch the gleam of the sun on the fixed bayonets of the white sentries placed to every six men. Then one day there was a naval picnic in good old-fashioned English style. First came the girls (in white-muslin) escorted by polite "middies;" then much-belaced naval officers bringing up the chaperons; then a decorous game of rounders played by the young folk whilst the coloured servants prepared tea in a sheltered cove. Nor must I forget the hours we spent in fishing and the revolver practice with a paraffin tin as target.

Too soon the lazy days passed and we had to go back to Cape Town. But the journey back was full of interest. First came the six mile ride along the coast to Simon's Town. In the cool of the morning and in a perfectly sprung Cape cart this was delicious, especially as the driver enlivened it with tales in pure cockney, breaking off every now and then to address other drivers in Dutch. Having shown our permits we were admitted into Simon's Town, through the only street of which lurched sailors, black and white. Then came a hot journey by train along the shores of a large bay. Finally Cape Town station with its crowds of all colours. Then we were in the streets of Cape Town itself and on every hand saw men in khaki wearing sun-helmets and veils. Great transports were waiting to convey these men, some of them giants from Rhodesia, some Dutchmen who could scarcely speak English, to German South-West Africa. There were now no English regulars to be seen. Only a few weeks ago it seemed the streets were just as full of squat, sturdy East Lancashires whose rough dialect mingled strangely with the Taal and English spoken around. The great transports had taken them also and soon we learnt from the pages of the "Cape Times" that in France, as in Africa, they had nobly upheld the traditions of a fine regiment.

A. H.

LA BATAILLE.

UN jour plein de soleil se lève à l'horizon.
Le beau soleil brillant répand ses chauds rayons
Le camp est silencieux ; les soldats fatigués,
D'une journée de combats, se reposent épuisés.
Soudain une sonnerie met le camp en émoi
La sentinelle a vu les allemands dans le bois
Du lourd sommeil de plomp où ils étaient plongés,
Ces fiers soldats vivement, se sont débarrassés
Au bruit de la trompette, ils se lèvent vaillamment
Tandis que les chevaux hennissent fièvreusement.
L'ennemi est tout près, à ces mots, les soldats
Se lèvent joyeusement : la fatigue s'en va ;
Tous ces guerriers sont prêts, et leurs armes de fer
Leur donnent des airs de diables sortis des noirs enfers.
Un bruit épouvantable, c'est le bruit du canon,
La mitraille passe, quelques braves s'écroulent sur le gazon.
Les soldats sont enivrés par la poudre et l'on voit,
Tous ces hommes s'élancer comme des cerfs aux abois
Ils tuent, fouillent les chairs de leurs armes ébrechées
Partout ce n'est que bruit et que sang ? quelle mêlée
Les morts tombent sur les morts, et les blessés crient
En luttant pour la vie dans leur lente agonie
Tout cela est terrible, mais, les soldats furieux
Qui ne pensent pas qu'une balle peut les coucher en ce lieu
Ne voient rien. Tuer, tuer, tuer l'ennemi
Est là leur cri de guerre qui montre leur furie
On entend soudain une grande rumeur
Les ennemis s'enfuient abandonnant les leurs
La bataille est gagnée, et tous les officiers
Félicitent chaque soldat de sa férocité
Peu à peu, sur le champ de bataille, aucun bruit :
Tout s'en va, le canon, sa besogne finie
S'est retiré ; seuls au loin, quelques corbeaux sombres
Planent à l'horizon dans une demie pénombre
Ces sombres oiseaux d'hiver de noir toujours vêtus
S'abattent par nuées sur le champ sombre et nu,
Et du sang des guerriers, ils font un grand repas
C'est là la triste fin de ces braves soldats.

LOUIS DUBURQUE,

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