

# THE ERASMIAN

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THE MAGAZINE OF

THE HIGH SCHOOL, DUBLIN.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

# THE ERASMIAN.

MARCH, 1919.

## Editorial.

We all hoped last November, when the armistice was signed, that a successful peace would shortly be declared, and that the world would calm down, after being unsettled for so long. And, indeed, we are beginning to notice that affairs are to some degree returning to their pre-war state. Already men, who came from every part of the globe to fight for our Empire and her allies, are going back to their countries, and the ships which are bringing them back are returning to us laden with the provisions and luxuries that have been denied us so long.

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But, for all that, one cannot but see that there are still troublesome times ahead. There is no space here to dwell at length upon the labour unrest and the Bolshevism that are shaking the foundations of empires and causing people to tremble; only let us hope that very shortly solutions will be found to all these difficulties that have arisen, and that the sun will shine once more upon a peaceful earth.

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Events have moved quickly at the School. At last we were able to have our Distribution of Prizes, which took place at the School in February. The influenza, coming as it did in November, compelled us to postpone this function. We trust, however, that this year nothing will prevent us from having it at the usual time. An account of it is printed elsewhere.

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This "flu" epidemic did not, as we thought, leave us, but in March paid us another visit, which was in every way as severe as the previous one. Doctors and others are trying their best to discover its source, and we all hope that they will very soon succeed, and take steps to prevent it from doing its terrible work. The School, fortunately, or some of its members may say unfortunately, did not close down. It was just as well perhaps, for the Intermediate, dread spectre, looms up ahead, and requires all our attention and study. We wish success to those that are entering for the examination, and are sure that they will try their best to beat the record that the School set up last year.

## School Notes.

SCHOOL re-opened after the Christmas Vacation on Tuesday, January 7th. This was a week earlier than usual and was an attempt to make up for some of the three weeks which the school lost the previous term.

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On the following Friday the results of the Scripture Examinations became known. In Greek Testament they were not up to our usual level. Unfortunately some of McGuire's papers were lost, and Jones was not well enough to take the examination; but in other subjects we did better than usual. We give elsewhere a complete list of marks. Summarised, the results were 72 passes, of whom 22 obtained prizes, and very few failures. The following did particularly well: W. C. G. Proctor, D. B. W. Good, D. F. G. Eyles, and W. S. Glover.

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On Friday, February 7th, we had our Prize Distribution, postponed from last term.

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The Intermediate Examinations commence on Tuesday, June 10th.

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There will be an examination for eight School Scholarships on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 10th and 11th. Entry forms must be lodged by June 2nd.

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A special Science and Drawing Inspection was held on the 18th and 19th of March by the Department's Inspectors, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Lethbridge, and Mr. O'Sullivan.

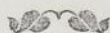
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Football is commented on in another column. The Senior XV. did not fulfil the expectations with which it started last Term, but it was most unfortunate in losing several of its best members at Christmas. The Junior XV. did well, and we hoped it would do better, but it will supply well needed recruits for the Senior XV. in the autumn. We have to congratulate Horace Bell in again getting his Inter-provincial cap.

We call attention to our Cricket Correspondent's forecast for the coming season. As Easter is late this year, cricketers should get to work at once after the vacation.

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It is intended to hold the School sports again this year. The Ball's Bridge ground is not ready, but we have booked them to take place at Landsowne Road, on Saturday, June 21st. Let every boy bear this in mind, begin to train early, and do his best to make them a success.



## Notes on Old Boys.

A memorial service, in memory of the Old Boys of Dublin Intermediate Schools, was held in Christ Church Cathedral, on Thursday, March 27th, at 4 p.m. The Archbishop of Dublin delivered an address. There was a very large congregation.

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Preliminary meetings of Old Boys have been held with a view to a permanent memorial of the Old Boys of the school who have fallen in the war, and a public meeting has been arranged to be held in the school, on Wednesday, April 9th, at 5 p.m. The chair will be taken by the Rt. Rev. C. F. Darcy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Down.

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Since our last issue the following war distinctions have been announced:—

- G. H. Noblett (1912-13), Captain, R.D.F., Bar to the Military Cross.
  - C. G. Carolin, (1907-10), Lieutenant, R.E., Military Cross.
  - R. de B. Brett (1910-11), Lieut., R.A.F., Military Cross.
  - J. B. Howell (1909), 2nd Lieut., R.D.F., Military Cross.
  - J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., C.I.E. (1889-98), Commander of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Political Officer, N.-W. Frontier, India.
  - I. E. Gibson, (1897-99), Officer of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.), Ambulance Driver, R.A.M.C.
  - R. H. Keatinge (1885-87), Officer of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.), Hon. Sec. Our Day (Ireland) Fund.
- Mr. Keatinge has also been appointed a J.P. for Dublin.

The following is the record of C. S. Burrows (1895-1903), Captain, 14th Northumberland Fusiliers, for which he won the M.C.:—

"For continuous good service, valuable work and unremitting devotion to duty at all times and under all circumstances from February, 1917, to date, and particularly at the battle of Arras (April to August, 1917) and at Ypres (September, 1917). This officer's soldierly qualities and technical abilities have been of great value to his battalion. He has commanded a company in the field with great distinction."

J. J. Mackay (1908-17), Lt., R.M.F., is now in Egypt with his regiment and has been given an appointment on the staff.

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H. G. G. Digges (1907-16) has been promoted to be Captain in the Royal Artillery.

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T. V. Harris (1912-17) left Dublin on March 29th to join his regiment at Quetta in India.

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Rev. F. M'Connell, M.A. (1892-1902) who was a master here in 1905-6 has been appointed by the Bishop of Southwark to the Vicarage of Outwood in Surrey.

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V. A. Linnell (1909-15) is now Architectural Draughtsman in the Building Department of the Grand Trunk Railway.

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H. W. Clarendon (1911-19) has joined the Provincial Bank, having obtained first place at the recent examinations.

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I. Isaacson (1913-18), A. D. H. Stewart (1907-14), L. P. Sayers (1914-18), have entered Trinity. There are now over 30 Old High School Boys in college.

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### OBITUARY.

H. C. H. Molloy, of the Fifth Form, died of pneumonia, following influenza, in Cork St. Hospital on March 12th. Nearly all his family were ill with influenza, and his mother also died as the result of it from bronchitis in the Meath Hospital six days later. We offer our sincerest sympathies to his father and brothers for this two-fold bereavement.

Our school sergeant, Sergeant Wm. Parker, late of the Inniskillings, also died after a week's illness in the Adelaide Hospital, on March 24th. He served in the war at Gallipoli when he received serious shell shock. He had been with us for two years and a half, and was much liked on account of his kindly and retiring disposition. We offer our sympathy to Mrs. Parker and his family.



## The Prize Distribution.

THE Annual Distribution of Prizes, postponed from the Autumn on account of the influenza epidemic, took place in the School-room on Friday, February 8th, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. John A. Maconchy, J.P., Chairman of the Board of Governors, presided.

The Governors present were—The Bishop of Meath, Professor W. E. Thrift, F.T.C.D.; E. H. Alton, F.T.C.D.; J. Andrew, A. Purser, R. A. P. Rogers, F.T.C.D.; Rev. H. Jackson Lawlor, D.D.

Apologies were received from:—The Primate, The Lord Chancellor, Sir William J. Goulding, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Bishop of Clogher, A. H. Lee Norman, and the Dean of the Chapel Royal.

The Head Master's Report for the Year 1917-18 was as follows:—

Our Annual Distribution of Prizes should have taken place last term in November, but the influenza epidemic made it impossible to fix a date, and in consequence a postponement was made to this term. Some of the details of this report, which is for the school year ending last Midsummer May, therefore, appear rather out of date. In dealing, however, with some other matters, such as the school and the war, and the school and education reform, it will be convenient and advantageous to bring my remarks up to the present time. Roughly, the report will fall under three headings:—1. The school at work and at play. 2. The school and the war; and 3, the school and educational reform.

### 1. The School at Work and at Play.

(a) First, I am glad to say that the condition of the school during the year 1917-18 continued satisfactory, and in some respects was much improved. The number of boys on the school roll at the beginning of last term was higher than for some years past. At the end of June we were sorry to lose the

services of Mr. Bennett, who had been with us as our Senior Classical Master for more than six years. He has been appointed, by the Incorporated Society, Head Master of the Sligo Grammar School, where we wish him every success. His work here was of the greatest value, and was highly appreciated. We have been fortunate in securing in his place Mr. E. R. Dodds, Scholar of University College, Oxford, who obtained the highest possible distinctions at Oxford, winning both the Craven and the Ireland Scholarships. Other changes in the school will be referred to in the course of the report.

(b) Taking the School Examinations in their order we have first those in Religious Knowledge, held annually by the Church of Ireland Synod and by the Presbyterian Assembly, in similar courses, on the second Friday in December. In 1917 the Programme of Examinations was revised, simplified, and improved, especially in the teaching of the Old Testament, and in learning by heart well-known passages of Scripture; 60 boys passed, which was a larger total than in 1916, viz., 54 in the Church Examinations and 6 in the Presbyterian. Of these, 19 Church boys and 4 Presbyterian obtained prizes. In Greek Testament, for the fourth successive year, one of our pupils, H. J. L. Armstrong, won for us the First Prize and Silver Medal. W. C. G. Proctor was first among boys in the Middle Grade, and in the Presbyterian Examination H. Bell obtained the first place among boys in the Senior Grade. Our policy as a school, with regard to these examinations, is to enter for them all boys from III. C. upwards, unless their parents object. Some parents have an objection to examinations in religious knowledge, but when the course of instruction is within the range of the pupils they will learn it better by entering for an external Examination. For assistance in this work the School is indebted to its Catechists, Rev. C. C. W. Duggan, B.D., Rector of Tallaght, for the Church boys, and to Rev. J. Snowden, B.A., of Blackrock, for the Presbyterians. This year, in addition to Mr. Snowden, the Rev. A. W. Neill, M.A., of Greystones, who has now returned from War Work in France, is also kindly assisting with the Presbyterian classes. Before passing from the Scripture teaching it is right to say that the school learned with deep regret during the summer vacation last year of the death of the Rev. Canon Carleton, D.D., for many years the Church Catechist. He loved his work here, and served the school with the greatest devotion and earnestness. May I add that the results of the Examinations this December were, in spite of influenza and the serious interruption in our preparations, considerably better than in 1917.

(c) The results of the Intermediate Examinations held last June were most satisfactory. Our percentage of passes was over 70, that for Ireland as a whole only 55. Thirty-three boys passed—4 in the Senior Grade (2 with honours); 10 in the Middle (3 with honours); and 19 in the Junior Grade (4 with honours). Our Senior Grade class has been small for the past two or three years, as many of the older boys preferred to join the army or enter for army examinations without waiting to take the Senior Grade examinations, but we may hope that this will right itself during the next two or three years. We were, however, successful in winning prizes and exhibitions in all grades, and in obtaining distinctions in all subjects. In the Senior Grade E. W. Scales obtained an Exhibition and N. Shapira a Prize; in the Middle Grade P. Coleman obtained an Exhibition in Classics and qualified for an Exhibition in Modern Languages, and for Prizes in Mathematics and Science; R. E. McGuire obtained an Exhibition in Classics and Second Prize for Latin Composition, and also qualified for a prize in Modern Languages; but our best distinctions were obtained in the Junior Grade, in which I. E. Jones, a year under the limit of age, obtained Medals for First Place in both Greek and Latin, the First Exhibition in Classics, the First Composition Prize in Latin, and the Third Composition Prize in Greek; he also qualified for First Class Exhibitions in Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Science—altogether a brilliant record. He was well followed by W. C. G. Proctor, who obtained a First Class Exhibition in Classics, the Third Composition Prize in Latin, and also qualified for Prizes in Modern Languages, Mathematics and Science. Lastly, a Classical Prize was won by H. J. P. Rogers, who, to the sorrow of the school, died of the influenza on Nov. 1st, a month after his sixteenth birthday. He had always been delicate, although he appeared in recent years to have grown stronger, and was very fond of games. He was a boy of much promise, very high-minded, straightforward, and conscientious. The Intermediate Board have made one change in the Rules for passing this year, viz., in Mathematics. Arithmetic is made a separate subject, and the other two mathematical subjects, Algebra and Geometry, are joined together, so that a pass may be obtained by obtaining an average of 30 per cent. in the two, provided that a candidate does not obtain less than 20 per cent. in either. This is an advantage for a boy who may be good in other subjects, but weak in Mathematics.

(d) Our list of University distinctions is this year less brilliant than last year or the year before. The old boys who would, in the ordinary course of events, have been winning academical honours, have been engaged in other

fields. They are now returning, and the number of our former pupils in Trinity will grow, but it will still be two or three years before it will reach its normal total before the war. There are, nevertheless, some important honours to record. The High School Exhibition of £25 a year for four years, tenable in Trinity College, was won in 1917 by W. B. E. McCrea, who was closely followed by W. H. Thrift, who won a Junior Exhibition, and was also awarded by the Governors a First Class Erasmus Smith Statutory Exhibition. Both McCrea and Thrift won Entrance Prizes at Trinity in Science. The chief distinctions in Trinity College were gained by—J. V. Bateman, who won the Wall Biblical Scholarship and the Prize for Chaldee and Syriac; L. J. D. Richardson, who won the First Prize for Biblical Greek, and was elected President of the University Philosophical Society and Auditor of the College Classical Society; in the Medical School I. Cornick obtained first place in Chemistry and other First Class Honours, with the Medical Exhibition awarded to First Year Candidates; and E. C. Smith obtained First Place in Physics. Other distinctions were obtained in the College of Surgeons and in Army Examinations, several boys passing into Sandhurst or the Indian Army; W. E. Abbott passed the London Matriculation Examination with First Class Honours, and W. M. Levitt gained a City of Dublin Scholarship of £40 a year for three years, tenable in University College. During the year three old boys were made K.C.'s—Mr. R. G. L. Leonard, Mr. W. Norwood, and Mr. James Sealey; two others, Sir John Lumsden, who was knighted for his Red Cross services, and Mr. S. W. Maddock, were appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Dublin; and Mr. G. H. Mercer, Resident Magistrate for Co. Clare. Just recently Mr. A. Parker has been appointed Assistant Surveyor of Posts and Telegraphs in Nigeria; and in the New Year List of Honours was the name of Bernard D'Olier Darley, who received the distinction of C.I.E. (Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire). Mr. Darley, Executive Engineer under the Public Works Department in India, designed and constructed a very large irrigation scheme, which took seven years, and cost over a million rupees. This is by far the largest work of its kind in the United Provinces, and during the recent dry season saved many hundreds of square miles from famine. In recognition of his services the Indian Government asked Mr. Darley to prepare a Survey of Mesopotamia for irrigation purposes, but, unfortunately, he was not able to accept the offer.

(e) The physical side of education has not been neglected. In a day-school one great difficulty is to get boys to come to the playing field, and to take a regular part in the school

games. But, with Swedish Gymnastics forming a regular part of the school curriculum, every boy receives physical instruction twice a week; medals are awarded at the end of the year to the best boys in each class, and those parents who were present in June at the display given in the Gymnasium can bear testimony to the efficiency of the instruction and the excellent progress made. Outside of school hours we have been restricted to football and cricket, both of which were carried on vigorously and successfully. H. Bell, our football captain, had the honour to captain the Leinster Team in all its Inter-Provincial Matches. The Rifle Club, under Government orders, remains in a state of suspended animation, and last Spring the Swimming Club was perforce in a similar condition. The Iveagh Baths did not open till very late in the season, and owing to the scarcity of coal the water was not warmed. I hope matters will be better this Spring, and also that with the re-opening of the Grounds at Ballsbridge our Annual Athletic Sports may be resumed.

## 2. The School and the War.

I turn now to the School and the War. The war being practically over we can look at it as it has affected the school as a whole. The interest and enthusiasm aroused by the war have been intense; the school has played its part nobly; it has suffered heavy losses, and it has gained many distinctions. The excitement, however, which it has created during the past four years, has not been without drawbacks. It has produced, especially among the Senior boys, as year by year they drew near to the age of military service, a restlessness which naturally, in many cases, reacted unfavourably upon their ordinary work; and now, too, when there is no longer the possibility of active service, there are difficulties in the uncertainty of future conditions, as, for instance, in the conditions of future Civil Service appointments. In these matters, serious and important as they are, I would appeal to parents to impress upon their boys the necessity of getting as much and as good education as possible. Under all circumstances education will tell, and the best educated boys will have the best chances. The war itself has also had an educational effect, apart from school lessons, and in two ways, among others, we have tried to impress this on the school. First, there is the necessity of looking after others, especially the wounded and the helpless, and in November last the boys contributed nearly £50 to the Our Day Red Cross Fund. Secondly, the enormous expense of the war carries with it the necessity of thrift, *i.e.*, of regular and systematic saving, and no better lesson can be taught to the young. Last April we started in the school a War Savings' Association, all the

officers and collectors being boys in the school. The Association has been very successful; there have been as many as 160 subscribers, and the contributions up to the end of last year amounted to £420, enabling us to purchase 536 15s. 6d. War Savings' Certificates. Many of the subscribers continue to contribute regularly, but since the armistice some have fallen off. It may be some parents have not heard of our War Savings' Association, or do not feel interested in it; but the need of money and the importance of saving remains as urgent as ever, and it would be well if all parents would assist by encouraging their boys to subscribe if only 6d. per week. But the greatest lesson of all taught by the War is in the heroic example of the old boys who have fearlessly faced all perils and dangers for their country and its great cause. The school can never let their memory die, and I hope we shall establish in this hall some permanent record of their deeds. Some hundreds have gone out, and of these 57 have died in the war; many others have been wounded. The following is the school's record of war distinctions (so far as I have been able to obtain them):—D.S.O., 4; M.C. and Bar, 2; M.C., 18; M.M., 3; K.B.E. and O.B.E., 6; Parchment Certificates, 1; C.M.G., 1; Cross of Italy, 1; Croix de Guerre of Belgium, 1; Order of St. Sava of Serbia, 1, and, in addition, many have been promoted and mentioned in despatches. The list of these names is in your hands, and I need not therefore repeat them. They all deserve mention, but I shall only select one, that of W. A. Bury, who was Engineer-Commander on board the "Vindictive," and obtained the D.S.O. for his services at Zeebrugge and Ostend. Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Bury was the only officer in the "Vindictive" who took part in both the famous raids on Zeebrugge on April 23rd and on Ostend on May 9th. The Vice-Admiral said he had done enough at Zeebrugge, and did not wish him to take part in the attack on Ostend, but Bury and his four artificers insisted on their right to stay in the ship as they knew her engines better than anyone else. In that immortal episode Bury played a leading part. When the old "Vindictive" lay across the mouth of the harbour at Ostend blocking the way out for the German submarines, Bury, the last to leave the engine-room, blew the main charges in the after-part of the ship, sank her in the bottom of the channel, and the "Vindictive's" work was effectually done. As he left the ship he was shot at close quarters through both legs, the bullet taking away a half-crown which he had in his trousers pocket. He has made a splendid recovery from his severe wounds. Men by such actions ennoble the human race, and their heroism is an example for the boys who come after them.

### 3. The School and Educational Reform.

I shall conclude with a few words on educational reform. Even before the war there was a growing desire to improve the state of Intermediate Education in Ireland, and this desire has been greatly quickened by the events of the war. Things have moved much more rapidly in England and Scotland, and before the armistice, Acts of Parliament were passed for those countries which will effect in them a permanent and wide-sweeping reform in education. Here we move more slowly. Still, since our last distribution, three important events have taken place in Irish Intermediate Education. One is the complete revision of the Science Syllabus and Programme. The details of this would be too long for this afternoon, but under it there has been introduced into the school, at considerable expense, the teaching of Manual Instruction. The second is the establishment of a Register of Intermediate Teachers, which prescribes a high standard of qualifications, and lays the foundation of a real teaching profession. The third is a new Treasury Grant of £50,000 for Intermediate Education to be apportioned to schools which employ a certain number of Registered Teachers receiving a minimum salary of £160 a year. These are excellent reforms, but they do not satisfy the requirements of a sound and permanent system. Taken as a whole, they fall far short of the standard set up in Great Britain, and taken separately, each is open to serious educational objection. The reform in science takes no account of the relation of science to other school subjects; the Registration of Teachers is accompanied by no adequate inducements for the best University men to enter the Teaching profession; it says men are to be trained, but provides no means of assisting them in their training. The new grant of £50,000 is but one-half or less of what Ireland is entitled to receive from Parliamentary grants for Intermediate Education, and in laying down £160 a year as a minimum salary for Male Teachers in a day-school it makes no provision for increments; and while, in many schools like our own, the Governing bodies do their best to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the regulations, the amount in itself is not adequate, and in many schools the minimum is treated as a maximum, an amount totally inadequate, especially at the present time, to attract proper men. The Irish Government, recognising that the present state of affairs in education is not satisfactory, appointed last Summer a Vice-Regal Committee, with the Lord Chief Justice as Chairman, to report on the best means of improving the position of Teachers, and on reforms in Intermediate Education generally. I had the honour to be appointed a

member of this Committee, which sat regularly during the Autumn, and after an interval at Christmas, resumed its sittings at the end of January, and is now drawing up its final report and recommendations to be forwarded to His Excellency. As the report is not yet quite finished or published, I am not at liberty to go into details, but this I may say: the Committee has dealt with the problem of Intermediate Education as a whole, and on broad lines. Suggestions are being made, among other things, for bringing all Intermediate Education under a single authority; for a co-ordination of all education in Ireland—Primary, Intermediate, and Technical; for increased financial assistance for Intermediate Schools; for the more satisfactory transfer of pupils from Primary to Secondary Schools; for the reform of the present system of examinations; for the improvement in the tenure and salaries of teachers, with the provision of proper salary scales and pensions. The suggestions will, if carried out, bring our Intermediate system up to date, and open up for it large possibilities of development. In this you and the public are as much if not more concerned than the teachers; it is your children who will reap the fruit of improved education. I desire, therefore, to press upon you with all earnestness that when the report appears you should study it carefully, and support it to the best of your power. The report is the work of those who have devoted their lives to education. Educational reform in this country is difficult, and it can only be carried through with a strong force of public opinion behind it. It is my deliberate belief that if the recommendations made are carried into effect they will immensely improve the education given to your children in this school as well as that of other Irish Intermediate Schools.

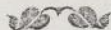
In conclusion, it remains for me to thank all who have helped me as Head Master in the work of the School, viz., the parents, my colleagues the other masters, and last but not least, the Governing Board of the School, who have always given me every support in their power.

The Chairman said that he was glad that the conditions had changed, so that these annual gatherings may be resumed—those meetings which afforded the parents of the pupils an opportunity of meeting the Governors of the school at least once a year. The long struggle had ended at last in glorious victory, and that fact alone added additional zest to the welcome with which every member of the Board welcomed the visitors. What he had forced upon his attention by the report just read was the wide range of subjects in which honours had been gained by the boys. It showed that the education that was being given them here was not that of special

cramming or forcing in any one subject, but an all-round programme which met the various capacities of the students. Nor had the physical side of the training been neglected. The old gymnasium system had been discarded for what was called the Swedish system, which had been found to be better calculated to promote the health and physical development of the body. As to educational reform, he said that the absence of a strong and united public opinion in this country on the subject was the reason why nothing was done. Surely, in such a work as the co-ordination of education, they should all combine to bring pressure upon the Government, and so obtain what the country really wanted. Everybody should press forward and support the recommendations which would be made in the report of the Committee that had recently been inquiring into the subject. He hoped that some permanent memorial would be erected in the school to those past pupils who had fallen in the war.

The Bishop of Meath congratulated the Head Master, the staff, and the boys upon the splendid record of the school as given in the report. Not the least creditable of the work of the school was the contribution which it had made during the war to the winning of peace, and the service rendered to King and country on the battlefield. The boys had a noble example to follow, and he advised them always to keep it before them, to do their best in their situation in life, to make it their religion, as it were, and to honour the memory of the fallen. To keep up the best traditions of the school would be better than any material monument that the Board could erect to the fallen heroes. Don't be Sinn Feiners, said the Bishop. Those two words "Ourselves alone" form the most contemptible and anti-Christian motto that was ever heard of. To think of ourselves alone is just the thing that we ought not to do at home or abroad. It is not only a contemptible but a miserable thing to think only of oneself; it would ruin our happiness. I am sure our country will become ashamed of that motto Sinn Fein, and that it will rise to a nobler ideal of its manhood. I do not think it is in the heart of the nation to follow such a low and contemptible motto. We cannot stand alone, and if proof of that were needed it would be found in the late war.

The proceedings closed with the Benediction.



## Notes on Hamburg in February, 1919

### General Political Situation.

In normal times there is a certain amount of feeling between Hamburgers and Berlin. This is mainly due to Berlin being the seat of Government, whilst Hamburg is the main seat of commerce and industry. Hamburg, in consequence of her commerce and industries, was the main source of supply of foodstuffs and other water-borne essentials for the whole of Germany. During the war this feeling between the two towns has become accentuated. Hamburg was retained by the German Government as the distributing centre for foodstuffs for the Army, and, consequently, when the revolution took place, there remained in Hamburg a large amount of food for distribution. This food still remains, and is now looked upon as being food for distribution to the whole nation, and not for the use of Hamburg alone. Whilst this food would represent a large amount, if retained for distribution in Hamburg itself alone, it would, if distributed, only represent a small, though not absolutely insignificant, addition to the general stocks in Germany. It is on account of this food supply and also in view of the probable future of Hamburg, when trade re-opens, when Hamburg will once again become the supply centre for Germany, that the Government in Berlin wish to gain the upper hand. At present Hamburg is in the power of the Soldiers, Sailors and Workmens' Council, in which by a small majority the Extremists, (*i.e.*, Bolshevich elements) prevail. The municipal authorities still carry on their work as before, but are under the orders of the S. S. and W. Council. The S. S. and W. Council number about 460, of which about 240 are Extremists, the remaining 220 being moderate in view. Of the Extremists, the sailors are the most unstable element.

The moderate party is gaining ground, and there seems every probability that in the very near future this party will be in power, in which case it appears likely that Hamburg will once again come under the sway of the Central Government at Berlin.

The position in Bremen, which is similarly situated as regards politics, on account of her commerce, as Hamburg (though the extreme element is more predominant) was, until the 5th February, much the same.

The central government in Berlin sent troops against Bremen to take the town, and after three days fruitless parleying with the local S. S. and W. Council, the troops forced an entrance into the town, there being about 40 killed.

On the 4th the Council at Hamburg decided to send troops to Bremen, but the railway workers struck work, with the result that no help was sent. This capture of Bremen has already had the effect of putting a damper on the ardour of the Extremist section at Hamburg, with a corresponding increase in the Moderates' cause.

### **Commercial Situation.**

Owing to the overseas trade having been held up during the war, Hamburg has completely lost her former prosperity. All industry appears to be dead. There is a complete absence of practically all raw materials. Coal stores are only just sufficient to carry on from day to day. If supplies were to cease, even for a day, all lighting in the town would cease. The hotels and private houses only obtain coal with difficulty. It is compulsory to put out all lights by 11 p.m., and gas is only allowed for cooking for two hours in the forenoon and two hours in the afternoon.

### **Naval Situation.**

The naval element represents the most extreme section. This section stands for anarchy. The sailors are cordially hated by all. All classes blame the Navy for being the root cause of present troubles. The revolution was started in the Navy, and was accompanied by the brutal murder of many officers. In the eyes of all sections the Navy, who had done least of all during the war, were the first to break down under the strain of war. The general idea was that, with the exception of submarine crews, the naval crews have been in the naval ports throughout the war doing nothing, and being well fed. It appears evident that the German really never took any real pride in his navy. The navy was kept alive by advertisement and not by the will of the people. The Kaiser was mainly responsible for the huge advertising campaign which has been going on for years; there never was any popular feeling behind this campaign. It was worked altogether by the Government.

At present the general public appear to take no interest in the future of their navy. In Hamburg there naturally is a strong feeling about the maintenance of their mercantile fleet, and they greatly fear that their merchant ships will be kept by the allies.

### **Military Situation.**

In Hamburg there are about 8,000 men under arms acting as the S. S. and W.'s Council's Army. They are used mainly for guarding stores, &c., being very scattered. It is by means of this army that the Council enforce their commands. Men

in army uniform, naval uniform, and civilian attire are mixed up indiscriminately. They are rather an armed rabble than an organised force. Bribery is rampant. The Prussian officer is "down and out" for the moment. The soldier's pay is 300 marks per month, plus bonus for each guard duty, &c., taken; the officer's pay is 150 marks per month.

The Germans, however, have, without class distinction, a great national pride in their army, and will instinctively revert to a properly organised army as soon as stability has been restored.

#### **Rail Transport Facilities.**

Want of coal is at the bottom of the troubles experienced in connection with Rail Transport. There is a sufficiency of rolling stock, and there are enough locomotives, but the locomotives are, for the most part, without coal, and cannot move to the places where coal can be obtained. Time will settle this.

#### **Labour.**

In Hamburg there is very much unemployment due to the stoppage of trade and industries, and to the demobilisation of the army and navy. This unemployment helps to fan the fires of unrest, and causes the masses to be much more easily led by the extremist sections. The unemployed receive a very generous unemployment allowance from the funds administered by the S. S. and W. Council. Unlike the British unemployment allowance, the German allowance has no time limit.

Finding time hanging heavily on their hands, the unemployed men attend at all street meetings, and consequently are easily influenced.

#### **German View on Peace.**

Whilst the German populace are very eager for peace and a resumption of commercial relations with the allies, the Central governments wish to prolong the armistice period for as long as possible, in the hope that, whilst Germany will be gradually becoming a less demoralised and more organised state, the allies, more especially Great Britain, will become impatient of delay in demobilisation, and to curb the spirit of unrest the governments in the allied countries will be forced to demobilise so quickly that, if Germany refuses to accept the peace terms in full, the allies will hesitate to declare a state of war in order to enforce their terms. The official press sedulously cultivates this view, and makes the most of the agitation in England for a more hasty demobilisation. Once the major part of the British armies has been demobilised the Government press takes it for granted that if Germany

protests, and refuses to agree to the full peace terms, Britain, rather than go to war again, will agree to a drastic whittling down of the peace terms to Germany's advantage.

### German Press and England.

The German press is continually on the look out for any industrial and political unrest in England. All strikes are reported, generally with glaring exaggerations. The most is made of the Irish situation. England is held up to the German people as being on the border-line of revolution. Bolshevism is alleged to be already a dangerous enemy.

Efforts are also made to separate the allies. England is, we are informed, decided not to give up Calais to the French, while America has England in her pocket owing to England's financial indebtedness to her.

### General Situation.

The Soldiers, Sailors and Workmens' Councils at present in control appear to be in a fairly well organised state. Existing civil organisation appears to have been interfered with very little. The inhabitants seem to be resigned to their present condition, and appear to be quite law-abiding. Frequent open-air meetings take place, but proceedings are quite orderly.

If there is any ill-feeling towards the English or Americans it certainly is well masked, for everyone outwardly is most courteous and polite, and only too eager to enter into conversation. The reason of this attitude seems quite clear. The Hamburgers wish to resume commercial relations with England and America as soon as possible, and they think that their present attitude will induce the allies to send food and re-open trade with a minimum of delay. The food situation, unless imports commence to arrive shortly, will be very serious by March or April.

The rich can get food, but the poor are in a serious state of want. The larger hotels and restaurants, and the rich and more influential people can obtain what they require by wholesale bribery of the armed guards. The poorer class, women and children, are literally starving.

### Conclusion.

In a few words, one might sum up the whole situation in Hamburg by saying that for the moment the town is dead, but once given food and trade the town will, in a very short time, resume her lost prosperity. No irreparable harm seems to have come of the enforced idleness of the past years. Everything appears to be there, ready to spring to life again at a moment's notice, given the wherewithal to start both the human and the mechanical engines.

E. S. D.

## Experiences on an Aeroplane.

ON Monday, 27th January, I availed myself of the kind offer of an Officer in the Royal Air Force to make an ascent from the Curragh Camp in an aeroplane. I set out by the 9.15 train from Kingsbridge, and, after an hour's journey, arrived at my destination, where I was met by my friend, with whom I soon reached the aerodrome.

With some curiosity I was shown the machine in which I was to make the ascent, and the working was explained to me. I was then dressed in a leather jacket, lined with sheepskin, and a fur-lined leather cap, over which was placed a pair of goggles. They also provided me with a pair of fur-lined gloves.

Being thus well equipped for the adventure, I took my seat in the nose of the machine, which was an "Avro" biplane, in front of the pilot. A belt was placed around me, and buckled in front, so that I could not fall out; a telephone was also adjusted to my ears, so that I could communicate with the pilot.

As soon as the preparations were completed the mechanic set the propeller in motion, and after a run of about 50 yards, I felt the novel sensation of rising into space. Having ascended about 1,500 feet, my companion asked me "if I would care to loop the loop?" I hesitated for a moment, and then said "Yes."

Suddenly the engine went on full, and we shot down; then the aeroplane turned completely over, and righted itself. The sensation of falling was distinctly unpleasant, and gave the impression of being on a ship in a rough sea; when upside down, also, there was a sort of fuzziness in the head, which, though it was not exactly unpleasant, nevertheless is not what I would like to experience too often.

We proceeded on for a short distance, and then I asked the pilot for a "spiral nose-dive." It is rather difficult to describe this, but one can often see aeroplanes doing it, and so form an idea as to what it is like.

When we were again at the level I asked the rate at which we were going, and received the reply, "90 miles per hour." I was not conscious at the time of much motion, as the earth did not seem to move when I looked over the side of the machine. The pilot then gave me the ordinary nose dive, which consists of a sheer drop of about 500 feet. At the time we were 2,000 feet up.

Later on I asked for another loop, and was able to take more notice of the peculiar sensation, and it was very curious to see, on looking up, the earth above me.

The pilot had not finished all his "stunts," however. This time we went above the clouds. It was at an altitude of about 2,500 feet, and when I looked over the side I could only see a white curtain below me, while the aeroplane hardly seemed to be moving; I was assured that we were going at the rate of about 80 miles an hour. As a further proof, my companion immediately volplaned down to about 500 feet above the earth, and I could see the land flying beneath me at a tremendous speed.

Before returning to *terra-firma* we ascended to about 1,000 feet, when I asked him to "bank," that is, turn the machine in a circle at an acute gradient; as we turned, the aeroplane was at an angle of about 80°.

During the time I was in the air I had felt no cold whatever, but had a feeling of exhilaration throughout. But on reaching the ground I felt my hands for the first time exceedingly cold, and experienced a numbness in my feet. This soon passed away, however, and altogether, I thoroughly enjoyed my novel experience.

D. D. C. SWAYNE.



## Football Notes.



OUR S.C.T. have certainly had an unsuccessful year. We had very few big players, and after Christmas there was a general exodus of most of our team. Isaacson, Child, Paisley, Fielding, Farmer, Bardon, all left, so consequently it was a very small team that turned out to play the Cup Match. Throughout the season, however, the team acquitted itself quite well, although, for the most part, it was up against heavier and better trained opponents. And here, may we add, that training at the Square was very much conspicuous by its absence. Some of the players seemed to think that they were so good that they had no need of it; let us hope that this will not be the state of affairs next season.

We placed most of our hopes on the J.C.T., and, indeed, it deserves full credit for its good play throughout. It was successful in the Preliminary Round of the Junior Cup, and had hard luck in being defeated in the First Round by Castleknock; however, "better luck next time."

### MATCHES PLAYED.

January 18th v. MASONIC SCHOOL, at Clonskeagh.

Most of this game was with the forwards, and there were some good rushes by both packs. We commenced by a rush

which brought us to their line, but they broke away, and were only stopped just in time to prevent their scoring. We again got the ball, and by good forward play managed to keep it for most of the half on their side. May and Rooney made good attempts at scoring, but were unsuccessful. At half time no score had been registered, but shortly after recommencing Brunner dashed over for a good try. Soon after we obtained another try from Colwill. Masonic then made attempts to get to our line, but we kept them out, and towards the end McGuire scored another try, which he converted.

Result. High School 11 pts. ; Masonic nil.

February 26th *v.* TRINITY MEDICALS, at the Square.

This was a very scrappy match to watch, and our opponents relied mostly on their weight to get through. In the first half the game was chiefly in the centre of the field, but very soon they began to use their weight, and succeeded in scoring a try, which was converted. This was the only score of the first half, for good kicking by the backs and good play by the forwards kept them out. On resuming we made a plucky attempt at scoring, but their defence was sound, and from a rush down the field they scored again. Soon after this score they once more attacked, and by their weight succeeded in getting over for a third try. We did not lose heart, however, and in the last ten minutes of the game we managed to keep the ball well up the field.

Result. Medicals 13 pts. ; High School nil.

March 1st *v.* EARLSFORT HOUSE XV., at the Square.

From the kick-off we got the ball into their twenty-five, and for a few minutes there was some sharp tussling, which ended in Earlsfort clearing. Again we attacked, and from a scrum, McGuire receiving a pass, with a good run placed the ball between the posts. The try was converted. Earlsfort then attacked, but without success, Foster once saving for us by a run from our twenty-five. In the second half, mainly owing to fumbling among the backs, Earlsfort soon made matters even by a try which they converted. For the remaining twenty minutes play was exciting, both sides trying to gain the winning points. We certainly should have scored, but we must have been asleep, for we made some bad blunders due, no doubt, to lack of training.

Result. High School 2nd XV. 5 pts. ; Earlsfort 2nd XV. 5 pts.

January 18th, J.C.T. *v.* BELVEDERE J.C.T., at Jones' Road.

We came very near to winning this match, and perhaps if we had more training we might have gained the victory.

Throughout the first half we were constantly attacking, and several times nearly scored. Campbell made a good run, but slipped near the line, and in the ensuing tussle Belvedere cleared. We were not to be denied, however, and soon afterwards we again pressed, and Wheeler got over for an unconverted try. In the second half our opponents attacked more fiercely, and in spite of our good defence gained two tries in quick succession, one of which they converted. Then we rallied, and towards the end Jolley, with a splendid run, scored for us. Play after this became very exciting, but we were unable to obtain the winning try, and the game ended leaving our opponents the victors.

Result. Belvedere J.C.T. 8 pts.; High School J.C.T. 6 pts.

January 22nd, 2nd XV. *v.* WESLEY 2nd, at the Square.

The ground was in a very muddy state, and, consequently, the forwards had most of the game. What passing there was, however, was quite good. Following a rush, led by Rooney, Wright nearly scored, being pushed into touch at the corner. Later on May passed to Jolley, who scored. A few minutes afterwards Stephens received a pass, but was tripped up at the posts, and in the penalty-kick the ball hit the cross-bar, but did not go over. We succeeded in getting two more scores after the interval, per Ballagh and Wheeler, the former getting the ball from the scrum, and the latter receiving a pass from May.

Result. High School 2nd 9 pts; Wesley 2nd nil.

February 12th, J.C.T. *v.* BLACKROCK J.C.T., at the Square.

The game commenced with some sharp tussling on their twenty-five, but Rock soon retaliated, and following up a free kick scored a try. We then revived, and for the remainder of the half we were attacking, and, indeed, nearly scored, but Rock saved by touching down. On resuming Rock scored another try, this time after an exciting five minutes on our line. For the greater part of this half they were on our twenty-five, but once or twice we broke through, and on one occasion we were only prevented from scoring by faulty passing. May also had hard luck on being tackled within a few yards of the goal.

Result. Blackrock 6 pts.; High School nil.

### CUP MATCHES.

S.C.T. March 8th *v.* BELVEDERE COLLEGE, at Lansdowne Road.

Belvedere proved too strong for us in this match, and came out easy winners by 5 goals and 3 tries to nil.

The game started with a rush by Belvedere, but Ballagh saved by a splendid kick, which brought play to half-way. Our opponents still pressed, and getting the ball out of the scrum registered the first score. Though the weaker side, we kept them out right well in the first period, for they only managed to get through on two occasions. In the second half, however, they soon asserted themselves, and both by reason of their weight and by their superiority in all departments, outplayed us. But High School did not disgrace itself, for, though playing a losing game throughout, we did not lose heart, and there was no lack of going down on the ball or of tackling, and if we had had a bigger and heavier side the result might have been different. For the winners, Byrne at half-back was certainly the best player, converting five times, while Crean, Devereaux, and Ryan played best forward.

For High School, Ballagh, Foster and May played best in the backs, and Rooney, Colwill, and Proctor were the pick of the forwards.

Result. Belvedere College 34 pts.; High School nil.  
J.C.T. February 27th v. MOUNTJOY SCHOOL, at Lansdowne Road.

Our J.C.T. have never played better than they did in this match, which was hotly contested from start to finish. From the kick-off we got to their twenty-five, and several attempts were made at scoring. Jolley, following up some good dribbling, on two occasions failed to pick up the ball; May, getting round the blind side of the scrum, was tackled just on the line; and a drop-kick by J. Ballagh missed going over by inches, but at last we got over. J. Ballagh brought the play to their goal by a splendid run, and Campbell picking up the ball, touched down in fine style; the extra points were added by Ballagh.

In the second half Mountjoy used their weight to advantage, and from half-way their forwards made a good rush, which resulted in an unconverted try; High School retaliated and quickly brought play to the other side, and, after some exciting tussles, scored a try per Golding. Again Mountjoy pressed, and again they scored, fortunately not converting; and in the last five minutes of the game they tried their best to score the winning try, but High School kept them out in splendid fashion, and we left the field victors by the narrow margin of 2 points.

For High School Ballagh was the best player in the backs, though Campbell, Jolley, and McGarrigle showed up well; and in the forwards the best were Golding, Rooney, and Hanan.

Result. High School 8 pts.; Mountjoy 6 pts.

March 18th v. CASTLEKNOCK J.C.T. at Lansdowne Road.

Castleknock opened in strong fashion, and within five minutes of the start scored a try, which they converted. They had much the better of matters in the first half, and they soon scored another try, the kick at goal failing. High School at last woke up, and a forward dash, led by Rooney, Williams, and Hanan, brought play to the Castleknock twenty-five, Golding nearly getting through.

No further scoring was made by either side in the second half, for play was fairly even. High School, nevertheless, made some good attacks; foremost among the players in these attempts was Bell, who was one of the best in the team.

The Castleknock forwards were clearly the better trained pack, and were better than ours both in the scrums and in the loose.

As regards the players, Campbell did not show up too well in the backs, where Jolley, May, and Ballagh played best; and in the forward line the pick were Bell, Williams, and Rooney.

Result. Castleknock 8 pts.; High School nil.



## Cricket Prospects.

OUR prospects this year are not, perhaps, quite so rosy as those of last year. We have lost some of our best men, such as Scales, McCrea, Bell, and Golding, and at present it is very hard to say who will turn out to be good players. For all that there is no reason why we should not have a fairly strong 1st XI. Some of the old team still survive, including Foster, McGuire, Rice, and Russell, and there are several Juniors who did very well in the matches last season, and who, we hope, will do better this season. Among these are—R. May, Batt, Freeman, Golding, Andrews, Colwill, Ballagh, and Williams.

Having filled up the gaps in our first XI., where is the second team to come from? This and such other questions almost always crop up at the beginning of the Cricket season, and this season especially they are none too easy to answer. But we must not forget that there are plenty of the younger members of the School who are anxious to acquit themselves, and also that there are several new boys who may turn out to be good players.

Two years ago we asked ourselves these questions before the season, and at the time failed to find satisfactory solutions; yet, we succeeded not only in forming two strong teams, but also in getting both into the finals, and in carrying off the Senior Cup. So there is certainly no need to be pessimistic, for who knows but that we may "work the oracle" this year as well.

## T.C.D. Results.

### MICHAELMAS TERM, 1918.

Vice-Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse—L. J. D. Richardson (1904-12).

Final Freshman Examination (Little Go)—H. L. Sleith (1906-11), First Class.

Jellett Prize—H. L. Sleith.

Moderatorship Prize, £20—G. K. Carpenter (1908-14) (First Senior Moderator, Experimental Science).

### LAW SCHOOL.

R. G. Fitzsimmons (1909-15)—First Place and Prize in Jurisprudence and International Law.

Second Place and Prize in Civil Law.

First Class (First Place) in Intermediate Examination.

### ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

Passed Junior Class—C. J. Reid (1912-18), R. M. Reid (1909-11).

„ Middle „ W. M. Fitzsimmons (1909-14).

### MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Passed Preliminary Scientific Examination—

In Chemistry—W. B. E. M'Crea (1914-17) (First Place and High Marks); M. Sayers (1909-16).

In Physics—

Passed Final Medical Examination, Part I.—Mce Nurock (1906-14); P. J. Levitt (1910-13).

### DEGREES.

M.D.—H. M. Daniel (1901-09).

M.A.—Rev. Gwynn S. B. Mack (C.F.) (1909-11).

B.E.—D. E. Allen (1906-12).

B.A.—G. K. Carpenter, Mce Nurock.

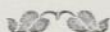
# Scripture Results.

## CHURCH OF IRELAND.

- Greek Testament**—W. C. G. Proctor 68. 2nd Class Prize.  
C. E. G. Digges 54, R. D. Stephens 54.  
3rd Class Prizes.  
H. C. H. Molloy 32, R. E. M'Guire 30, F. D. Matthews 30, M. H. T. Rooney 30. Pass Certificates.
- Senior Grade** —R. G. Freeman 65. 3rd Class Prize.  
F. H. Batt 35, W. E. Roughsedge 35. Pass Certificates.
- Middle Grade** —H. Montgomery 69, W. S. Cunningham 68½, T. G. Squires 68½, R. H. Colwill 65. 3rd Class Prizes.  
E. J. Montgomery 56½, L. H. G. Macbeth 54½, G. F. N. Gray 53, R. P. M'Garrigle 52, F. E. Reynolds 43½, L. J. Archer 43, E. M. Wright 43, J. H. Hanan 39½, E. N. Bardon 38½, C. W. Gibbs 36, R. G. Cunningham 35, W. R. M. Hewitt 35. Pass Certificates.
- Junior Grade** —D. B. W. Good 85. First Class Prize.  
D. F. Eyles 78. Second Class Prize.  
G. A. Mackay 72, W. H. Squires 72, P. F. Rowe 70, A. L. Riley 69½, A. W. Taylor 69½, H. Byrne 69, M. F. E. Dobbin 68½, H. Anderson 66, E. A. Connolly 66, E. T. Tuckey 65. Third Class Prizes.  
P. R. Millington 62, B. T. Warren 62, W. C. G. Buckley 59½, H. V. T. Henchy 59, C. Monsell 58½, J. C. Moody 58, J. R. W. Fleming 57½, C. W. Brumby 57, W. A. P. Rees 57, A. J. Harris 56, H. C. Thomson 55½, J. E. H. Rea 53, E. R. May 51, E. E. C. Reeves 48, W. S. Kelly 47½, G. Mortier 47½, C. F. Atkinson 46, W. H. Jolley 45½, E. Drought 42½, S. T. Campbell 40, E. A. Smith 39½, W. J. Stafford 39, S. G. Reeves 38½, A. G. Franklin 37½, H. G. Child 36½, J. Cleland 35. Pass Certificates.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

- Senior Grade —R. C. Buchanan 59. Pass Certificate.  
Middle Grade —G. I. Rush 66. 3rd Class Prize.  
N. J. Maher 51, M. Bell 45, J. T. Ballagh  
44, F. V. Simpson 40. Pass Certificates.  
Junior Grade —W. S. Glover 73. 3rd Class Prize.  
W. C. Lewis 60. Pass Certificate.



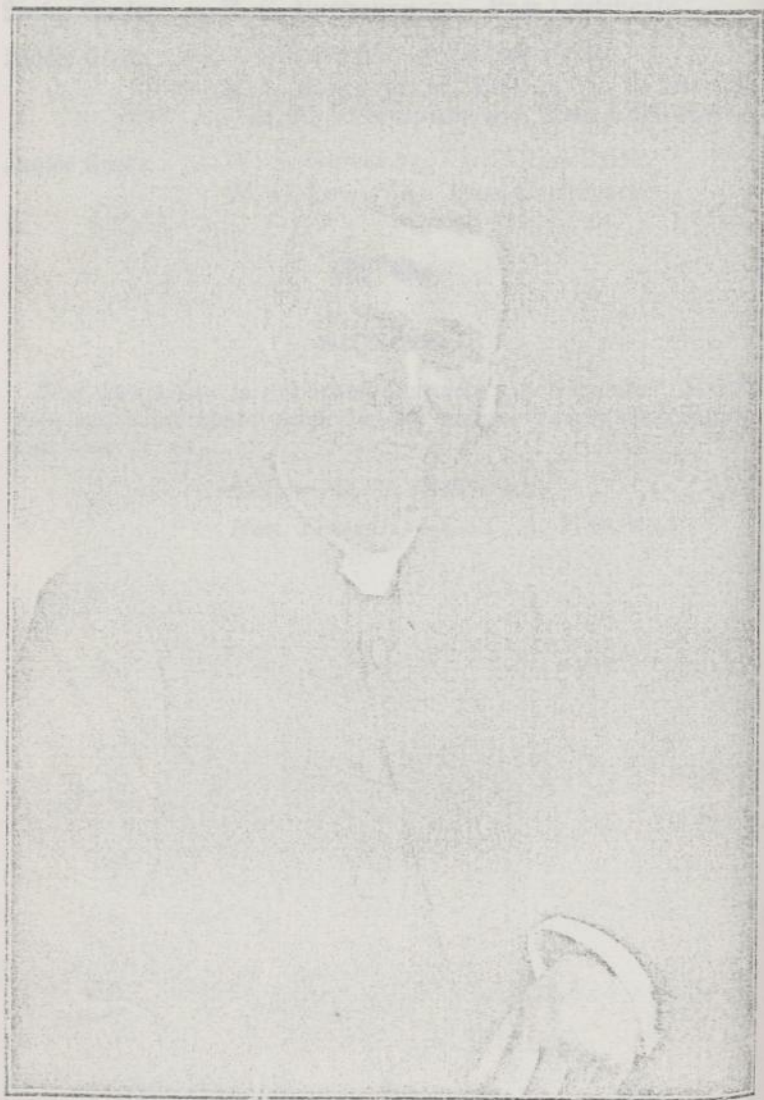
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The Protestant  
PRESBYTERIAN.



THE MOST REV. C. F. D'ARCY, D.D.,  
Archbishop of Dublin.

## Our Frontispiece.

### THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

We are very proud of the election of the Most Rev. C. F. D'Arcy, D.D., to be Archbishop of Dublin. He was born on February 2nd, 1859, and was at the School from 1873 till 1877, when he entered Trinity College with a Junior Exhibition. He won Senior Exhibition in 1879, First Science Scholarship in 1882, and in the same year graduated as Senior Moderator in Ethics and Logics. He was Curate of St. Thomas's, Belfast, for six years, and then Rector in succession of Billy and of Ballymena in Co. Antrim. He was appointed Dean of Belfast in 1900, Bishop of Clogher in 1903, Bishop of Ossory in 1907, and Bishop of Down in 1911. He was Donnellan Lecturer in Trinity in 1897 and in 1913. He was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1907. He has published many books, especially on philosophy and ethics.

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