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# BRITISH UNIVERSITIES AND THE WAR

*A Record and Its Meaning*

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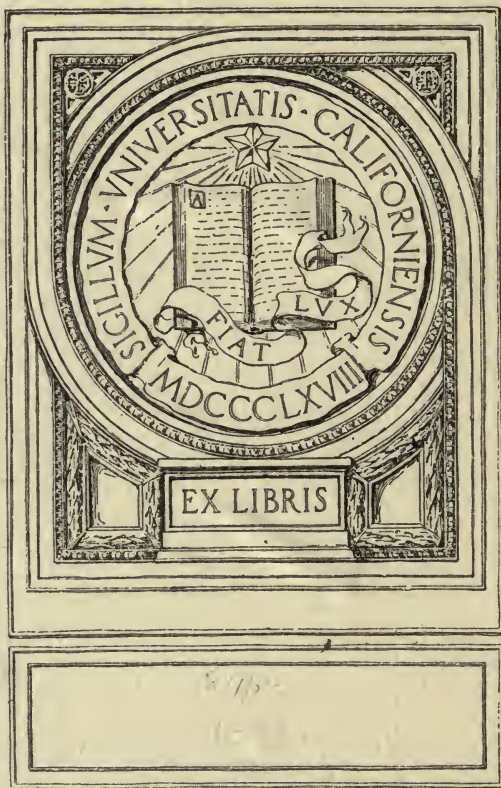
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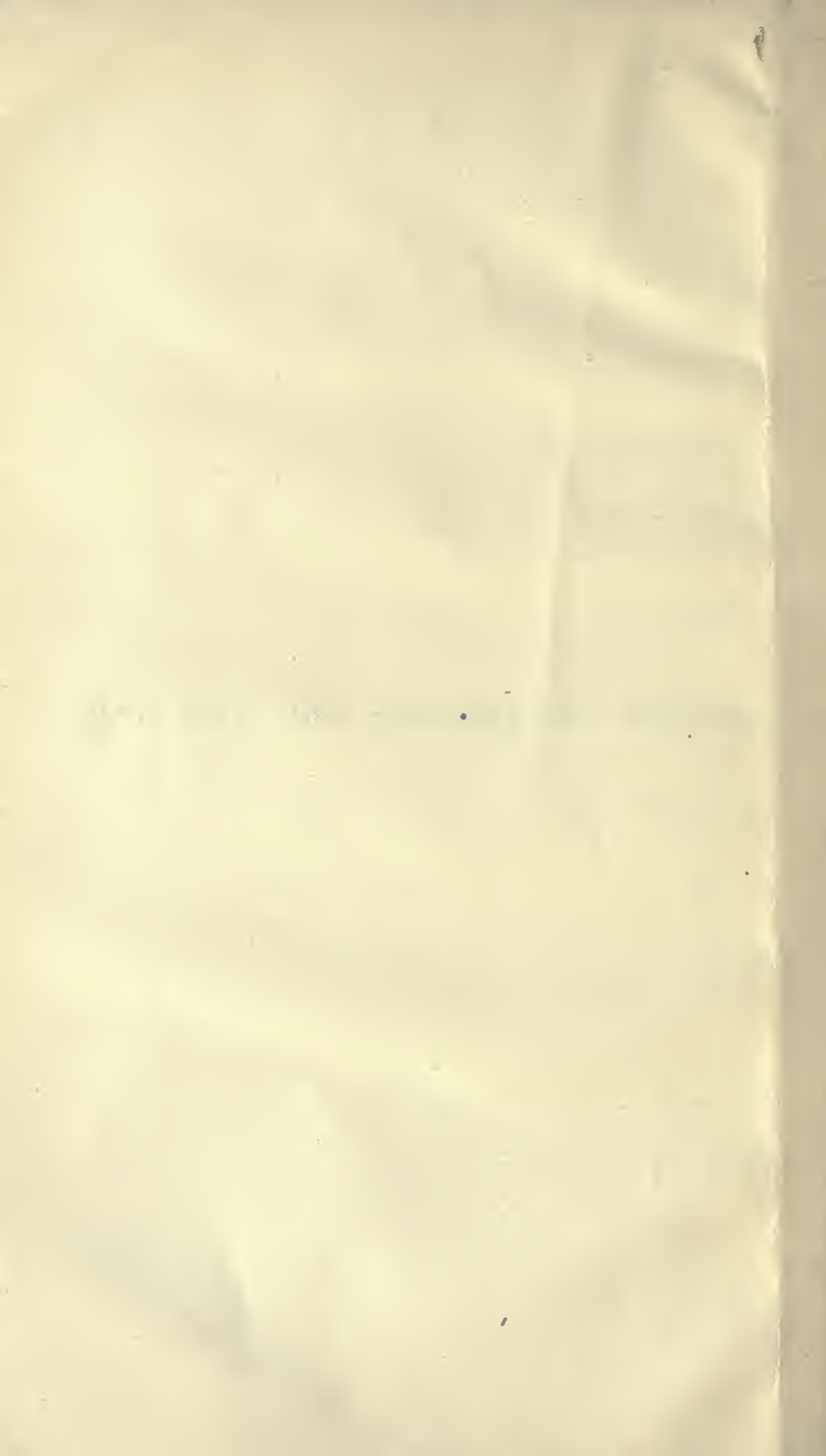




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BRITISH UNIVERSITIES AND THE WAR.









Entrance to King's College  
from the Embankment, Russell



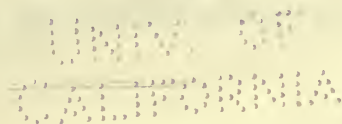
# BRITISH UNIVERSITIES AND THE WAR.

*A RECORD & ITS MEANING.*

*With a Preface by*

RT. HON. H. A. L. FISHER, M.P.

*(President of the Board of Education).*



LONDON :

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*Editor's Note.*

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THIS little book was compiled at the request of several correspondents in the United States who expressed the wish to have some permanent record of the response by the Universities of the United Kingdom to the country's call for volunteers. It was thought that the facts collated and the sentiments expressed would be welcomed by, and might still further inspire, readers at home. Hence this English edition.

I have to express my thanks to the President of the Board of Education for his Preface; to the Vice-Chancellors, Principals and Masters who so willingly and so promptly responded to an appeal for a brief contribution relating to their respective Universities; and to Sir Theodore Cook for his article on English and American Universities.

A. W. M.

*London, April 1917.*



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# THE HISTORY OF THE

## REIGN OF

### CHARLES THE FIRST

#### BY

##### JOHN BURNET

###### OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

###### IN TWO VOLUMES

###### LONDON

###### PRINTED BY J. STURGEON

###### 1734

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*Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P.*

## *Preface to American Edition.*

By RT. HON. H. A. L. FISHER, M.P.  
President of the Board of Education.

---

I HAVE been asked to write a word of introduction to this volume, which is designed to provide for American readers an outline of the work done by British Universities during the War. When I consented to undertake this Preface I thought that it would be easy to express my own feelings as well as the essential facts of an experience so salient and penetrating that no one who has lived through it can regard himself hereafter as an object of any special interest or importance. But as I reflected I experienced a singular difficulty in saying anything at all.

The War came to us, as you know, very suddenly. It was in the month of August 1914, in the depth of the long vacation, a time when the young University men of the country were scattered abroad and in the enjoyment of their summer holidays. At the first word of warning they streamed in to offer their services to the country. Their spirit was so simple, so unaffected, so devoid of any pretence or



ostentation—it was marked by so much high spirit and boyish good-humour—that it seems a kind of impertinence to allude to a business conducted with so much natural modesty. Nobody thought that he was doing anything specially great or noteworthy, or if he thought so he was careful to keep his thoughts to himself. It was not an easy decision to make—this resolve to abandon all the pleasant prospects of an easy and honourable career for the chance of wounds or death, but the young men of our Universities made the choice for the most part instantaneously, and the rest of the country followed.

In the older Universities, where the undergraduates come to a very large extent from families inured to the tradition of arms, this spontaneity in the offer of military service is perhaps not difficult to understand; but in the newer Universities, where the students are mainly drawn from the commercial and industrial classes, from families which have never numbered a soldier in their pedigrees, the response was hardly less ready. Eventually, as you know, and after raising five million volunteers, the country found itself compelled to resort to conscription, but no measure of compulsion was needed to bring the Universities into the great National Crusade against the German Crime.



In all this movement no line can be drawn between student and teacher, between young and old. Many of the most brilliant teachers in the country have given their lives on the battlefield ; many a bright star in the firmament of Science has been prematurely eclipsed. The chapels of Oxford and Cambridge display long lists of the fallen, and no institutions have suffered greater or more irreparable losses than these ancient shrines of learning and piety. But the work of the Universities has not been confined to the task of providing officers to the British Army. This War, in a degree far higher than any conflict in the whole course of history, has been a battle of brains. It has been a war of chemists, of engineers, of physicists, of doctors. The Professor and Lecturer, the Research Assistant, and the Research Student have suddenly become powerful assets to the Nation. Whatever University you may choose to visit, you will find it to be the scene of delicate and recondite investigations, resulting here in a more deadly explosive, there in a stronger army boot, or again in some improvement to the fast-advancing technique of aerial navigation. Even the teachers of subjects apparently so remote from the practical world as Archæology and Ancient History find their new and proper spheres of

activity. A lecturer in Hellenistic Greek is sent out to Salonika to interpret for the British Forces, an ancient historian is impounded by the War Office for his singular knowledge of the geography of Asia Minor, former scholars of the British School at Athens become suddenly involved by reason of their peculiar knowledge of the Levant, philosophers and poets leave the quiet groves of Academe to blockade Germany or to shepherd neutral trade from the busy centre of a Government office in Whitehall.

Before the War some people may have doubted whether the Universities were properly discharging their function in the economy of the National life. Those doubts have now been effectually and finally dispelled. The War has shown that one of the great needs of England is that a larger proportion of the population should find its way through the Secondary Schools into the Universities. We want more brains, more knowledge, a more scientific method in National life. The habit of frequenting Universities is, if we make exception of the upper class, comparatively a new thing in England, a tender plant which needs to be fostered in its growth and development. Prophecy, as George Eliot reminds us, is "of all forms of error the most gratuitous," but that the Universities will take a place of increased

importance in the scheme of English life is one of the most assured results which the experience of this tremendous conflict will bring in its train.

H - A L Miles









*Sir Herbert Warren*  
OXFORD



*A. C. Benson*  
CAMBRIDGE



*Lt.-Colonel Sir Alfred Pearce Gould*  
LONDON



*Dr. Henry Gee*  
DURHAM





OXFORD.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF MAGDALEN.

**Sir Herbert Warren, K.C.V.O.**

No city in England is more changed by the War than Oxford. None speaks its effect more eloquently than this fair, mournful witness. It is with the eloquence of her sad, mute self, but the figures given below of the Oxford "Roll of Service" are also eloquent. Eleven thousand old Oxford men have passed into the service of their country. Over 1400 have already fallen; 100 more are missing—1500 in all, among them many of the best scholars, the finest athletes, the leaders of their years. But this does not bring home the absolute devastation and desolation of what may be called actual living Oxford as she was before the War. There should be well over 3000 undergraduates at this moment in residence. In June 1914 every college was full to overflowing. Step into any one to-day! If it is full at all, it is full of young soldiers in khaki! When they are out it is empty. The remnant of undergraduates, the invalid, the crippled, the neutrals, make absolutely no show at all. They can hardly be discovered. Colleges which before the War contained 150 now contain half a dozen. Emptiness, silence, reign everywhere. The younger teachers are gone too.

Some touching verses sent to the *Spectator* on March 3 by Mr. Tertius van Dyke, a young American.

graduate, describe the scene, and his feelings, very vividly :

The Chapel-organ rolls and swells,  
And voices still praise God :  
But ah ! the thought of youthful friends  
Who lie beneath the sod.

Now wounded men with gallant eyes  
Go hobbling down the street,  
And nurses from the hospital  
Speed by with tireless feet.

The town is full of uniforms ;  
And through the stormy sky,  
Frightening the rooks from the tallest trees  
The aeroplanes roar by.

Old Oxford's walls are gray and worn,  
She knows the truth of tears,  
But to-day she stands in her ancient pride  
Crowned with eternal years.

Gone are her sons ; yet her heart is glad  
In the glory of their youth,  
For she brought them forth to live or die  
By freedom, justice, truth.

Yes, they are gone. They are all gone. Ask for them in the trenches of Flanders, in the dusts of Egypt, in the swamps of Salonika or Mesopotamia. That is what war means to a country. If its fields still stand unravaged, its walls erect, it is at this price—to have sent out all its healthy young men—all, all.

All my pretty ones ?  
Did you say all ? Oh hell-kite ! All ?

Yes, if the cause is not to go by default, if the neutrals are not hereafter themselves in their turn to be summoned by the brazen challenge of a nation

in arms for its own ends, this must be suffered by those nations that to-day offer themselves as the barrier.

Many Americans, young and old, knew Oxford of yore. They knew her ancient walls crowded with young life, her study and sport justling each other in happy, gay confusion. Let them realise her as she is now, her buildings tenantless or turned to strange uses, her true life reduced to a memory, a dream, a hope! Let them realise this and ponder what it means!

*Hubert Warren.*

*The total on the Roll of Honour of past and present members of Oxford University up to the end of 1916 was :*

<i>On Naval or Military Service ...</i>	<i>... ..</i>	<i>10,688</i>
<i>On Civilian War Work ...</i>	<i>... ..</i>	<i>488</i>
		<hr/>
		<i>11,176</i>

*Of this total, 1412 had laid down their lives and 100 were "missing."*

*The Honours gained included: Victoria Cross, 10; Mentioned in Despatches, 944; Distinguished Service Order, 128; Military Cross, 490; Bars to Military Cross, 5; Distinguished Service Cross, 3; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 5; Military Medal, 1; Grand Commander of the Bath, 1; Knight Companion of the Bath, 2; Companion of the Bath, 15; Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 19; Grand Commander of the Victorian Order, 1; Knight Commander of the Victorian Order, 1; Member of the Victorian Order, 8; Foreign Orders and Decorations, 55. Total, 1688.*





# CAMBRIDGE.

BY THE MASTER OF MAGDALENE,

A. C. Benson, LL.D., C.V.O.

I WAS in residence at Cambridge when the War broke out; and in the months that followed I had many interviews with undergraduates on the one subject that filled all minds—the question what they could do. I say what they could do, because there was little question at all about what they *should* do; the chief preoccupation was how best to do it. I heard very little said about duty and nothing about necessity—that seemed to be taken for granted. There was no disposition to reason or argue. It was a question of instinct and feeling from the start.

The first flight was of the adventurous and high-spirited men, the natural combatants, I might say, who rushed into the nearest gap, as if drawn into an irresistible current, not so excitedly as eagerly. Then there followed the sedater sort, good comrades and sensible fellows, who must go where their friends went. Then came the men of an altogether quieter type, who had no taste for military things, natural lovers of peace and peaceful pursuits, who probably did not care for military discipline, but said good-humouredly that they would soon be used to it: and then those who were really naturally averse to the fighting life: but even these showed no sign of having to make a serious decision between alternatives. They did not try to persuade themselves that they could be of more use at home. They saw

that something was expected of them, and never questioned the imperativeness of the call. And I can honestly say that I admired the conduct of those last more almost than that of the rest, because the choice was made against instinct rather than in virtue of it.

Among them were some, such as those preparing for the medical profession, who were distinctly told at first that they had better continue their work and qualify for medical service; but most of these, after a little, broke away, because they could not bear to be out of the main current of life.

I had a good deal of talk with thoughtful and intelligent young men about the whole matter. It is hard to analyse their feelings exactly, but I could discern very little theorising or argument in their attitude. I do not think they were much moved by the idea that Germany was carrying out a long-prepared design for the establishment of a commercial or cultural supremacy: still less by political considerations as to where and how Germany had overstepped her solemn pledges. The case was a far simpler one than that. It was just an unhesitating conviction that England was bound by honour and morality to intervene, and that Germany had launched herself, in an orgy of pride and envy and fury, at the peace-loving nations. England had cried shame, and had thrust her little force—all she had hitherto prepared—like a sharp spear-point into the mass, while she trained her whole fighting material to follow. That was the call—to follow; and that was the impulse—a sense that all were concerned to do whatever was needed, without any

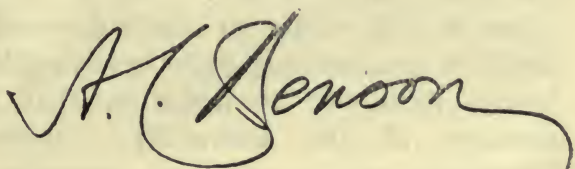
counting of the cost, or any imaginative review of possibilities. There was simply no alternative at all.

Then, too, all along I have had many letters written from trench or base, from huts of training camps, from dug-outs and hospitals. Little, of course, can be told in such letters. But I have been deeply interested and moved by many of them. There is no glamour or romance about war; "it is a beastly business, first and last," says one, "but I would not be anywhere else for anything." That is the note of it all, and there are fine things by the way, new scenes, new friends and comrades, and a great sense of a new sort of health and utility, things desperately moving and interesting, and the wonderful surprise of finding oneself equal to anything, however horrible. In some a serious enough note, that the one use of it all is to end the very idea of war; but of losses, fears, hardships, sufferings, nothing at all. The whole experience is to themselves so absorbing that there seems no room for sentiment or theory or philosophy or religion; that is all outside the urgent business of the moment—God's concern, perhaps; the immediate duty to go where one is sent, to do what one is told, and to hope that one will be equal to any emergency. "Don't trouble to say anything about the War," says one. "I know all about that; let me just hear what, if anything, is happening at Cambridge—that the old place is there, at all events."

What I would make clear, above everything, is the extreme simplicity of it all. It is just the steady setting of a great current of emotion in one direction. It is not a question of argument or motive or



excitement, or even of indignation ; it is not even a conscious sense of duty or honour. It is something stronger and finer than all these, a passion of citizenship and humanity, which, so far from growing dim and faint in long peace and prosperity, seems to have been nurtured into a freshness and spontaneity which no imagination could have foreseen. Englishmen are often accused of individualism and an almost fantastic personal independence ; it is all true, so far as the smaller things of life are concerned. But the war has revealed that when once a national need stands out, there is no sacrifice, no endurance, no loss which the Englishman is not prepared to face ; and not to persuade himself into it, or to trample upon one part of his nature, but to mingle with the stream, to flow with it, and to find in this prodigious unity the satisfaction of his best hopes and desires.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "A. C. Benson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

*Up to the end of 1916 there were 13,128 past and present members of Cambridge University serving in the War. Of these 1405 had made the "great sacrifice," 1945 had been wounded, and 212 were missing up to February 1, 1917.*

*Among the very large numbers of Honours gained were the following : Victoria Cross, 5 ; Mentioned in Despatches, 914 ; Distinguished Service Order, 113 ; Distinguished Service Cross, 7 ; Military Cross, 422 ; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 2 ; Knight Commandership of the Bath, 2 ; Companionship of the Bath, 11 ; Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 35 ; St. John of Jerusalem, 1 ; Albert Medal, 1 ; Foreign Distinctions, 78.*



# LONDON.

BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,

Lt.-Colonel Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O., M.S.

It is quite impossible to make any public statement that gives an exact account of the part taken in the War by the members of the University of London. This arises in part from the peculiar constitution of this University—including its great external side, with unnumbered students working in all parts of the Empire. The University has no means of telling how many of their men are serving their King and country in a military or civil capacity. I hear that, in common with other Universities, many of our experts are engaged in most important scientific and other researches of a confidential nature to which it would be wrong, even if it were possible, to make any public reference. And it must not be forgotten that the women members of the University, numbering many thousands, are in a large proportion of cases taking their share in the national effort, either directly as doctors, nurses, administrators, and civilian officials, or indirectly as substitutes for men set free to serve in the Navy or Army. We have to be content with the general statement that no part of the community has responded more fully to the national call than our Universities.

No figure has yet been obtained showing the total number of external students and graduates

who have joined the forces; but in May 1916 I reported that upwards of 600 members of the College staffs, and more than 6000 of their present and former students were on active service.

Returns from the Colleges and Schools for the session 1915-16 showed that they were depleted of students to the extent of about half of the number in attendance in the pre-war year 1913-14, and as the figures for the Women's Colleges remained steady, it is clear that the percentage of men students who volunteered for active service was a high one. College staffs have correspondingly been depleted through war service; and at the same time scientific work of the highest importance in direct connection with the war is being carried on for the Government in many laboratories of the University. Over 3300 commissions in the army have been obtained through the University Officers Training Corps. Refugee students of Allied nationality have been admitted by the University and the Colleges without fee or at a reduced fee. War degrees are on certain conditions granted by the Senate. Women graduates and students have assisted in voluntary work and as substitutes for men in teaching, Government offices, etc.

The following are typical examples of war service at individual Colleges and Schools :

At one College the number of students in attendance in the session 1915-16 was 1133, as compared with 2206 in the session 1913-14. Total number of members on active service (Dec. 1916), 1554



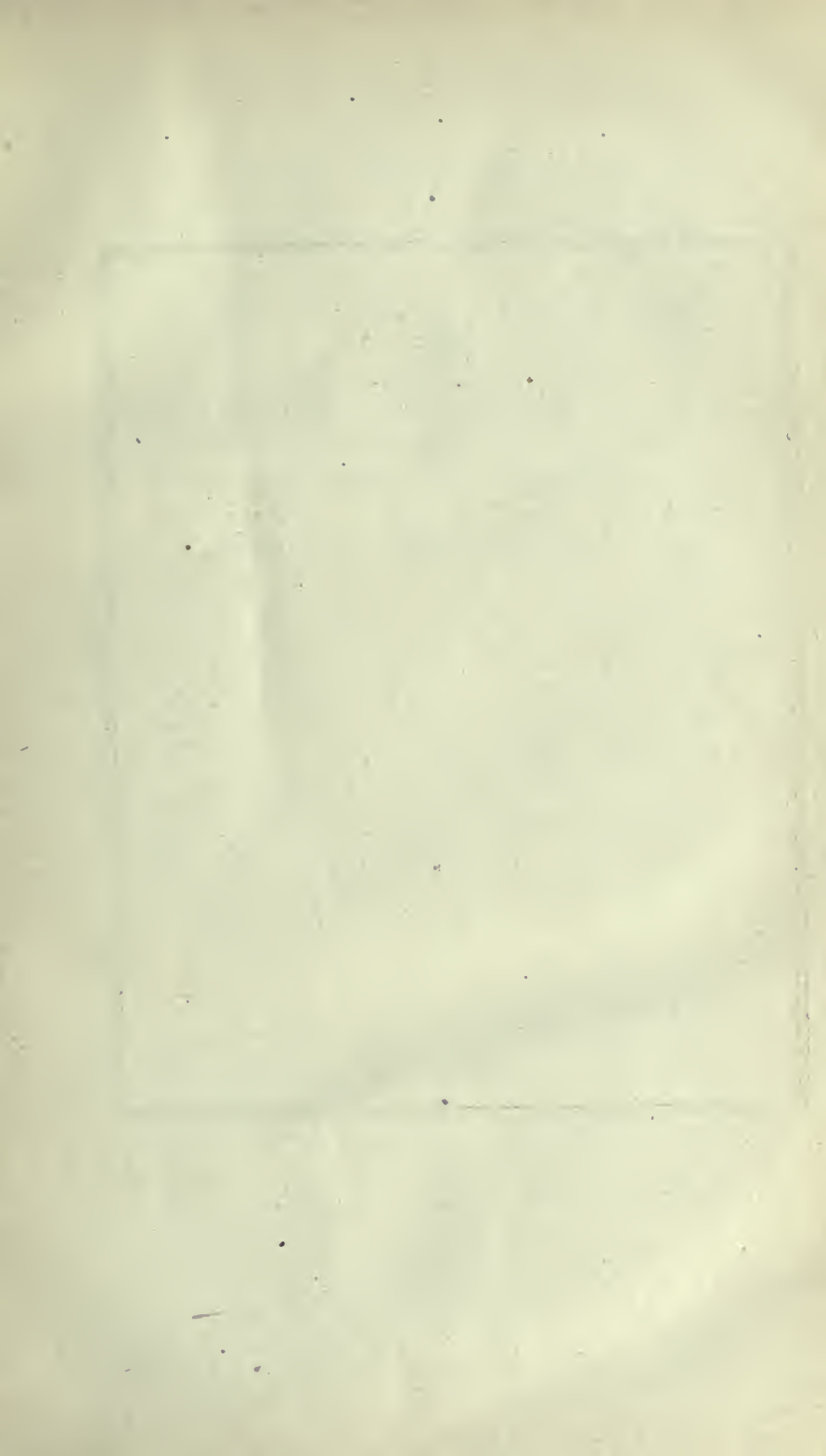
(including 64 members of the academic and administrative staffs, and 19 College servants). Number killed to December 1916, 125. In the session 1915-16, 51 refugee students of Allied nationality were admitted, many of them without fee or at a reduced fee.

At another College, 1171 students were in attendance in the session 1915-16, as compared with approximately 1900 during the session 1913-14. About 900 of the staff and past and present students were serving with the forces in December 1916, of whom 85 had lost their lives. In addition, many members of the staff are combining College work and part-time war work at home. During the session 1914-15 120 refugee students, mainly from Russia and Belgium, were doing work at the College. Many of these have now left for military service or for work in munition factories.

At a third College, the "Roll of Honour" published in June 1916 showed a total of 1749 present and past students and members of the staff who had joined H.M. forces, of whom 95 lost their lives.

At a fourth College, 14 members of the staff had in July 1916 undertaken duties in connection with the war; and the "Roll of Service" for the sessions 1914-16 includes 299 staff and past and present students on war service, of whom 14 have lost their lives. Valuable assistance has been given to the Government in munitions and chemical work and aeronautics.

The Medical Schools without exception have sent every available member of their staffs





BUCKINGHAM PALACE

28th. February, 1917.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed by you on February 26th. to Lord Stamfordham, together with the copy of the Report for 1916 of the Military Education Committee of the University of London.

These documents have been duly laid before the King, and I have received His Majesty's commands to convey to you an expression of the gratification he feels at the fine record of services rendered by the University of London Officers Training Corps during the War, as is shown in the Report, which the King was interested to read.

I am to add that, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Officers Training Corps, the King was pleased to notice the smart and soldierly bearing of the officers and men on parade when a Guard of Honour was furnished by the University of London contingent of this Corps at the recent opening of the School of Oriental Studies.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Sir Edward H. Buck,  
Chairman of the Military Education Committee,  
University of London.



and every available student into medical war service.

*Alfred Pearce Smith*

*It has been calculated that about 20,000 University of London men are now serving in the Navy and Army. Over 500 distinctions have been won by men in the War.*



# DURHAM.

BY THE MASTER OF UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE,

Rev. Henry Gee, D.D.

THE University of Durham, like the University of St. Andrews, is a dual University. At Durham it has several Colleges, but its larger half is at Newcastle, where Armstrong College and the College of Medicine are its constituents.

The University, as a whole, is maintaining the same high standard as the other British Universities in connection with the War. The Colleges are much depleted; 2024 past and present members of the University are serving or have served in His Majesty's forces. Of these forty-five are present members of the University Staff; 550 are members of the College of Medicine, serving—the graduates as commissioned officers in the Royal Army Medical Corps, the undergraduates as combatants, surgeon probationers, sick berth attendants, etc.; and 225 are ordained men from the various Colleges serving as chaplains. At least 160 graduates and undergraduates have been killed, and 180 wounded. Forty-nine men have gained the Military Cross, one (a chaplain) the Victoria Cross, one the Military Medal, and one the Distinguished Service Cross. Of other English honours thirteen men have been appointed Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George;

four Companions of the Order of the Bath; eight Companions of the Distinguished Service Order; and two Members of the Victorian Order. Of foreign honours one graduate has been awarded the Serbian Order of St. Saba, and another has received the Croix de Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. About 150 members of the University are receiving military training in the Durham University Officers Training Corps. Nearly 700 cadets who are not members of the University have been or are being trained in this Corps.

Some members of the staff of Armstrong College and many of the students are engaged on munition work, or on work connected with the design and construction of ships for the Admiralty. The exact number is difficult to ascertain, since the College buildings were at the beginning of the war taken over as a Military Hospital, and the College is therefore unable to offer the Laboratories for the public service. Hence all the Government work of this kind has of necessity been done in temporary accommodation, or in connection with works, etc., outside the College. The staff of the hospital mentioned above is largely provided by the College of Medicine.

The Agricultural Department has been active in work connected with the development and economy of the food supply. In the early autumn of 1914 it issued a scheme in connection with the Home Food Culture Committee. Since then it has done a good deal of work in the form of lectures, demonstrations, etc. It has recently co-operated both with Lord Grey's Committee for the Improvement of Horticulture in Northumberland and with the

proposals of the Durham County Council to devote special attention to the food supply.

A number of women graduates and undergraduates have taken up various forms of war work, such as nursing, munitions, clerkships in the War Office, or in various ways have taken the places of men who are serving in the army and navy.

It may be added that of the members of the University serving with the forces at least nineteen-twentieths were volunteers before the Conscription Act came into force.

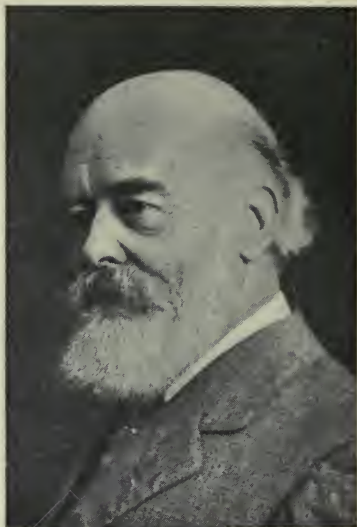
Henry Gee







*Sir Henry A. Miers*  
MANCHESTER



*Sir Oliver Lodge*  
BIRMINGHAM



*Sir Alfred Dale*  
LIVERPOOL



*Michael E. Sadler*  
LEEDS





# MANCHESTER.

BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,  
Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.

ON the outbreak of war the entire contingent of the Officers Training Corps who were then training at Salisbury Plain volunteered for service, and that spirit has been maintained throughout, the University of Manchester having thrown itself with zeal and energy into both military, naval, and national service. 1700 past and present members of the University have joined the forces, of whom 58 are members of the teaching staff. About 190 have lost their lives; 90 have received decorations. In many of the departments, some members of the staff, and those graduate students who were previously engaged in research work, are entirely occupied with investigations for military or naval purposes. The special experience of the professors has been placed at the disposal of the Government. Some of them are absent on full time Government work; others are devoting the whole of their spare time to advisory, inspecting, and testing work.

The number of men students has been reduced to about 25 per cent., made up of those who are medically unfit or too young for military service, or who are retained for special reasons.

Many of the women students have devoted a great deal of time to V.A.D. work, and the hospital

trains arriving in Manchester are invariably met by a detachment of them.

The whole University has been resolved throughout to give its services whole-heartedly so far as they are required for the prosecution of the War, and at a recent meeting the whole of the teaching staff expressed their willingness to undertake any form of national service that would be required of them.

In a word, the spirit of loyalty, determination and self-sacrifice in this time of national crisis dominates the whole University.

*Herbert Asquith*

*Over 1600 members of Manchester University had joined His Majesty's forces up to the end of 1916. About 160 of these had lost their lives; 70 had received decorations. The figures exclude the numerous members of the University who are engaged in Red Cross work, munitions, etc.*



# BIRMINGHAM.

BY THE PRINCIPAL,  
Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S.

IMMEDIATELY on the outbreak of War the University of Birmingham lent the whole of its new buildings, erected and equipped at a cost of about half a million pounds, and standing on 40 acres of recreation and garden land, to the War Office as a Military Hospital. The buildings include the Laboratory-blocks for Physics and for Chemistry, the Library and the Great Hall, as well as the main blocks for the different branches of Engineering—Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical—as also the establishments for Mining and for Metallurgy, and likewise the Power Station, which supplies them all with heat and light and electric current. The whole of the accommodation was placed at the disposal of the War Office without rental charge of any kind, and a thousand beds were speedily installed there under complete military domination.

The neighbouring hall of residence for women students was subsequently requisitioned as a home for the staff of nurses who work among the patients.

The medical staff of the University, it is needless to say, have been utilised in war work, and a great number of students also. Some of the staff and students volunteered for a medical expedition to Serbia when the dire needs of that country for surgical and medical aid became known.

Many of the staff volunteered for military service abroad—the number on active service is now 77—

and the University made arrangements to pay them their full salaries while away, or to make up to them any deficiency between their official pay and the salary they had been receiving. The same arrangement was also made for the University servants of every grade.

Losses have, of course, been numerous. The Professor of French died while serving as a private in the French army. The heads of the Men-teachers' Training College and many others of the staff have fallen in the War.

As to the students, practically all those of military age joined the colours; and the heavy death-roll is increasing every week.

The work of the University itself continues, under difficulties which are made light of, in the old central or Mason College building of the University, with an overflow into the premises of the Municipal Technical School, where some of the scientific and technical departments are provisionally accommodated.

The number of women students, especially in Medicine, is larger than usual; and there are a number of men who are either allowed to complete qualification or who are below military age, but who, by joining the Officers Training Corps, are securing some military training while still continuing their studies.

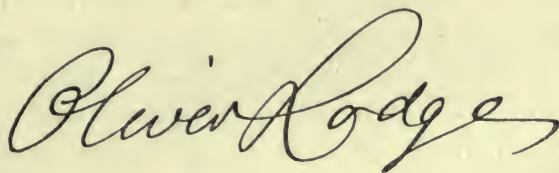
Services of a more confidential character have been rendered by every department of the University so far as opportunity offered, and the specific activities of the Chemical and of the Mining departments have turned out of special importance, though of a strictly confidential character.



Members of the Biological staff have been employed in Eastern expeditions. The Pathological department has been busy in hospital diagnosis. Electrical engineers have been engaged in wireless telegraphy. A mathematician has volunteered for the artillery, chemists for advice to the staffs at the front, etc.

The women students have organised themselves in the vacation for work on the land, especially in fruit-picking and harvesting operations.

Members of the Faculty of Commerce have sat on Government committees and industrial tribunals. And every grade of the University has been keen to render service in every way that was possible. In fact, the spirit here has been similar to the spirit at probably every other University throughout the Dominions of the Crown.

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Oliver Lodge". The signature is written in dark ink and occupies the central portion of the page.

*303 students and 77 members of the staff of Birmingham University were serving in the War up to the end of 1916. These figures do not include past members of the staff and past students of the University. Among the distinctions won are 12 Military Crosses, 1 Companionship of the Order of the Bath, and 1 Order of the White Eagle; while 14 have been "mentioned in despatches." Recently a Croix de Guerre has been added.*



# LIVERPOOL.

BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,

Sir Alfred Dale, LL.D.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago I was at Harvard, and though many memories have become faint since then, one remains fresh and clear. For standing in the great hall built in memory of the members of that University who had given their lives for the unity of the nation and the freedom of man, I asked myself, if the same call came to us that had come to them, how should we answer it? I was a college tutor at Cambridge in those days, and it was of Oxford and Cambridge that I thought. But when a few years later I came to the north, to take part in building up one of our new Universities, the same question, the same doubt still haunted me. The struggle in South Africa, slight and short as it was when compared with the conflict in which we are now engaged, had revealed possibilities and had encouraged hopes. But until the storm broke upon us in the summer of 1914, had I dared to prophesy, it would have been with more faith than assurance.

All doubts have been shattered now. The records that follow, incomplete as they must be, show in some measure how the Universities of Britain, old and new alike, have met the nation's need; and how eagerly the men they had trained or were training offered all they had to give—their powers, their hopes, their ambitions, themselves



—counting the cost, but not grudging it, to ensure that the freedom which we have inherited from our fathers shall be the heritage of our children; that oppression and cruelty and unrighteousness shall not prevail for ever; and that the world shall find peace at last, even though we must seek it with the sword.

Some of us had been preaching for years that service comes before success, and that they owe most to whom most has been given. We need say no more. That law, or rather that gospel—for it is both promise and precept—is written for ever in living letters known and read of all men. Of those who have made the sacrifice many, if not most, made it hardly knowing why, but knowing well that they must. For when Duty speaks in the supreme moments of life, every true heart “vibrates to that iron string.”

The records cannot show the variety of service that the Universities have rendered in response to the complex claims of modern warfare. For, quite apart from the men that they have sent to the colours, they have provided countless workers with specialised knowledge in all kinds of subjects; have trained men and women for numberless activities; have set themselves to solve problems; have undertaken tasks of organisation and inspection on an enormous scale. For the first time in their history they have mobilised their whole strength. The nation has discovered the Universities, and the Universities have discovered themselves.

Of our losses, grievous as they are, this is not the time to speak. Pride triumphs over pain. And

those whose hearts and homes are desolate, even in the midnight of their sorrow, will say, in the words of a father who has lost his only son—"It is a great thing to have had so much to give, and to have given it."

*Asper Dahr.*

*The University had the following representatives in military and naval service up to the end of 1916: Staff, 88 serving, 4 killed in action; Students, 468 serving, 31 killed in action; Former Students, 717 serving, 51 killed in action; Office and Administrative Staff, 37 serving. Total: 1310 serving, 86 killed in action.*

*Members of the University have secured the following Honours in the War: Victoria Cross, 4; Distinguished Service Order, 8; Companion of St. Michael and St. George, 1; Military Cross, 27; Military Medal, 3; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 2; Foreign Decorations, 5; Mentioned in Despatches, 37.*



# LEEDS.

BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,

Michael E. Sadler, LL.D., C.B.

THE War has been a crucial test of the power of modern Universities to render aid to the State. For nearly three years their resources have been placed at the command of the Government. The founders of the modern English Universities did not foresee that the first great ordeal of public duty to which they would be subjected would be the ordeal of war. But the constitution of the modern Universities was so well designed, their activities have become so various, their association with national life so close, that, when the unexpected test came, every side of the new University life responded to it with vigorous and useful service.

Speaking on behalf of one of the Northern Universities, I may sketch in outline the various ways in which its members have been able to bear their part in the national emergency.

First, on the side of military service: More than 1500 of the members of the University have joined the colours. Of these, 140 have fallen for their country and 230 have been wounded. Five-sevenths of the members of the University who are on active service hold commissions. Since the outbreak of war more than 100 military distinctions have been gained.

On the Medical side, members of the University have been called upon to play a particularly

important part. Officers drawn from the Medical Faculty have administrative and professional charge of two of the largest military hospitals in the North of England. Three of their number have also given lectures on venereal diseases to the troops throughout the Northern Command, and have imparted instruction on this subject to 160,000 officers and men. The members of the Dental School of the University have been able to give assistance in the dental treatment of recruits and of wounded soldiers. In addition to this, many medical men connected with the University have served abroad in the R.A.M.C., and the Department of Organic Chemistry has conducted, on a large scale, the manufacture of antiseptics and anæsthetics. The work of Dr. Dakin, F.R.S., and of Professor Cohen, F.R.S., in this connection calls for special mention.

The Coal Gas and Fuel Industries Department of the University has been charged by the Government with the duty of testing high explosives produced in the Yorkshire district, and of analysing coal tar for toluene and benzene. The Leather Industries Department has given advice with regard to the leather equipment of the forces, and has also been engaged in the preparation of bacterial culture media for the use of the military hospitals. The Engineering Department has tested metals and aeroplane spars for Government use, and has organised instruction in elementary machine-work for intending munition workers. Practically the whole of the members of the Engineering Department and of its staff are on active service, and have placed their special knowledge at the service of the Government.



The Textile Industries Department has tested army cloths and aeroplane fabrics and has been active in giving advice in war problems arising in the woollen and worsted trades. One of the members of its staff holds a very responsible position in a Government department which assembles the textile materials required in the production of munitions.

The Colour Chemistry Department of the University has been able to take an active part in scientific researches connected with the production of dyes.

The Agricultural Department, which is one of the largest in the University, has been charged with important duties in connection with the food supply. The Professor of Agriculture is District Commissioner for Yorkshire under the new scheme of the Board of Agriculture, and the Head of the Animal Nutrition Research Institution is now serving on a consultative committee in London dealing with food production, under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Flax Experiment Station at Selby has continued its work during the War and has been able to render considerable public service in connection with the growth of flax. A member of the staff of the Agricultural Department gave instruction in farriery at the camps in the Northern Command. At the Experimental Farm at Garforth women volunteers for farm work have been trained. Members of the staff of the Department have helped in organising training centres for this purpose throughout Yorkshire.

The Department of Economics has been active in the study of social questions arising out of the



War and in the organisation of relief. The Department of History has arranged courses of lectures on the modern history of Europe and other subjects connected with the War. Lectures have been given in camps in this country and abroad by various members of the Boards of Arts and of Science.

The women students took an active part in the organising of the National Register and in the reception and care of refugees from Belgium and from Serbia.

But in spite of these new and special duties, the normal work of the University as a place of education has been continued. Depleted of all its men who are of age and capacity for military service, it has to provide for an increasing number of women students, both in the Faculty of Arts and in the Faculty of Medicine. So far as has been necessary the regular courses of the University have, up to the present time, been continued without intermission, special arrangements being made in order to fill the gaps in the staff caused by the demands of active service. The Officers Training Corps continues its work, though its numbers have been greatly reduced.

Every month brings some new duty to the University in connection with the War. But when peace returns it will be able without delay to meet the increased educational demands which will then be made upon it.

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*Prof. J. A. Green*  
SHEFFIELD



*Sir Isambard Owen*  
BRISTOL



*Principal T. F. Roberts*  
WALES



*Sir John Herkless*  
ST. ANDREWS



## SHEFFIELD.

BY THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

Prof. J. A. Green, M.A.

FACTS are more impressive than words! The spirit of this, almost the youngest of our Universities, is best revealed by what it has actually accomplished. Surely no sorer trial of the mettle of a new institution could have been devised. We had not passed our tenth birthday when War broke out, the new official head of the University was hardly in the saddle, and yet the men, past and present, rose to the national emergency with a spontaneity which surprised us all.

It was vacation time when the occasion came. Telegraphic enquiries were sent out to all asking if they would accept commissions in the army if such were offered. Thus were we shorn of nearly all our men before the winter term of 1914 opened, for those who were not already partially prepared for commissioned rank had gone as privates into the City battalion or enlisted into regiments of the line. "Freshers" there were, of course, but they were rapidly caught into the spirit of the place, and through the O.T.C. prepared themselves for national service. The more restless among them enlisted before commissions came their way. It was a wonderful time to live through, especially for those of us who had felt real concern about



the capacity of our country to rise to the great crisis.

The spontaneity and promptness of the response was all the more significant and pleasing because, like most of the newer Universities, we stand nearer to the great mass of the population than do Oxford and Cambridge, fed as these latter are so largely by the Public Schools, whereas our students are chiefly drawn from families who use the elementary and secondary school system established by Parliament.

The older institutions are rightly proud of their traditions of loyalty and public service. How far these come from the training and spirit of the institutions themselves or from the class to which the students for the most part belong is perhaps uncertain. In any case could the newer schools and Universities produce anything comparable? Such a question, put three years ago, would have been answered very doubtfully. The men have answered for themselves in the record of what they did long before there was even a whisper of compulsion.

The men have given a good account of themselves, and those they left behind have not been backward in their efforts. It would require a volume to record all that has been done in scientific, technological, medical and educational directions by the various departments of this University. Without exception, the whole energy of the place has been spent ungrudgingly in the national service. The women have spent their vacations on the land, and their term's leisure time in helping the vigorous



hospital supply depôt established by the wives and friends of the staff of the Medical School.

Japan

*Up to the end of 1916 there were 705 representatives of the University serving in the War. Of this total, 360 held commissions. The casualties included 65 killed, 91 wounded, 14 missing, and 1 prisoner of war. Distinctions gained were: Victoria Cross, 1; D.S.O., 2; Military Cross, 24; Croix de Guerre, 2; Military Medal, 3; and Mentioned in Despatches, 26.*



## BRISTOL.

BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,  
Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L., M.D.

OUR University is a very young one, the youngest in the British Isles, having come into existence only in the latter part of 1909; but it started with certain definite ideals, the realisation of which has necessarily been somewhat interrupted by the War, but which we hope it will be able fully to attain when peace returns.

The founders of the University realised that the part of a University was to be a seat of learning and science as well as a place of undergraduate education, and that its function was the creation, no less than the distribution, of knowledge. Among the aims of our University the promotion of scientific research has taken a foremost place. Bristol was the first University in the United Kingdom to require the practical pursuance of research as a qualification for University honours in the Faculty of Science, and our example is now being followed by others. Our authorities have also realised the necessity of restoring to Universities the international and "universal" position which they occupied in the Middle Ages. From the first our higher degrees have been freely open to graduates of other Universities, as well in foreign countries as in our own

Dominions and in the United Kingdom, who have pursued research within our walls.

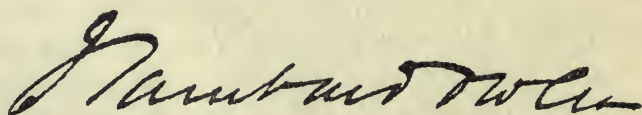
Its seat being in the immediate neighbourhood of two large public schools which make a special point of preparation for the Army, our University has entertained the ambition of developing a School of Military Training in connection with itself. The War broke out soon after this project had been entered on, but our University has none the less been, during the War, a centre of training for Officers, the value of which has been recognised. Our contingent of the Officers Training Corps immediately on the outbreak of the War rose to the level of the occasion. Full-time service was at once required of its members; professors and lecturers in the University became, by dint of hard work, thoroughly capable instructors; and up to the present time nearly 400 men have passed through the ranks of the contingent, some of whom have subsequently distinguished themselves in the War. At a later period Bristol was selected by the War Office as the seat of an 'Officer-Cadet Battalion, which is mainly housed in the University buildings. In addition, the University has taken the original step of attaching to itself a battalion of the Volunteer Force that has been formed in Great Britain, mainly of men past military age, to reinforce our home defence if the need should arise.

Service in the Officers Training Corps is far from being the only direct contribution which the University have made to the War. The greater part of our men students who were not qualifying for commissions enlisted, and left us, within the first few

months of hostilities, as well as those members of the staff who were still of military age and sound constitution. The response of our Medical Faculty in its own especial field of duty was equally prompt and effective. Nearly the whole of the work of the 2nd Southern General Hospital, situated in Bristol, is carried on by members of the University's Faculty of Medicine.

Nor were the women of the University left in the rear. For some months after the commencement of the War the public rooms of the University were mainly occupied by ladies connected with the University engaged in the preparation of necessities and comforts for our soldiers and sailors at the front. Our Faculty of Engineering has been busily employed in training the women as well as the men of Bristol to the work of the fabrication of munitions, and has been holding courses for the instruction of the flying services.

The members of the University staff who are left behind are largely occupied in conducting scientific researches and carrying out scientific tests at the behest of the various departments of State concerned with the equipment of the Navy and the Army. The departments of Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Botany, Physiology, and Pathology have been equally drawn upon for the purpose of the paramount issue.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to Herbert Asquith, written in a cursive style.



249 students of Bristol University are serving in His Majesty's forces, and the majority have received commissions.

36 members of the teaching staff are at present away from Bristol on active service; 4 more are commissioned in the Officers Training Corps, and 31 others, commissioned in the R.A.M.C., are serving in connection with the 2nd Southern General Hospital. 4 members of the office staff, the clerk of the medical library, and 17 members of the working staff of the University are also engaged on active service.

The number of members of the teaching and working staffs, graduates, students and ex-students of the University, and of the colleges which entered into its foundation, who have sacrificed their lives in their country's hour of need amounted at the end of February to 62; 33 have been wounded.

The following distinctions have been gained: C.B., 1; D.S.O., 1; M.C., 15; D.C.M. 2; Croix de Guerre, 2; Mentioned in Despatches, 7.





## WALES.

BY THE PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH,

T. F. Roberts, M.A., LL.D.

IT was at the very beginning of the War, when Belgium was invaded, that the high-water mark of insight and devotion was reached which drove the noblest of the youth of Britain to man the hastily-dug trenches. It was no lust of power, no trace of incipient militarism that sent them there. If any such thing should follow, it will not be a flower from the soil which their blood enriched. An aftermath of materialism, which some have prognosticated, would ill become a country set about with "so great a cloud of witnesses." In such a scene, can it be imagined that the Universities will set themselves to invent hostile weapons for the use of internal conflicts of labour and capital? So far from this being the case, the comradeship re-established between employers and employed by the War has probably solved in advance some of the problems of the future, which might otherwise have defied solution. This has been effected through the mediation of the Universities. No one can understand the spirit of the Universities without taking account of the situation as it was before the War. The great majority of the teachers and students had no idea that it was imminent. Many of them, as for instance in Wales, were entirely absorbed in other affairs. It is a long way from an inherited

and inveterate pacificism to the firing line; yet the transition was accomplished in Wales with a wonderful speed and decision. The Officers Training Corps, which had been recently established in the Universities through the foresight of Lord Haldane, saved the students from having to confront the foe with the helplessness of undisciplined courage.

By the aid of this training many students, including future elementary teachers, went almost direct from their colleges to the front, and in the dearth of officers were rapidly placed in positions involving the responsibilities of human leadership in their most heroic forms. They knew the language of their Welsh fellow-countrymen, and were acquainted with their moods and needs, and with the airs that could breathe in them deliberate valour when their country demanded their best. Under such leadership at Ypres and Mamette Wood was the watchword "Stick it, Welsh!" honoured to the death by Welsh miners.

There had been at work in the British Universities for some years before the War a movement in the direction of the study and investigation of social and economic problems and a spirit of sympathy with the working community, which were met by a surprising wave of interest in the higher things for their own sakes on the part of the younger workmen who formed the new University Tutorial Classes. Alas that so many of the teachers and taught should have been cut off in the prime of their newly-found companionship!

At the same time, the Students' Christian Movement, a world-wide enterprise originating in

the United States, was teaching many University men the value of practical religion.

The days preceding the War were days of unprecedented mental activity and numberless plans of social reconstruction. But what came to test the value of the new social enthusiasm was not the carrying out of its projects—except such of them as had just been plucked like brands from the burning and placed hurriedly on the Statute Book—but the War. The War put the question roughly and drastically, in such a manner as to stir the manhood of the country to its depths. If these lines should come before any students of Welsh origin in the American Universities, they will understand that in playing their part in this world-conflict their kinsmen in Wales, from the present Prime Minister down, have done so not because they have abandoned the quest of perpetual peace rooted in their consciousness as a nation, but because of their conviction that its vindication and whatever things make the name of Wales precious to mankind are at stake in the contest and depend on the issue.

ἡμῶς δὲ μεγάλου Διὸς παθώμεθα  
 ὅς πᾶσι θνητοῖσι καὶ ἀθανάτοισιν  
 εὖ οἰωνὸς ἄριστος, ἀμύνεσθαι  
 πᾶσι πάντας

J. F. Roberts

Abertynwylth

St. David's Day, 1915

It has not been possible to compute the exact total of members of the three colleges of the University serving in the War. But it is probable there are 1350. Of these, about 80 have already fallen, and a large number have been wounded.





## ST. ANDREWS.

BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,  
Very Rev. Sir John Herkless, D.D.

IN August of 1914 the University was not in session, and when October came the matriculation roll showed the absence of a goodly number of the students. They had not waited till the exigency of the situation, the persuasion of their elders, or the enthusiasm of a crowd should invite them to service. Of those who entered the University not a few were under the age for the army, but as he reached the age youth after youth disappeared from the quadrangles. One and all of the younger men of the teaching staff, not required in the laboratories turned into factories, offered for service. The teachers inspired the students, and the students inspired the teachers. Hardly one man failed. Their country needed them. The call to duty sounded by Admirals, Generals and Statesmen was repeated in the University, and the solemn issues were made plain. There was no shirking, no craven cowardice, no faltering step, and men heard only to obey. They were not all Scots, these men, nurtured on the tales of Wallace and Bruce and the story of Bannockburn; but they were all St. Andrews men, and the splendid tradition of the place did not appeal in vain. In the city, before the Reformation, martyrs had died for their faith; and from



the University had gone forth martyrs for the Covenant. George Buchanan, Andrew Melville and Samuel Rutherford, Principals of the Colleges, had been the apostles of liberty. Argyll, Montrose, Claverhouse, loyal each to his cause, had been *cives universitatis*. The memory of these martyrs, apostles and soldiers was an inspiration. Youths, with greatness only in dream or in vision, set out on the path of service, and they went as bravely as the heroes of the romantic past. Some fell, giving all they had ; some have won glory on the field ; some are but doing their duty. Their country needed them. Britain must preserve her honour, and her freedom must be guarded. The honour of Britain was their honour ; the freedom of Britain was their freedom. The call of the country was enough for these University men, of the country that, in spite of blunders, mistakes, and errors, had won freedom and had preached freedom in all the world ; and they went forth, with courage and determination, to fight for the sacred cause.

John Hunter

*So far as can be computed, up to February 1917 there were 670 members of St. Andrews University serving in the Army and Navy. Of these, 50 had been killed and 3 were missing. Four had gained the D.S.O., 23 had been mentioned in despatches, and 16 had been awarded medals.*



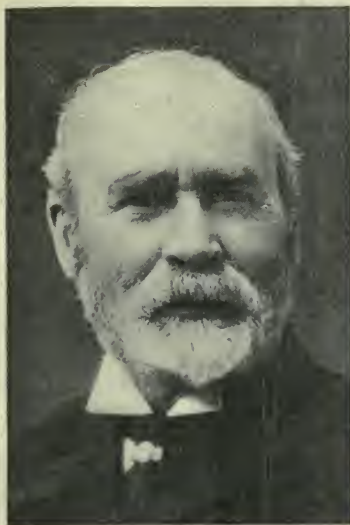
# GLASGOW.

BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,

Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY in the year before the War (1913-14) had 2916 students. Of these 2254 were men, 662 were women. At the outbreak of the War, University companies were formed in three Scottish regiments, and were rapidly filled up by the students. From that time until February 1917, 2994 alumni and students have gone to serve with the army or navy. Men-students, to the number of about 430, have enrolled themselves as munition workers. About 230 women students took up Red Cross or other war-service; and about 130 volunteered for emergency work in the Post Office or other Government departments. Of the teaching-staff of Professors and Lecturers, fifty-five are on leave of absence for war-work, many holding commissions in the Engineering, Aircraft, Naval Construction, or Hospital services of the State. Senior medical students, and teachers, were ordered by the authorities to continue their professional studies in combination with military training. These are accordingly enrolled in the University Officers Training Corps, to the number of 330, and are receiving instruction in preparation for commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps or the Infantry.

The Engineering Laboratories are occupied by the Admiralty, a staff of graduates and workmen being employed there on work connected with



*Sir Donald MacAlister*  
GLASGOW



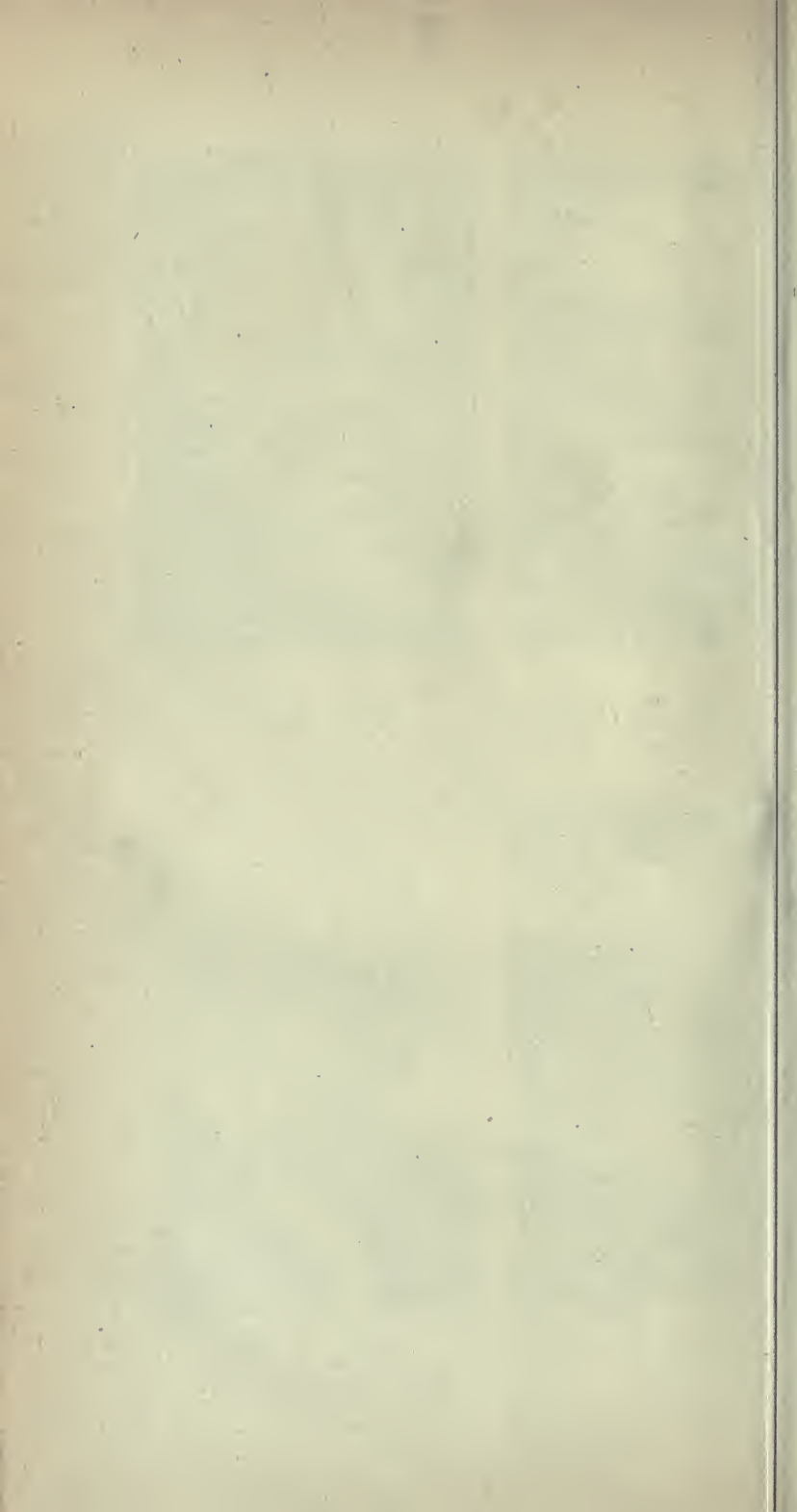
*Sir George Adam Smith*  
ABERDEEN



*Sir Ludovic J. Grant*  
EDINBURGH



*Dr. J. P. Mahaffy*  
DUBLIN





munitions and shipbuilding. The Physical Laboratories are utilised for work on aircraft and compasses ; the Observatory for chronometers, etc. ; the Chemical Laboratories for testing steel, and the making of special drugs and the like.

At the beginning of 1917 the number of men students was reduced to about 730, the majority being in the Medical Faculty, and the other either foreigners or men ineligible, by reason of youth or physical unfitness, for military service. About twenty a month, however, leave their studies on reaching military age. Most of these receive commissions as officers.

Two other facts bespeak the spirit of the students. They have the right to elect the Lord Rector of the University, who is *ex officio* President of the Governing Body of the University. They have unanimously elected M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic. Glasgow has housed nearly 17,000 Belgian refugees. The students, by weekly collections, subscribe about 100*l.* a year to maintain, in conjunction with the other Scottish Universities, one of the hostels in which the refugees are lodged and fed.

*Donald Mac Alister*

*Glasgow University had in February 1917 as Commissioned Officers (Naval or Military) 2374 ; as Non-Commissioned Officers, 156 ; as Privates (or equivalent naval rank), 464. Total, 2994.*

*The casualties have been as follows : Killed in action, died of wounds, and died on service, 329 ; wounded, 349 ; missing, 18 ; prisoners of war, 6.*

*Among Decorations, Military Awards, etc., have been : Victoria Cross, 2 ; D.S.O., 19 ; Military Cross, 85 ; French Croix de Guerre, 6 ; Mentioned in Despatches, 136.*





# ABERDEEN.

BY THE PRINCIPAL,

Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D.

THE roll of graduates, non-graduate alumni, undergraduate-students, and members of the staffs of Aberdeen University on naval and military service during the War now amounts to about 2220, of whom nearly 1900 joined the Imperial forces while the voluntary system of enlistment still prevailed. The roll is not complete, as full returns have not yet been received of graduates and alumni serving in the forces of the Overseas Dominions.

Of nearly 1100 graduates who have received commissions, 44 are in the Royal Naval Medical Service, and 709 in the R.A.M.C. and the Indian and other Overseas Medical Services; between 40 and 50 are chaplains; and over 290 are officers in the combatant forces; while in addition 260 graduates have enlisted—making a total of graduates in the navy and army of rather over 1350. In addition between 30 and 40 are in charge of Red Cross Hospitals.

Of alumni 85 hold commissions, and 70 serve as non-commissioned officers and privates.

Of about 520 students on service, 150 hold commissions, the rest are non-commissioned officers and privates. By April there will fall to be added to these 50 or 60 students called up under the new

order for men over 18 years of age. This winter about 90 students are cadets in the University contingent of the Officers Training Corps (Medical Unit).

One hundred and -forty-two graduates, alumni, and students have fallen in action or have died of wounds or of disease contracted on service or have gone down with their ships; and over 250 more have been wounded or invalided from the front.

The List of Honours includes one K.C.M.G., three C.B., four C.M.G., fifteen D.S.O., thirty-five Military Crosses, two Military Medals, and seven Foreign Orders; and about thirty-five other names have been mentioned in despatches.

Among the higher ranks there is one Lieutenant-General commanding on an Eastern front, ten Lieut.-Colonels in command of Battalions of Infantry and two of Brigades of Artillery; three are Surgeons-General, two Deputy-Surgeons-General, and six Fleet-Surgeons in the Navy; while thirteen are Colonels and a large number Lieut.-Colonels in the R.A.M.C.

At the outset of the War three sections of a Highland Field Ambulance and one company of a Territorial Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders were composed of Aberdeen students and officered by graduates of the University. For a record of their services during the first two years of the War see the *Aberdeen University Review* for June 1916.

The University War Work Association, accommodated in one of the Medical departments of the

University, was formed in the summer of 1915, and up to this date has completed and issued over 15,400 garments and hospital comforts, and over 257,000 war dressings for military and Red Cross hospitals and ambulances at home and abroad.

George Adams Smith



# EDINBURGH.

BY THE SECRETARY OF SENATUS,  
Professor Sir Ludovic J. Grant, LL.D.

THIRTY-THREE years ago, when the University of Edinburgh was celebrating its Tercentenary Festival, generous and graceful acknowledgment was made by sister seats of learning in all parts of the world of the great work which it was accomplishing as an instrument of culture and centre of research. Who, hearing these tributes, would have dared to predict that before another fifty years had passed a page would have been added to Alma Mater's history more glorious and more stimulative of the glow of pride than all the records of her achievements in the arts of peace? Yet this is what has happened. When lust of dominion, supported by the forces of barbarism and materialism, launched its fell attack in July 1914, the flower of the University's manhood instantaneously dedicated themselves in a splendid spirit of self-sacrifice to the task of upholding the cause of justice and freedom, of civilisation and humanity. And the readiness of the response to the call to arms has only been equalled by the gallantry and fine fighting qualities displayed by our student-soldiers in the field. Upwards of 1200 young men who, but for the War, would have been peacefully pursuing their studies here have gone to the front. The result is that in some cases classes which three years ago were crowded have practically ceased to exist, while in all the Faculties, except the Faculty of Medicine, which, in a very



real sense, is engaged on war work, the Professors for the last three years have been lecturing to audiences composed chiefly of women students, of students of colour—of whom there are always a large number in the University of Edinburgh—and of students who are not physically fit for active service.

The extent to which the graduates and former students of the University have come forward is only being ascertained by degrees, and perhaps will never be fully known. Hardly a day passes but some fresh name is sent in to be added to the Roll of Honour, and the total of old members now recorded is considerably over 3000.

The list of Distinctions gained by members of the University present and past is already long and varied; long too is the list of those who have made the supreme sacrifice. At the Memorial Service held last January 264 names were recorded, and since then many have been added to the roll.

But the University's effort in the hour of national need is not to be measured solely by the number and activities of its members who have gone to the front in some branch of H.M. forces. It may be said without exaggeration that from the very outset the University organised itself for war. A special word of praise is due, in the first instance, to the Adjutant and Officers in Command of the various units (Artillery, Infantry, Engineers, Medical) of the Edinburgh University Officers Training Corps for their untiring energy and enterprise. As soon as the War broke out, intensive training was provided; and since 1914 an immense number of cadets have passed through the Corps, not only matriculated

students but also numerous approved extra-mural men. Of these no less than 1287 have been given commissions. In addition to the work done in the Corps proper, camps and schools of instruction for Artillery and Infantry officers have been carried on periodically, both inside and outside of Edinburgh, and the results in all cases have been most gratifying. Certain portions of the University Buildings have been freely placed at the disposal of the Officers Training Corps, and the spectacle of cadets drilling in the quadrangle of the old buildings is of daily occurrence.

One of the first steps taken by the University authorities themselves in the autumn of 1914 was to encourage all male students who were still pursuing their studies in the University to undergo military training, and special arrangements were made for this purpose. At an early date, too, the question of the special privileges to be granted to those whose studies had been interrupted by war service engaged the attention of the authorities; schemes of privileges were drawn up in the various Faculties, and these have been periodically revised and renewed. The University also in conjunction with the other Scottish Universities promoted emergency legislation with a view to enabling the authorities to suspend certain provisions of the Ordinances in their application to students, etc., engaged in naval, military, or other public service. During the current year the classes in certain Faculties are being compressed so as to enable students to complete their academic year by the Spring before leaving for military duties.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the work directly relating to the War which is

being accomplished in the various University departments. The testing plant in the Engineering Laboratory has been placed at the disposal of the Munitions Department, and the Engineering Workshops are being utilised for the training of men and women to serve as skilled workers in munition factories, under the supervision of one of the Lecturers. The Professor of Natural Philosophy and his assistants have been constantly engaged in researches undertaken at the instance of the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Ministry of Munitions. In the Chemistry department the staff has been chiefly engaged in the manufacture of high explosives, though other activities have also engaged their attention. In the departments of Physiology, Pathology, and Bacteriology many investigations of the highest value have been carried out in the treatment of septicæmia, trench frost-bite, wound infection, amœbic dysentery, and the effects of chlorine gas.

Lastly, it has to be recorded that the Women's Committee of the Students' Representative Council have been rendering substantial services by organising a department for the supply of comforts to the troops, and by their zealous co-operation in many schemes connected with the War.

*L. J. Grant*

*Up to the end of February there were upwards of 5000 names on the Roll of Honour of Edinburgh University. Of this total about 300 had laid down their lives, the fallen including Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, who was unanimously appointed Lord Rector by the students in November 1914.*

*The following Honours had been gained: Companionship of the Order of the Bath (Military Division), 4; Companionship of the Order of SS. Michael and George, 16; Distinguished Service Order, 20; Military Cross, 60; Distinguished Service Cross, 2; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 2. Over 180 had been "mentioned in despatches," and several had received French and Belgian decorations.*





## DUBLIN.

BY THE PROVOST,  
J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., C.V.O.

THE War list to February 18, 1917, contains the names of: (A) 2612 graduates and undergraduates (of whom 120 are privates); (B) 237 members of the Officers Training Corps who were not members of Trinity College; (C) 33 employees of Trinity College. Total, 2882.

The first list (A) may be further analysed as follows: 665 are undergraduates who gave up their College work to join the army or navy since the War began; the rest are graduates and old undergraduates, and a few men who were trained in the Medical School but did not enter Trinity College. Of the graduates 761 are Medical; 156 Engineering; and 162 are Chaplains.

Of the 2612 in (A) 218 were wounded; 239 killed in action or died on service; 163 were mentioned in despatches; 68 won the Military Cross; 21 got the D.S.O.

The following Distinctions have also been gained: C.M.G., 10; K.C.B., 1; C.B., 2; C.I.E., 1; Croix d'Officier, 1; Croix de Guerre, 1; Order of St. Anne, 3rd Cl., 1; Croix de Chevalier, 2; Legion of Honour, 1; and Red Cross Decoration, 1. All the figures in the last two paragraphs will most probably be largely increased when we get further information.

*J. P. Mahaffy*

# *American and English Universities.*

By Sir THEODORE COOK.

ON November 12, 1914, died George Williamson, Lieutenant in the English Army, in Belgium. He was the first Harvard man (class of 1905) who fought and fell for the Allies in the great European War. Forty-one of his comrades had served in various British regiments up to September 1916, in the Coldstream Guards, the 6th Dragoons, the Black Watch, the Irish Guards, the Grenadier Guards, and other units. Major Robert Emmet (class of 1883), of the Warwickshire Territorials, became a British citizen. Another who did the same was Filley, stroke of the Harvard crew in the match against Cambridge University at Putney in 1906. Nineteen of the Harvard men who served in one or other of the Allied armies laid down their lives for the cause. Five more were drowned on the *Lusitania*. Another, George Perkins Knapp, died of fever at Diabekir in August 1915, after helping Armenians to escape from the Turks. This is a fine record for a single American University when it is remembered that not a man was then fighting under the protection of his own flag; and though Englishmen may think that this war began—as it is being fought out—for the same principles which the United States were founded 140 years ago to foster and protect, we cannot but remember that no similar number of English University men ever dreamt of crossing the Atlantic so soon after the American Civil War had begun, a war which caused

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the most acute and widespread desolation in one of our own populous manufacturing districts, and a war which was fought for principles of freedom and of nationality which have been held to be the tradition of the British race for centuries.

It may well be said that the issues raised in August 1914 were of incalculably vaster import than any domestic crisis faced by Abraham Lincoln when Fort Sumter fell fifty-three years earlier before the guns of his own countrymen; and that this crisis not unnaturally left unmoved the majority of Englishmen, who did not realise that the principles for which Lincoln fought were verities both world-wide and eternal. But we should remember this to-day. For the fall of Liège actually meant much less to the average unit in the vast American populations than the surrender of Fort Sumter did to Englishmen; and the whole tradition of the American schoolboy used to be that England was not only his daily rival but his secular enemy. Yet it was to British regiments that Harvard and Yale sent their volunteers before 1917, even more numerous than to those colours of France which have been associated since Lafayette with the earliest and most successful struggles of American chivalry for independence and for freedom.

Let me add that the total of Americans who had fought on our side in France and elsewhere, before the United States had declared war, is very much larger than any that was then imagined. By the autumn of 1916 Mr. James Beck was able to announce that no less than 16,000 Americans had enlisted in our Canadian regiments and 10,000 under the flag



of France, many of them having become the best pilots in the *corps d'élite* of French aviation. Nor did this by any means exhaust our debt to the United States even in the period before they broke off diplomatic negotiations with Germany.

I now say nothing of their contribution to every Allied army in the industry of munitions and armament, or in loans for war material; I now say little of their munificence in help given to the destitute populations of Belgium, Northern France, Poland; Serbia, Roumania, or Armenia. I need but touch upon the unforgettable and continuous assistance, freely rendered by their diplomatists and others, from August 1914 till January 1917, to our prisoners and wounded soldiers and interned subjects, and to those of all our Allies, within the enemy countries—a debt we never can begin to repay in our own lifetime. These things, though not as widely known or recognized as they ought to be, are still familiar to the majority of thinking Englishmen.

What has not been fully understood, even by these latter, is the generous and self-sacrificing spirit which animated the personal service rendered before 1917 by thousands of the best American University men in countless ways to the Allied cause in Europe. These were services that were not irradiated by the martial glamour of actual conflict—a glamour which can repay many a man for hardships and sufferings that end only with life itself. They were unpaid, often unseen, almost invariably involving a separation from home ties and home interests which is often only compensated—as in other instances—by the consciousness of duty done.



The great American Universities have set an example of high-principled conduct and of strenuous effort which any of the older European Universities might be proud to imitate and none of our English Universities will ever forget. The number of Harvard men who did ambulance work before 1917 under fire in France and elsewhere, together with all those who fell fighting, will inspire a memory of this War apart from every other memory in the hearts of Oxford or of Cambridge men. It will form a link—a symbol written in our common blood—which will bind the Universities on each side of the Atlantic together as even Cecil Rhodes and all his far-sighted munificence had never bound them before.

I was myself at Oxford, "the class of 1890," as they say across the water. But I am sufficiently broad-minded to recognize the varied excellencies of Cambridge, although the gift of her education is in my case limited to that less pleasurable kind which we are told results from several unequivocal defeats inflicted on me by my friendly Cambridge foes. And that phrase strikes the first note of difference I have observed among the University men it has been my privilege to meet on both sides of the Atlantic. The United States cover a very large amount of ground, in fact about thirty times as much ground as England, and consequently the somewhat urgent rivalry that is taken for granted between Oxford and Cambridge can hardly be predicated of any two out of the very numerous American Universities. Even though some travellers may think it reflected in the eternal duels between Yale and Harvard, the comparison is far from exact. Each of these institutions has at least

three other rivals (and sometimes more) for every form of supremacy. And there are many more Universities, pulsating with just as much energy as Oxford or Cambridge, which compete with each other gaily in every form of physical or mental exercise, without caring whether Harvard can beat Yale or not; and without realising that Oxford and Cambridge are much more than geographical expressions.

But this does not imply by any means that the actual competition in any given case is any less keen than Dark or Light Blues know it here. It is infinitely keener. As in everything else they do, American University men concentrate strenuously on success in sport, train with a rigour we have never faced, and fight with a bitter earnestness that (to our minds) intensifies every feature of the actual contest—I mean that it precedes and outlasts the fight itself to an extent which Englishmen have never contemplated. That spirit is reflected in the national attitude towards all University games. Such enormous crowds attend American football and baseball matches that undergraduates have very little to pay in the way of subscriptions towards their recreations. Gate-money does all that, and does it with an elaboration of detail and a luxury of equipment unknown anywhere else. This has its effect, of course, and I am far from deploring it. But while I watched it, I was often struck with the dangers of over-specialisation it involved, dangers not visible so much in mere perfection of paraphernalia (at which we also aim, in our small way) as in the various developments of professional coaching.

An example will be clearer than any explanation. Nothing so much astonishes an American rowing coach, when he comes over here, as the freedom with which an Oxford coach and crew will watch a Cambridge coach and crew at practice. This is because one result of American specialisation is that each coach (in rowing for example) thinks he has a better system of propulsion than any other coach has discovered, and therefore he does not wish his rival to see what he is doing with his men. Such an incident as R. C. Lehmann of Cambridge coaching Oxford and preparing their victory over his own University would be unintelligible in a land where a coach's income depends on his success. It does not in the least imply that American oarsmen are less sportsmanlike than our own. It is the result of the fact that in the United States hardly any amateur has time to be a coach. Not only is an American undergraduate's career far more strenuous, but his business life begins directly afterwards, and often (to his infinite credit) has begun during his terms at the University where he has paid his fees with his own work—practically an impossibility at Oxford or Cambridge, though it is well known in Scotland and in some of our newer English Universities.

It must also be remembered that the institutions we call "public schools," which are the foundations of our University life, do not really exist in the United States. Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Rugby, and the rest have no exact parallels across the Atlantic, though, of course, I could recall many names of schools there (such as Exeter, St. Paul's, Groton, and others) which deserve mention with



the best of any land. The question is complicated by nomenclature, but it is not obscured; and it is the fact that the bond of school companionship which persists through life in England, and colours our University years especially, does not exist among Americans to anything like the same extent. This has been recognised in the arrangement made by the Rhodes Trustees for choosing scholars. For the secondary school in the United States sends on boys to some of their Universities (not all) at an earlier age than we do. So it sometimes happens that a Rhodes scholar in Oxford finds himself at a disadvantage against an English freshman who has taken a scholarship from some famous Sixth Form, and that they are often nearly the same age. The athletic prowess of Rhodes scholars is not, in fact, always associated with high intellectual attainment; for American sport is so highly specialised that (apart from "track athletics") you do not so often find a "First Class man," who has also "won his Blue," as is the case in England.

These considerations might lead me into disquisitions about the athletic value of the Rhodes Bequest to Oxford, now enjoying a benefit from Colonial and American talent (chiefly in track athletics) of which Cambridge is deprived. But I will dismiss the problem very briefly by saying that though it has been possible to take Rhodes scholarships away from Germans and give them more abundantly to our own Colonies, it has not been possible so far to disregard the firm views of the testator as to change the place in which he



personally preferred that they should be enjoyed. More than this, I believe that the advantages accruing to Oxford by the inclusion of American athletes (who could not be refused admission to any branch of life in the University of which they are full members) have not acted so much in the direction of increasing Oxford's score of victories as they have in the direction of raising the actual standard of excellence at both Universities. Even though we may abominate specialism and all the vices called for short "professionalism" in any sport, there is no reason why we should not do our bit as well as we are capable of doing it; and it is common knowledge that in the Hammer and the Weight—to name no more events—we were quite childishly inadequate till "foreign" competition taught us the lessons inseparable from continuous defeat. This is one reason why I always upheld "foreign competition" at Henley before the War. We may all here believe (and I confess to the belief) that the rowing style taught by Dr. Warre of Eton is the best in the world. But if we had not had the sharp reminder that any crew except the best we could turn out might be beaten by a Belgian eight, and thoroughly hunted home by an American, we should have quite possibly degenerated into a far lower standard of excellence than that which brisk and world-wide competition must inevitably evoke.

Since Rhodes scholars are chosen from States, the competition for the selected candidates from each State naturally produces a majority of University men of at least one year's standing and sometimes more. It is also true that not all American freshmen

have invariably reached either the physical or the mental standard of their English contemporaries. But the American University itself presents many differences from what we call a University in England, where we find (as at Oxford) groups of ancient independent Colleges, each having its own life, and only coming in contact with "the University" (a sort of Platonic "idea") in connection with a few prizes and with their degree in one direction, and in connection with the University teams chosen out of the best of every College (for the purpose of competing against Cambridge) in another. This is all very different from the American's outlook. His University is (to our minds) a very large College, with very rich and stately buildings and appurtenances, whether these are halls, libraries, gymnasiums, stadiums, playing-fields, living-rooms, or chapels. The point is that whereas in Oxford or Cambridge every one of the Colleges has its own complete organisation both for work and play, in the United States each University has only one such organisation in different compartments. The result is that American oarsmen, for instance, have only one or two races, involving twenty or thirty men. In Oxford or Cambridge, on the other hand, about 400 men are racing every year, and a good oar will have at least a dozen different races, without counting the University match at Putney or the many races at Henley. This is why an American crew can seldom row itself right out and never "race" in our meaning of the term. It has probably trained for six months for one contest. We have trained (in the case of Henley) for about three weeks and we have had half

a dozen races in as many months. After Harvard had raced Cambridge, I had the pleasure of motor-ing to Audley End with the American stroke. His name was Filley, and he was an old Rugby boy. Since the war, as I have said, he has naturalised himself as an Englishman, an incident which created almost as much interest in one direction as did the action of Henry James in another. Filley explained to me that since his crew had done faster time over the course than the Englishmen had ever accomplished, he had "rowed to the watch" and paid no attention to his opponents. I saw every inch of that race. Cambridge went away with the lead and increased it. Before Barnes Bridge they were very tired, in spite of having had a breather, and Harvard were coming up. From Barnes to the finish the Americans gained steadily. Cambridge just won, utterly rowed out. Harvard finished second, comparatively fresh.

There are other differences arising from this essential difference in our idea of a University. At Cambridge or Oxford it is the exception for a healthy athlete to spend his time in looking on at other people. He plays, instead of watching. There is, in fact, room for the second-rater, and a very good time he has, whether he be a freshman or not. Americans only care for the first-rater, and the interests of the rest are rather too much sacrificed to his production. The second-rater, in fact, is chiefly organised into a "claque," which cheers to the word of command and applauds to order, in vast numbers and with terrifically sonorous effect. Besides this, the freshman never gets his real chance in his first



year. The American divisions are horizontal, according to years, as opposed to the perpendicular divisions of the Colleges in England. The idea of a freshman representing his University against the best of any age its rival could produce is alien to the American conception. They desire to prevent men matriculating, and in fact being hired, for the sole purpose (for example) of playing football; and they are right. Still, the English system (and I strive to be impartial) seems to me to give the best chance to the greatest number, both in work and play, and the value of "play" has been emphasised for ever by the experience of this War.

By the end of 1915, 8000 Oxford men, and as many from Cambridge, were on active service of one kind or another under naval or military orders. Nearly 800 Oxonians had laid down their lives by the middle of 1916, and the total will be considerably larger when these lines are published; and it must be remembered that only a very small proportion of all these had ever even contemplated a military profession before the War broke out. Some pathetic distinctions have already been obtained. At Oxford, Balliol had the first rowing Blue who fell; All Souls, the first Don; Queen's, the first territorial officer to win the Victoria Cross. In 1915 eighty of the eighty-nine "Blues" of 1913-1914 were on active service, one of the greatest testimonies ever given to the value of sport to the nation. Twelve hundred beds for wounded soldiers were in the new Schools, in the Town Hall, and in Somerville, whence the young ladies have migrated to the North Quad of Oriel, now known in consequence as "Sororiel."



But Cecil Rhodes's College has proved well worthy of his memory. At the time I mention she had sent a larger proportion of her members to the front than any similar institution in the city.

Let me say something more of the Rhodes scholars; for, as the living link between the Universities of the United States and England, they are especially appropriate to the main theme of these pages; and the first thing to say about them, here and now, is that the American Rhodes scholars were never "neutral." They were too close to the actual conflict to misunderstand its vital issues. I have already suggested the work which some of them have joined their compatriots in performing in the ambulances under fire, in diplomacy, in charity, in half a hundred different ways; and none of them worked on an American Relief Committee for more than a fortnight without becoming violently anti-German in sentiment. But, as you would expect, it is real fighting they have wanted. As one of them said this last January, "I want to declare war at once." Another of them, who "declared war" very effectively some time previously, has just been buried in Dakota, and the French Médaille d'Honneur had been pinned on the French uniform that is in his far-off grave. Four more of them, quite lately, having opened their hearts to their parents and received these parents' full and free permission, proceeded to get commissions in the English army at once.

This leads me to quote a letter, not from a Rhodes scholar, but from Alan Seeger (Harvard, 1910), who was killed in action on the Somme

in the Foreign Legion of the French army in July 1916. Like our own Rupert Brooke, he was a poet who reached his true height only under the stress of actual warfare. His "Rendezvous with Death" was written very shortly before he was stricken by a double wound in a bayonet charge, and his comrades as they swept on "heard him singing a marching song as his soul marched out to God." The letter to his mother which I quote here was read from the pulpit in Westminster Abbey on February 11, 1917:—

You must not be anxious about my not coming back. The chances are about ten to one that I shall. But if I should not, you must be proud like the Spartan mothers, and feel it is your contribution to the triumph of the cause whose justice you feel so keenly. Everybody should take part in this struggle, which is to have so decisive an effect not only on the nations engaged but on all humanity. There should be no neutrals. Everyone should bear some part of the burden. If so large a part should fall to your share, you should be in so far superior to every woman, and should be correspondingly proud. There should be nothing to regret, for I could not have done otherwise than what I did, and I think I could not have done better. Death is nothing terrible after all. It may mean something even more wonderful than life. It cannot mean anything worse to the good soldier.

I should like all my readers to take that as typical of what University men are feeling to-day on both sides of the Atlantic; and I should wish to emphasize my own opinion that the Rhodes scholars have done their part in the strengthening of that feeling among Americans. And you are to remember that nearly 400 of these scholars are already in existence, counting those who have just been elected. This means that, as the years go on, a permanent group of about 3000 will come into

regular existence all over the world, embodying University men selected from the United States and our own Empire, with the added traditions of Oxford at their back. I can conceive few more beneficent forces in the cause of all that is highest in civilisation, in scholarship, in spiritual and physical endeavour; all of it born, and chiefly bred, outside Great Britain. Certain it is, at any rate, that when the Kaiser definitely stated that he was fighting against all that was implied by the ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race, he had no notion of the strength which those ideals could count upon in the future from this source alone. And it is significant that when he spoke he had himself for some time suffered a degradation, unique in history, from the noblest and most ancient order of Anglo-Saxon chivalry; while his German scholars had, more recently, been banned for ever from that participation in the Rhodes Bequest, of which their nation had proved itself so utterly unworthy. I cannot refrain from the observation that, if Cecil Rhodes, a typical Englishman if ever there was one, could have definitely decided to extend these scholarships to Germany, a large part of the German argument about our constant hatred of Teutonic developments must fall to the ground. Rhodes felt, what so many of us imagined, that Germany had only to know us better to give up her suspicions and her bitter jealousies. He was mistaken. Neither he nor the rest of us could have had any sane imagination of the morose insanities that have deluged Europe in misery and roused the civilised world against the common enemy of mankind.



But to return to our Rhodes scholars; they have come from the more individual type of American University to the College type we know in England, and they experience influences that are novel to them, not merely in the spirit of Oxford but in the material management of her students' lives. They find that nothing is known to us of the process they have known (and no doubt personally experienced) as "hazing." A freshman at Oxford is accepted at the value his personality can establish without reference to his standing as a student; and if he has no personality he is only neglected. "Hazing" and the equally curious forms of "initiation" into various clubs have never been practised in England, and will, I imagine, soon fall out of fashion in the United States. They are merely symptoms of temporary revolt from a permanent outlook that is more strenuous, more businesslike, more immediately practical than ours.

Oxford and Cambridge have not hitherto professed to turn out men fit to make a living the day after their degree. They have not encouraged either haste or money-making; and no doubt they went rather too far towards opposite extremes. There will be changes; for the value of a more general scientific knowledge has been ruthlessly demonstrated. What will happen after the War I know not, and I am glad to be too old to be an undergraduate again, because I hold with the old traditions, with that leisurely atmosphere of slow development which Rhodes could laugh at as heartily as anyone, but which he could choose as the best atmosphere for the noblest individual



experiment in education the world has ever seen. He realised the type of man which Oxford counts as her best and her most typical product: Prime Ministers who could discourse on the connection between Homer and the Assyrian Deities as easily as on the subtleties of ecclesiastical procedure, as did Gladstone; or who wrote reviews in our most brilliant journals before directing the destinies of the nation, as did Lord Salisbury; or who delighted every literary critic with essays on Napoleon as soon as they laid down the cares of office, as did Lord Rosebery, the owner of a Derby winner. Many other examples of that essential product of our Universities—"the scholar and the gentleman"—could be quoted, not from Oxford only; from the University of Newton, of Darwin, of Milton, and of Byron too.

But if Oxford be permitted any special honour above her sister, I venture to think it might be found in the quality of Empire-building which her greatest sons (and Rhodes not the least among them) have so conspicuously shown. It would seem as if the seeds left on her generous mother-soil by such pioneers of faith, of freedom, and of education as William of Wykeham, Latimer and Johnson, had blossomed into a splendid racial tradition that should prove of special value, not to our own youth only, but to Americans who are beginning to shoulder their world-burden as well.

Let us be under no delusion: the Declaration of War against the German Empire by the United States is an event bounded neither by the lives of the Kaiser and the President nor by the territories

they each control. Its moral not less than its material results are incalculable in every sense. For centuries in time, for many a thousand miles of land and sea in space, that one action will have a meaning which will become clear even in our lifetime, though its full effect will but begin when our descendants have grown up. If Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa will never be the same again, so will the outlook of every citizen in the United States be changed as regards his responsibilities towards the world at large. He will no longer be content with a Monroe Doctrine depending for its sanction upon a British Fleet. He will not only realise that the principle behind the Monroe Doctrine will be inevitable for all our own free Dominions; but he will demand that this doctrine itself, as regards his own continent, shall be founded on his own strength. And the strength that is to mould the future will not be the might of a despotic militarism, reckless of every promise as of every honourable obligation, and imposing its own greed by force of arms on every weaker neighbour. That cruel dream is vanishing in the smoke and blood of its own votaries. The future is to the builder, not to the destroyer; to the men who know that life is neither machinery propped up on bayonets, nor chicanery puffed out by lying credit; but a system of fair competition for the happiness and peace that is the birthright of the human race.

For the practical working out of some such vision of the future, I look with confidence to the University men on both sides of the Atlantic; and when I think

of those I knew, my first feeling is very naturally one of deep regret for the losses which that future already has sustained. With the lists of Harvard men and of American volunteers in France, given in other pages, will be found mention of some of the more famous University scholars and athletes whom England has lost in the War. It is my instinct to think of rowing first: of Maclagan, best of all coxswains and bravest of the brave; of Chapman, the finest blade I ever saw in anyone of his size; of Fairbairn, Cockerell, Bron Herbert, Le Blanc Smith, Kirby, and de Knoop; of F. S. Kelly, the best amateur who ever sculled the Henley course, one of the finest musicians of his generation, one of the most sterling, refined, and intellectual men who ever rowed for either University—and that is saying a good deal. Every American knows the name of Wilding and remembers his lawn tennis; he is gone too; so are Kenneth Powell and Ashington, both from Cambridge. Football will never again see Poulton or Bedell-Sivewright. Never again will Anderson fly his hurdles like a flash of perfect motion. And there are many more. I have chosen most of these because they emphasise a point I wish particularly to make clear. They were not merely athletes and no more. Even before the test of war had tried them out, they had become a part—in one way or another—of national endeavour, national energy. And they recall to me not only many things that are typical of the Oxford and Cambridge they so worthily represent, but many a struggle between the athletes of England and the American Universities which has become a part of the life history of both nations.



Harvard's first race in England took place at the end of August 1869 at Putney, rowed on fixed seats in fours with coxswains. The American crew, from bow to stroke, was Fay, Lyman, Simmonds, and Loring, with Burnham steering. Frank Willan was bow of the Oxford four, and he has told me what happened. It was the exact reverse of the race of 1906. "Our fastest pace," he said, "was 39, while they could row 46. I knew that if we tried to cut them down at the start we should only go slower, so they went away with the lead, and we set to work to row them down at the finish. As it turned out, we got to Mortlake first. My impression is that we were so splendidly fit that we were almost fresh at the finish. I only weighed 11st. 10lb., though I never rowed under 12st. 5lb. for the Varsity. The general interest, enthusiasm, and excitement were wonderful, and the crowd at the race was the largest I ever saw. We rowed through a lane of people all the way." In a letter to the *Times*, after the race, Mr. Willan recorded that his crew was about four lengths ahead at "The Ship" (near the finish), and was taking it fairly easily. "But the Harvard men were still rowing on hard with that pluck and determination which they showed all through the race; and it may therefore be readily conceived that they gained on us considerably. . . . I hope people understand that we did not row the race to win them money, and that it was immaterial how much our crew won by." I need only add that Harvard held the lead for eleven minutes, and that for the next minute the crews were dead level, until Oxford drew clear at Chiswick Church, and won in 22min. 40sec.



The first meeting between the picked men of each country in track-athletics, on this side, took place on a hot afternoon in September 1895, and we were not beaten till four new world's records had been set up by the Americans :—The Hundred in  $9\frac{4}{5}$  seconds, the Two-Hundred-and-Twenty in  $21\frac{3}{5}$  seconds, both by B. J. Wefers; the Half in  $1-53\frac{2}{5}$  by C. H. Kilpatrick, and the High Jump of 6 feet  $5\frac{5}{8}$  inches by M. F. Sweeney. That was a raising of standards if you like; but it is not always by the actual quality of the results that the real excellence of a meeting can be judged, at least to my mind. The day at Queen's Club when Oxford and Cambridge met Yale and Harvard in 1899 will always stand out in my memory as typical of what such a day might be; and of all its splendid races I remember the Quarter Mile best; it has become historic; and it deserves record here. Hollins of Oxford was not quite sure of his training, owing, characteristically enough, to cricket. But he noticed at practice that the Americans (Fisher and Boardman of Yale) did the first 300 yards at a pace that would ensure victory if they were allowed to use it as they liked. So he determined to give up his own chance and make the pace so hot from the start that even our speedy visitors would have to run a bit above themselves. He soon took the lead from Fisher, and fought Boardman dead level from the first corner all down the second straight. As he had hoped, the Americans were slightly tired at the last turn, and Davison of Cambridge, who had been lying four yards behind, swept right round to his left and passed them both. Hollins stopped, but had wind enough

left to cheer his comrade on, and Davison won in 49 $\frac{2}{5}$  seconds, a new University record for this side.

But I must not give any more examples of this kind, or I may be suspected of laying too much emphasis on sport at a time too full of far more serious subjects; so I will only say that, as far as track athletics go, Americans have beaten us far more often than we have beaten them, while we redress the balance slightly when it comes to rowing. But I have mentioned these events because they mean far more than many people realise. They involve a comradeship in competition which has done more to explain these young men to each other than almost anything else. Rhodes recognised this in those famous provisions of his will which directed that in elections of a student to his scholarships regard should be had to "(1) his literary and scholastic attainments; (2) his fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football, and the like; (3) his qualities of manhood—truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for the protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness, and fellowship; (4) his exhibition during school-days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates, for those latter attributes will be likely in after life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim." It would be difficult to express more concisely those English ideals of the result of University training which Rhodes desired Americans to consider, and possibly to assimilate. If they had already begun to do so by means of his bequest this War has certainly shown that they are eager to do so

of their own free will; and it need not be forgotten that American Universities are neither so young nor so destitute of history as many a complacent Oxonian may believe.

One of the most interesting points of the Harvard race of 1906, which I have already briefly described, was that it was rowed on September 8, the day when the Act was passed (in 1636) by the Legislature of the Colony of Massachusetts which brought the University of Harvard into being; and the President of the General Court which passed it was Henry Vane of Magdalen, Milton's "Vane, young in years but in sage counsels old," whose statue might well stand near that of the young Cambridge scholar in Harvard's buildings, to commemorate the share which Oxford also had in that far-reaching and beneficent decision. But it is, of course, the connection of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, with the University which bears John Harvard's name that makes an episode of such outstanding picturesqueness in academic annals.

Emmanuel College was founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in January 1583-4. Before 1639 a number of men afterwards prominent in "New England" entered, among them being such well-known names as Hooker, Ward, Cotton, Rogers, Saltonstall, and Waterhouse. Of John Harvard himself (who was the son of a butcher in Southwark) there remains in Cambridge no personal record save a signature in a book of receipts and an autograph in a small volume on theological subjects. But his effigy is set in the third window on the north side of



the College chapel, with the magnificent motto, "Populus qui creabitur laudabit Deum"; and in the same chapel his grateful Americans have set up a brass inscribed as follows:—

Veritas Christi et Ecclesiæ. In memory of John Harvard, A.M., a member of Emmanuel College who emigrated to Massachusetts Bay, and there dying in 1638 bequeathed to a college newly established by the General Court his library and one-half of his estate, wherefore his name is borne by Harvard College, that eldest of the seminaries which advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity throughout America, this tablet erected by Harvard men records their gratitude to their founder in the college which fostered his beneficent spirit.

His bequest came to £779 17s. 2d., which meant a great deal more than it would nowadays; and his library of 320 volumes included the works of Aquinas, Beza, Chrysostom, Calvin, Luther, Bacon, Camden, Homer, Lucan, Plutarch, Sallust, Terence, Juvenal, and Horace. These books were increased by gifts from John Winthrop and Sir Kenelm Digby. Richard Dana gave cotton cloth. Other donations included pewter flagons, fruit dishes, sugar spoons, saltcellars, "silvertipt jugs," and other excellent gear. The name of Henry Dunster, who took over, as president in 1640, the work begun by Nathaniel Eaton and Samuel Shepard, is commemorated to-day in one of the best of the modern "Halls" of students' living-rooms. But most of his own buildings were of wood, which rose soon after Nicolas and Dorothy Wadham had finished their stone quadrangles in Oxford, before Milton had made his name or Cromwell was more than a mere country gentleman.

Like Oxford, Harvard has known the dangers and the pride of war. Not a furlong from her



buildings stands the elm beneath which Washington first took command of the American Army on July 3, 1775. His is the first name on Harvard's long and brilliant list of honorary degrees; and in the house that was Washington's headquarters Longfellow lived afterwards. Among others of her more famous alumni are Story, Dr. Warren (nephew of that English general who fell at Bunker Hill), Oliver Wendell Holmes, Prescott, Emerson, Motley, Charles Russell Lowell, who fell at Cedar Creek, and many more whose portraits are preserved in Memorial Hall.

It is true that only one college at Cambridge (Downing, 1764) is younger than Harvard; and at Oxford only three: Worcester 1714, Keble 1870, and Hertford 1874. And our two Universities themselves go back to about the same period in the last quarter of the thirteenth century, when University College became a separate entity at Oxford, and St. Peter's Hospital at Cambridge was converted into a similar institution by Hugh de Balsham. How long before either of these foundations there existed a University, apart from any Colleges, I do not know. In any case tradition, history, and architecture combine to-day to give something to the two great English homes of youth which no New World could ever equal in the time which has elapsed since then. But I am quite ready to believe that all these things and more also shall be added unto Harvard when she too can count seven centuries of uninterrupted progress upon one consecrated site.

Yale is also far from being the mere stripling in years which Englishmen too often fancy. It was

chartered in 1701; it was opened at New Haven in 1718; and it contains some of the most impressive buildings of its kind in existence. The pleasant impressions left by the visit of the Yale crew to Henley in 1896 have never been forgotten. Princeton, where Washington beat Cornwallis, became a College of New Jersey in 1746 (at Elizabethtown) and was opened on its present site in 1757 with buildings which were occupied by both American and British troops during the Revolutionary War. Columbia University was founded in New York in 1754 as "King's College," to change its name some thirty years later; and from Columbia came the first four that ever took a Henley Challenge Cup across the Atlantic, in 1878. The University of Pennsylvania was founded by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1751; and the origins of the University of Virginia are imperishably connected with one of the greatest statesmen of the English-speaking race—Thomas Jefferson.

Cornell, though one of the youngest of the group, enjoys perhaps the most magnificent situation—above Cayuga Lake—which any University possesses in the world. Tom Hughes of Oxford gave the cup which started its class-races in rowing. Its opulent endowments, its spacious "campus" of 200 acres, its splendid library, combine to make it an outstanding possession even in a nation of wide spaces and unbounded wealth. But I must not degenerate into a guide-book for those less fortunate Englishmen who have not seen these places of amazing hospitality, of inexhaustible industry, of multi-coloured progress. The similarities in sentiment are

far more striking to any Englishman than any superficial differences; and it is the united sentiment of civilisation that will win this War.

One of the most touching things I saw in the whole of the United States was the Memorial Hall at Harvard, where the names of those students who fell in their Civil War are preserved. In 1914 the United States were no farther off from England than England was from the United States in 1863. To-day we stand together; and if their Civil War made them a nation, so this far mightier European conflict has not only welded the British Empire into one, but has brought the whole English-speaking race into a close relationship of common tasks and common interests which will prove the mightiest guarantee of peaceful progress that the world has ever known.

It is the University men on both sides of the Atlantic who laid the first foundations of this brotherhood in duty and in courage; it is they, too, who are proving themselves fit champions of that high ideal upon the battlefields of Europe; and it is they, once more, who must go out through all the world, in the great future of our reconstruction, as the best prophets of the promise of our race. The groaning world is now in travail. In those mighty birthpangs we are caught; we suffer. But at the rising of the dawn we shall go forth together, "our manhood faultless and our honour clean."

*A Few Who Have Fallen.*

*To set the cause above renown,  
To love the game beyond the prize,  
To honour, while you strike him down,  
The foe that comes with fearless eyes ;  
To count the life of battle good,  
And dear the land that gave you birth,  
And dearer yet the brotherhood  
That binds the brave of all the earth.*

HENRY NEWBOLT.



**Hon. Thomas Agar-Robartes**, son and heir of Viscount Clifden, entered Parliament from Oxford. His ability as much as his personality impressed his colleagues in the House of Commons. He died of wounds received in France.

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**H. S. O. Ashington** was one of the finest athletes ever bred by Cambridge. He eclipsed C. B. Fry's long jump record with 23 feet  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and won the high jump with 5 feet 8 inches. He won three events in the same year against Oxford. A Captain in the East Yorkshire Regiment, he was killed in action at the end of January 1917.

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*Lieut. Raymond Asquith.*

**Raymond Asquith.** Hardly any death among young British officers made a deeper impression than that of Lieut. Raymond Asquith, of the Grenadier Guards. His father was Prime Minister at the time; he himself intended to enter Parliament. At Oxford he had a brilliant career, following in the steps of his father as a prizeman. He was President of the Oxford Union. A barrister of rising fame, he answered immediately to the call of his country. By the men of his regiment he was as much admired as by the wide circle of his friends. The French Government sent a beautiful tribute to his soldier's grave.

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**H. G. Bache** was a great footballer—Cambridge and England. He was twenty-five when, a Lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers, he fell in 1916.

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**Donald Bain** had played football both for Oxford and Scotland. He joined the Gordon Highlanders, who, true to their history, fought some of the "hottest" corners in the first year of the War. Lieut. Bain was killed in action.

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**J. E. Balfour-Melville** captained the Association football team at Oxford, where he was very popular. He was killed in 1915.

**E. W. Benson**, a son of the great actor, Sir Frank Benson, soon rose high in military service; he was one of the youngest Lieutenant-colonels. A scholarly man, he impressed his personality on all who met him.

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**Rupert Brooke**, Royal Naval Division, was one of the rising poets of the day, and a critic of great charm and precocity. He volunteered for service and displayed conspicuous ability as a Sub-lieutenant. He died at Lemnos. His sonnet is famous:

If I should die, think only this of me:  
That there's some corner of a foreign field  
That is for ever England. There shall be  
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed.

No soldier-poet of the War left a larger following.

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**G. K. Butler** was a son of the venerated Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He had been a student at Cambridge, winning many academic distinctions. He was twenty-four years old.

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**Oswald Carver** was a fine oarsman. He was a Blue and a member of the Cambridge Olympic Crew. He died from wounds at the Dardanelles.

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**H. T. Cawley** was a son of Sir Frederick Cawley, M.P., and, like him, a Member of Parliament. He was at New College, Oxford, winning honours in the History School. His brother also gave his life in the War.

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**S. P. Cockerell**, with a great record on the river, turned his energies to air-manship. His life was yielded in the War's first year. A Trinity man, he rowed for Cambridge in the Boat Race. He had entered the Foreign Office. First joining the Flying Corps, he was with the Expeditionary Force in Egypt, where he died.

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**M. M. Cudmore** was a splendid sculler. He joined the Royal Field Artillery on the outbreak of War, and won the Military Cross for valour.



*Captain H. S. O. Ashington.*

**Sir Foster H. E. Cunliffe** was a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and a famous sportsman. A strong taste for history had made him a rising historian. War called him from the study to the battlefield. His death in action was a serious loss to English literature.

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**Christopher Dearmer** was a son of the Rev. Dr. Dearmer. His mother died as a hospital nurse in Serbia. He joined the Royal Naval Brigade, and lost his life in Gallipoli in 1915.

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*Lieut. H. G. Bache*

**A. J. Dingle**, Lieutenant in the East Yorkshire Regiment, had played for Oxford and England at football. A brilliant forward, he displayed the same dauntless courage on the field of battle. He laid down his life in Gallipoli in 1915.

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**C. H. Eyre** was Head of Harrow School and a fine cricketer. He had played for Cambridge against Oxford. His high ability as a scholar foreshadowed a brilliant career.

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**Charles D. Fisher** was a brother of the present President of the Board of Education. At Oxford few young men had such a reputation as a tutor. He also excelled as an athlete, and was an example of *mens sana in corpore sano*.

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**Lord Desmond FitzGerald**, twenty-eight years of age, was heir-presumptive to the Duke of Leinster. He had seen war service before, and was a Captain in the Irish Guards.

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**W. G. Fletcher** was a Master at Eton after a brilliant career at Oxford. He was a classical scholar, and much liked by his pupils. He was killed in March 1915.

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**Richard Garvin** was the son of the well-known London Editor, J. L. Garvin. He was only twenty years old and had shown remarkable promise as an undergraduate.

**William G. C. Gladstone** was a grandson of Gladstone and, like him, entered Parliament as a young man. A member of New College, Oxford, he had been President of the Oxford Union. He revealed high capacity in the Diplomatic Service at Washington under Lord Bryce, and was one of Oxford's sons for whom a great future seemed assured. Given a Lieutenant's commission on volunteering, he was



*Sub-Lieut. Rupert Brooke.*

killed in action in April 1915. His letters from the front revealed a modest and noble desire to serve his country.

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**George J. Goschen** was the eldest son of Lord Goschen, and a grandson of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer. After his University course he joined the 5th Buffs, and was killed in action in 1916.





*Captain Francis Grenfell, V.C.*

**Francis and Riversdale Grenfell**, twin brothers, were famous as polo players before the War. They were members of the original Expeditionary Force, fighting through those grim, early weeks against overwhelming odds. Both were beloved by their comrades. Captain Francis Grenfell won the first Victoria Cross given to an officer in this War. "I always regarded Francis as one of the greatest possible assets to the regiment," wrote his Colonel. "His bravery and devotion to duty were an example to all, and, thank God, the example of men like Francis lives after them."

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**Hon. Julian Grenfell, D.S.O.**, was Lord Desborough's eldest son and heir—a young man of rich promise. His poem "Into



*Captain Riversdale Grenfell.*

"Battle" was written in Flanders not long before his death in action. The last verse runs :

The thundering line of battle stands,  
And in the air death moans and sings ;  
But day shall clasp him with strong hands,  
And night shall fold him in soft wings.

Like his father, he was an all-round athlete. "I adore war," he wrote home from the front. "It is like a big picnic without the objectionableness of a picnic. I've never been so well or so happy. Nobody grumbles at one for being dirty. I've only had my boots off once in the last ten days." Captain Grenfell was a member of Balliol, and rowed at Henley.

**John Handyside** was a Fellow of St. John's, Oxford, and an Exhibitioner at Balliol. He had been a Lecturer at Edinburgh University.

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**N. Hutton** was a son of the Rev. Dr. J. A. Hutton, known in Great Britain and the United States as an author of many striking volumes. He was educated at Glasgow University and had every prospect of a brilliant career. He yielded up his life in 1916,



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**F. S. Kelly** was attaining high reputation as a pianist. He had been a fine sculler and had won the Diamonds. He was killed in action towards the end of 1916. "He had everything that would seem to make life desirable and delightful," wrote R. C. Lehmann; "but when the call came he did not hesitate for a moment. Like many thousands of others, the best and the bravest, he offered himself to his country."

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*Lieut. R. W. Poulton-Palmer.*

**Thomas M. Kettle.** Ireland gave one of her brightest intellects to the War when Thomas Kettle, formerly a Member of Parliament, fell in action. He was educated at Dublin University College, and was a writer of wide knowledge and literary charm. In the Ireland of to-morrow it had been hoped that Prof. Kettle would play a useful and eminent part. Not long before he died he sent home a passionate appeal to his countrymen.

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**The Master of Kinnaird** was the eldest son and heir of Lord Kinnaird, the well-known philanthropist. A member of Trinity, Cambridge, he was, like his father, a keen footballer. He was a Captain in the Scots Guards, and was killed in 1915.

**Tait Knight** was captain of the Rugby cricket team, and the hero of a great school.

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**R. O. Lagden** was a master at Harrow School. He was an England Rugby international forward and gained his cricket and football Blue at Oxford. He had won distinction at Balliol. He joined the King's Royal Rifles, and his experience as a master served him well.

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**John Lauder** was the only son of the famous singer, Harry Lauder. After Oxford he was looking forward to a barrister's career. He was the light of his father's eyes.

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**Hon. Charles Lister**, Lord Ribblesdale's heir, was a temporary Lieutenant in the Royal Marines. He had entered the Diplomatic Service, but responded to the call of his country with cheerful courage. His biography, written by his father, displays the remarkable gifts of the son as a letter-writer. Here is one extract :

It must be a fine thing to have some link with the hosts of great spirits who have witnessed to our national greatness, and are in a sense England triumphant while our warfare is still here ; and at such moments I feel the oneness of the nation with its dead—and those who will vie in the war for righteousness and will be thanked for ever by the little nations for whom they have secured a free existence, unmenaced by powerful and interfering neighbours.

Charles Lister was killed in action in 1915.

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**Basil Maclear** was one of the best-known footballers who ever played for Ireland. He took part in several international matches, and was also a great hockey player.

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**Hon. Charles Mills**, Lord Hillingdon's heir, was one of the youngest Members of Parliament. He was at Oxford, and entered the House of Commons when only twenty-three.



**Harcourt Ommundsen** won the King's Prize at Bisley, and was a leading authority on shooting. He had completed a standard work on the subject. Joining the Honourable Artillery Company, he was killed in action in 1915. "Peerless with all kinds of arms," wrote one after his death. Educated at Edinburgh, he was of Scandinavian extraction. He had married a few days before war broke out.

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**Hon. Arthur O'Neill** was a Captain in the Life Guards, and a Member of Parliament. He married a daughter of the Earl of Crewe, a member of Mr. Asquith's Cabinet, who wrote an exquisite poem on his death in action in 1915.

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**R. W. Poulton-Palmer** had gained wide fame as a Rugby footballer, and had captained England three times. "Destined to be one of the notable men of his generation," said a shrewd observer. He had inherited a great fortune. Before the War he had taken a deep interest in social work among young men. He was shot during an attack on the trench in which he was serving in France.

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**Kenneth Powell**, a private in the H.A.C., was one of the best known athletes in England. He set up a record for Cambridge in the hurdles, was an international lawn tennis player, and had represented England in the Olympic Games. He had the face of a boy and the heart of a man. He was killed by a sniper in Flanders.

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**Lord George Stewart-Murray** was a son of the Duke of Atholl. He had served with the famous Black Watch Regiment in the South African War. He was killed in 1916.

**G. W. L. Talbot** was the youngest son of the Bishop of Winchester. President of the Oxford Union, he showed conspicuous promise.

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**Hon. E. W. Tennant** was the eldest son and heir of Lord Glenconner, and a nephew of Mr. Asquith. He inherited great ability. To his mother he wrote a touching letter of noble purpose not long before he fell.

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**Hon. Harold Tennyson** was a son of Lord Tennyson and a grandson of the Poet Laureate. He was only twenty years old when as a Sub-Lieutenant he lost his life off the French coast. He had been a contemporary of the Prince of Wales at Osborne, the "University" for the Royal Navy. In a letter to his parents for delivery in the event of death, Harold Tennyson wrote:

"I have only done my duty as a man is bound to do, and I have died with a joyful spirit. My last thoughts were how pleased you would be to know that in no other way could I have better upheld the name of Tennyson."

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**A. R. Welsh** won the Crick Run at Rugby with a splendid record. At Oxford he won the mile against Cambridge. He was thirty years old and was serving as an officer in the 4th Yorkshire Regiment.

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**Anthony Wilding**, Captain in the Royal Marines, and, incidentally, the world's lawn tennis champion. A son of Frederick Wilding, K.C., he was born in New Zealand. When war broke out he was opposing the German champion in an international match

in Pittsburg, U.S.A. The German champion is now a prisoner-of-war in England. Wilding was killed by a German shell near Neuve Chapelle after "loosing" 400 rounds from a gun which, amid great danger, he had "trailed" to the front line trench. "A sporting chance," he had previously written to his mother. Anthony Wilding had warmed both hands before the fire of life. He died—as he lived—a sportsman.



*Captain Anthony Wilding.*





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