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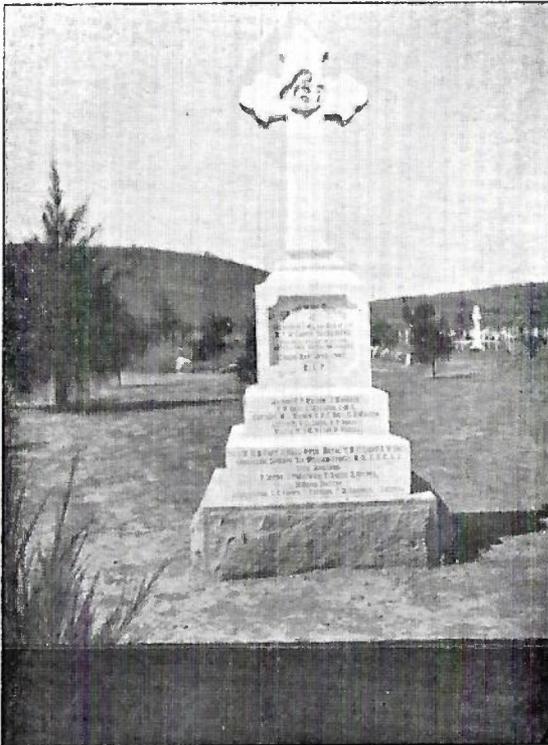
The Control of the Press.

IN the December number of *The Review of Reviews* there appeared an article by Mr. Stead, in which that acute writer examined the conduct of the London Press, regarded as the Public Council of the Crown and Nation, in connection with the Dogger Bank incident. It is not the purpose of the present article to attempt either to support or to dispute Mr. Stead's contentions on the main topic. It is merely intended to pursue an enquiry suggested by the appropriateness of his analogy, and by the futility of his conclusions.

Mr. Stead's analogy, under which the newspaper editor is represented as the Public Councillor of the Nation, seems peculiarly happy and suggestive, for it marks both the functions of council which devolve on the Press, and the power and dignity that result from their exercise. There is no need to dwell here upon the importance of the newspaper. No exaggeration is committed if it be stated that, in current affairs, we are dependent on it very greatly as regards opinion, almost entirely as regards information. It can suppress or allow utterance to opinion as it pleases. Through it, rather than through diplomatists, nation speaks to nation, for its voice expresses the force of national passion and sentiment. Finally, it serves, and the rôle appears specially congenial to it, as a great Court of Public Inquiry, carrying out without external aid every function of a Court from the preliminary investigations of the private detective to the final decisions of the judge and jury. The Press is unceasingly on the watch to keep all persons and classes alive to their responsibilities.

But the question naturally arises: *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* Mr. Stead attempts an answer, but his conclusion is singularly futile. After establishing the guilt of certain of the defendants whom he arraigned in his article, his sentence is merely that they "ought to be beheaded," a purely academic judgment. A result so ineffective suggests that difficulty exists in prescribing a remedy which is actually enforceable, and it may not be in vain, perhaps, to push the matter a little further, and to endeavour to supply the omission.

Subject to what control then, if any, does the daily press wield its enormous power? Naturally one turns to the law, but the response is not very vigorous. The English law fights shy of any special responsibility for the Press, and declining to treat it except as an ordinary person, imposes on it only the restraint of the ordinary law of libel. Thereby it affords a protection against libel



TAKEN FROM THE SUMMIT OF SPION KOP.

to the *individual*, which is of real value and importance. Further, it offers to the *government* a remedy against seditious libel, which is apt, however, in practice to prove less substantial than it appears. For the minister who in England risks a contest with a newspaper fights at a disadvantage. In the first place he lacks the fighting equipment and the striking power of his adversary, and in the second place he stands to lose in prestige and dignity, whilst the newspaper, whatever the event, gains gratuitous advertisement from the conflict. Moreover the circumstances in which the executive is most desirous of restraining the censure of its actions by public writers are precisely those in which popular favour has deserted it, and as the ultimate arbiter in a prosecution for seditious libel is a jury of twelve commonplace Englishmen, there is usually a strong presumption in favour of a verdict for the defendant. The control of the law over the Press amounts, then, to little more than a fairly strong protection for the individual, joined to a weak remedy for the executive. It may be remarked, too, that the existing English law puts in the hands of the government none of those special powers of licensing, of censorship, and of surveillance, over the Press, which it once possessed in this country, and which are still of frequent occurrence on the Continent.

A moment's reflection will shew the inadequacy of our legal restraints on the Press. A public writer may not, without risk, defame the character of an individual; but he may slander a class comprising many individuals with legal impunity. He publishes, at his peril, false reports prejudicial to the business of a single citizen; but he may safely give currency to untruths highly injurious to the public welfare. He must not incite any person to use violence against another; but he is free to misinform and to misguide the public with a view to provoking conflicts between nations. In general, the minor press offence is a breach of law, the major only of morality, and, as in other departments, the law which punishes petty offenders abandons great delinquents to the court of public opinion.

In this respect the journalist, the public councillor, is in the same position as the Minister or Privy Councillor, who is responsible to the law for a few of his actions, to public opinion for all of them. But the control of public opinion is not so readily applicable to the Press as to the Government. There exists in regard to the former no such effective machinery as the House of Commons provides for censuring or punishing the errors of ministers. Moreover the process of controlling his Government is in a high degree pleasing to the Englishman. If ministers offend, it means to the man in the street participation, as a principal actor, in a sublime drama, of which the acts are resolutions of protest, lobbying of members, and finally a Parliamentary debate and division. Beside this series of stirring incidents there is set in the case of the citizen, angry with his newspaper, merely the silent protest of dropping his daily subscription of a penny. And the Englishman does not care for silent protests; he likes something more dramatic. Further he

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naturally expects more from the Minister at £5,000 a year (who is apt at times to talk down to him), than from the journal at a penny a day, which systematically talks up to him. In short, the man in the street is disposed to atone for undue severity towards his Government by undue leniency towards his newspaper. The majority, even of a strong Government, is more precarious than the circulation of a well-established journal. But with the law and public opinion the external restraints on the power of the Press are exhausted, and on examination it appears that neither is particularly effective. At any rate, in proportion to the power to which they are applied, their control seems to be weaker in regard to the Press, the unofficial adviser, than in regard to the Cabinet, the official adviser of the nation.

The situation would be intolerable but for the fact that the external controls are supplemented in great measure from within the Press itself. In the first place, the functions which the law and public opinion are insufficient to perform, of reprimanding a newspaper for publishing falsehoods and inaccuracies, and of criticising it for tendering unsound advice and opinions, are carried out with vigour and effect by its own contemporaries. In the second place, frequently as newspapers offend, the public has a valuable safeguard in the fact that proprietors and editors do in general (which means that there are exceptions) possess consciences. The vast majority of newspapers have a regard for their own character and reputation, and do aim at the publication of truthful information, and of honest comment on it. Briefly stated, the whole position amounts to this—that the public has entrusted the Press with great powers on the understanding that it will not abuse them. And on the whole the trust is satisfactorily performed.

One possible source of danger may be noticed in conclusion. Changes are afoot, of which the most significant are the appearance of the "new journalism," closely followed by and in combination with the journalistic Trust or Syndicate. A newspaper, edited after the style of the "new journalism," and managed on the economic lines of the Trust, is capable of becoming an organ of enormous power. It has emerged at a time of vastly increased competition in the race for the early publication of news; a time, too, when the public has acquired a passionate desire for new sensation, genuine or spurious. The "new journalism" is not highly gifted with conscience, the Trust, admittedly, has none. The latest type of newspaper, therefore, is an un contemplated monster, lacking the faculty on which, in the past, public confidence has mainly depended. It remains to be seen whether the existing machinery will suffice to control this leviathan.

Liverpool Institute Old Boys.

A MOST enjoyable "At Home" was given by Mr. Weisse to the Old Boys, Members of the "Union" and otherwise, on Thursday, 3rd November, 1904. A very large crowd numbering

nearly 400 assembled to enjoy the hospitality of the Head Master, who, as he remarked during the evening, desired to make the acquaintance of Old Boys, with a view to urging them to support an Old Boys' Association. In a short address he touched on the advantages that would result both to the school and to the individual member of such an Association, the good fellowship that such organisations as these created, and the pleasant meetings of old scholars that their existence encouraged. After the throng had refreshed themselves, a musical programme followed, songs and sketches being rendered very capably by Messrs. H. Rees Edwards, W. Nickson, A. R. Book, and H. F. Lenton, while Mr. Robert Harvey very kindly accompanied. In an interval between the songs Mr. Gore Harvey gave a skilful and interesting display of conjuring tricks. The meeting closed with cheers for Mr. Weisse, and the hall "rang again" in a way that reminded one of the old days at school.

The next meeting took place on Monday, 13th February, 1905, when Old Boys were invited to a Social held in the Institute Hall, nearly 200 responding. It was proposed to change the name of the "Old Boys' Union" to that of the "Old Boys' Association." As Mr. Weisse said, "The new name would suit much better than the old, there was a more healthy sound about it; the word union had always struck him as being rather limited and poverty stricken."

Mr. Owen spoke to the multitude, and told of the existing "Old Boys' Union" and its constitution—weak, alas! for want of members, there being at that time only about 50. It was proposed to reduce the subscription from 5s. to a minimum of 3s., that was to say, a member should not be limited to 3s. if he cared to give more. The subscription was to entitle a member to a copy of the *Schools Magazine*, and it was hoped that the Association would become a power for good in many ways, one of which was to present a prize of some kind to the School for competition in one or other branch of study or athletics.

This proposition was passed unanimously. Later on, during the evening, about 120 members were enrolled, thus shewing the keenness of those present in supporting the movement. Then followed a musical programme, Messrs. H. R. Edwards, A. R. Book, H. F. Lenton, W. Nickson, W. Woodley Jarvis, and Mr. Robert Harvey as accompanist, were the entertainers. Mr. Weisse gave a most interesting little lecture on "Photography in Natural Colours," illustrated by lantern slides, and the various beautiful and wonderful scenes skilfully shown, and the accompanying explanation evoked considerable applause. One or two songs followed, coffee was partaken of, and after thanks had been given to Mr. Weisse for his kindness, the Old Boys dispersed while the usual tribute to His Majesty was played.

The announcements in connection with the formation of the Old Boys' Association evoked one response which suggests scope for usefulness which might well be considered at an early meeting. An Old Boy wrote from a neighbouring town in somewhat pitiful strain.

He had, it appeared, not prospered after leaving school, and his hope was that amongst the objects of the new Association might be included, not necessarily a benefit scheme pure and simple, but perhaps the organisation of some system which should aim at providing unfortunate Old Boys with employment. The suggestion, which we have pleasure in mentioning, may perhaps be taken into consideration.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

The first Annual Dinner under the new constitution, though the second in all, was held at the Hotel St. George, Lime Street, on Saturday, 18th March. Though the number of Old Boys present was not as large as could be desired, yet there was a most successful assembly of over 60, including Rev. John Sephton, Messrs. F. C. Danson, T. F. Abraham, and others.

Unfortunately, our chairman, Mr. Weisse, was unable to be present, owing in the first place to family bereavement, and in the second to his suffering from influenza. A telegram from him was read to the diners, regretting his enforced absence, and wishing the meeting every success. Mr. Owen, however, deputised most acceptably, and to him was entrusted also the proposing of most of the toasts, as misfortune again waited on us since Mr. J. W. Alsop was unable to attend, he being yet another victim to the fiend influenza. The dinner, however, proved most enjoyable, and the next event is much to be looked forward to. Soon after 7.30 the diners were "In the soup," to use a common phrase, and the courses quickly followed each other, until the troublous time of toasts arrived. The King was duly honoured, and the chairman, in proposing the Old Boys' Association, called on Mr. T. C. Nicholas to respond.

Mr. Nicholas in a feeling speech remarked what pleasure it gave him to be present and to reply to this toast. He told us that this was not the first Association of its kind. It was a reincarnation of the past, and he saw no reason why it should not equal, and indeed excel the past.

Mr. W. J. Harris briefly proposed "The Institute," remarking that the old school was always a subject of interest to him, he looked upon it as his *alma mater*.

Rev. J. Sephton, who was enthusiastically received, replied in grateful terms. He expressed his pleasure at seeing that many of the Masters under his *régime* were still at their posts. He reminded his hearers that the Institute was the first school to introduce Natural Science as a part of its curriculum, and he was glad to see that it still maintained its position. He briefly sketched the various Old Boys' Associations which had existed. They had all died, but he was glad to see that this Association was thriving, and hoped it would continue to do so.

Mr. Owen then proposed the "Retiring Board," to which Mr. T. F. Abraham responded. The Chairman also proposed the "New Board," which was responded to by Mr. F. C. Danson, who said he

was glad to note the formation of the Old Boys' Association, as one which fostered those important qualities of good fellowship and *esprit de corps* which made so much for good.

A musical programme followed: Mr. G. Work sang "Who is Sylvia," and Mr. D. Quail gave "Till Death." Mr. Nickson came next with a humorous recitation "The Cricket Match at Red Nose Flat," for which an encore was demanded, and "The Irish Fire Brigade" given. Mr. Arthur Harrison sang "Then you'll Remember Me." Mr. Woodley Jarvis told some very funny stories, and afterwards sang a clever song to his own accompaniment. Mr. Quail favoured us again with "The Sailor's Grave"; Mr. Jarvis gave another song; and Mr. Nickson brought the programme to a close with a tale concerning one McBrae and his doings. Messrs. C. Work and W. J. Harris carried out well the arduous duties of accompanying. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Owen to the secretaries and organizers of the function. Mr. H. A. Lee briefly replied, and in return proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Owen for acting as chairman. The proceedings then closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

H. A. L.

The Prize Distribution.

THE Annual Distribution of Prizes and Certificates (gained during the year 1903-1904) took place in the Lecture Hall, on Monday, 28th November. The attendance of parents and friends of the boys was perhaps even larger than in past years.

On this occasion we were honoured by the presence of the Lord Bishop to distribute the Prizes, it being the sixty-fourth anniversary of the last visit of a Bishop to our school for this purpose. The president, Mr. F. C. Danson, was in the chair, and others present were Mr. H. V. Weisse (headmaster), Messrs. T. F. Abraham, T. C. Ryley, B. Howarth, R. W. Ker, Rev. J. Sephton, Professor Elton, Mr. E. M. Hance, Dr. Hugh R. Jones, Messrs. C. E. Stevens, J. A. Owen, E. B. Ewart (members of the staff), and Harold Whalley (secretary).

In the course of his address, the president said that the Board of the Institute had fully anticipated that during the year the school would have passed into the hands of the City Council, but the law's delays were proverbial. Still, much had been done to arrange the details of the transfer and the future working of the school in a way which would tell to its good, and further the interests of secondary education in a thorough and practical manner. He alluded in complimentary terms to Professor Sadler's report on Liverpool secondary education, although there might, he said, be a difference of opinion about some of the recommendations contained in that report. The promotion of Mr. Fletcher, their late headmaster, a promotion to which his undoubted abilities fully entitled him, left them without a headmaster, but their efforts in obtaining a successor had been crowned with complete success (applause). Mr.

Weisse came to them with a great reputation from Rugby, and they believed that that reputation would be enormously enhanced by his work at the Institute. They on the Board of the Institute heartily congratulated the new education authority on the prospect of having such a headmaster (applause).

The president then invited the headmaster to give his report.

Mr. Weisse (who was greeted with great applause on this, the first, occasion of his presence as headmaster at a Prize Distribution) said that, on account of his short association with the Institute, he was hardly in a position to offer any report of the work of the school during the year. He was filled with pride to think that he should have been asked to come to that school whose past Old Boys figured as Senior Wranglers, and had taken high places in the older Universities. During his first term he had the pleasure of announcing to his Board that three of the boys had won scholarships to the Liverpool University, whilst one of those three had improved his position by winning another scholarship (applause). It was a matter for congratulation that so many of the honours were secured by pupils who occupied leading places in the school games also.

With all his respect and admiration for Professor Sadler, he thought they would have to be a little guarded in the acceptance of some of the recommendations in his report, as far as concerned the Institute. He said this because, when he came there, his first feeling was in complete agreement with what subsequently appeared in that report, but, when he saw the way in which the Commercial School had risen to the opportunity which it had got, he felt there need be no despair about the Liverpool Institute. With those changes which he had the leave of the Board and the education committee to make he had been able, by the advice and co-operation of many, to evolve a scheme by which they ought to give every boy in that school a thorough education in his own language, and in at least one other language, with the option of specializing in the higher branches of science when he had been educated, and not before (applause).

He advocated a certain amount of home-work, and asked that parents would do what was in their power to secure for their boys sufficient time in the evening to do their work free from interruption and distraction. He regretted, also, with regard to the length of the school career, that boys came and went so frequently, and consequently were unable to gain a really thorough education.

In conclusion, he appealed for the support of the parents in the matter of games, maintaining that the games of this country have an ethical value. He added that he had a scheme on foot for acquiring for the school a good, large, playground—a statement which caused great glee among the boys (applause).

The president, in inviting the Lord Bishop to address the company, said that it was sixty-four years since a bishop addressed an audience in that hall. On that occasion they had the Bishop of Norwich among them.

The Lord Bishop, in the course of an encouraging address, said that the Institute was one of the most important institutions in secondary education in the city. It had had a great past, and he ventured to say it would have a still greater future. They had lost their late headmaster, Mr. Fletcher, who had left behind him an honoured name. In Mr. Weisse they had a splendid successor, and under his guidance, he felt that the Institute had a great career before it. They were waiting for the completion of the scheme involving the transfer of the school to the municipality. What that would mean, not only to education in Liverpool, but to secondary education throughout England, the future only would declare. The Bishop proceeded to observe that the object of education was not simply to prepare boys and girls for examinations. He would not judge the value of a school simply by the number of its successes in the Oxford and Cambridge Local examinations, and by the honours it obtained in our great Universities. The value of a school was to be measured by the effect that it had on the mass of the boys. Nor was it the object of education to turn out smart men of business who would simply make their pile of money quicker than anybody else. They wanted smart men of business, and proper education was the best way to procure them, but to make the end and aim of a school the production of such people was not its highest object. The true object of education was to form character, and the great object of a school such as the Institute was to preserve the strong points in our national character, and to seek to strengthen its weaknesses. In a school such as this, masters, boys, and parents must combine together to form character (applause).

The Lord Bishop then distributed the Prizes and Certificates.

A vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop, proposed by Professor Elton, and seconded by Mr. T. C. Ryley, was carried with applause, and the proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for our visitor, and for the President and Board.

Prize Winners.

High School.—Form V.—James G. Paterson. Form IV¹.—Thos. E. Brooks, Fredk. J. Roberts. Form IV².—William J. Barter. Form III¹.—Stafford G. Taylor. Form III².—William R. Owens. Samuel A. Wright. Form II¹.—Vincent S. Hamill. Form II².—Clifford H. Book, John R. Ellis. Form I.—William S. Nicholas.

Commercial School.—Class A.—James C. Lee. 2¹.—Robert Sturgeon, Leonard Robinson. 2².—Harry R. Sampson, Henry E. Williams. 3¹.—Robert A. Latimer. 3².—Lindsay R. Davies, Morris Roberts. 4¹.—Alun Parry. 4².—John A. Fergusson. 5¹.—Arthur A. Mills. 5².—James Holt, Edward T. Dain. 6¹.—Albert E. Sharp, Frank Wokes. 6².—Harry Cookson. 7¹.—George A. Tulloch, Harold Hockaday. 7².—George A. Hanson. 8.—Rollo Hignett.

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Cadet Corps Notes.

THE Prize Distribution has been the great event in the history of the Cadet battalion this term. We were all very much disappointed that, through ill-health, Colonel Courtenay, from Chester, could not come to distribute the prizes. He has always taken a keen interest in the battalion, and his absence was the more regretted as the recent changes in the district commands have taken Liverpool, and consequently the Cadet battalion, out of Colonel Courtenay's direct influence. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor very kindly consented, at very short notice, to give away the prizes, and spoke very highly of the movement.

Institute cadets will notice with regret that none of the principal prizes, challenge cups, etc., came to D Company. We must try to alter this. Surely we can win the Battalion Challenge Cup again, and we ought to have one at least of the others. It only needs every cadet to make a point of turning up on the range every time his section is shooting, and then our team ought to be as good or better than any other. The shooting arrangements for this season will be published early next term.

A fair number of recruits have joined this term, but we can do with about 40 more to make up for boys leaving, and to bring the company up to a strength of 80 or 90, as it ought to be. If every cadet now in the company will bring in one recruit next term, obviously the strength of the company will be doubled.

We are all glad to welcome Mr. H. C. Norman as an officer in D Company. Mr. Norman has been an officer of the Glasgow High School Cadet Corps, but is now transferring to us. He will be a great acquisition as he has been through a school of instruction and passed the examination with great credit.

It is interesting to notice that at Glasgow High School, a school very similar to the Institute, they have two companies of cadets, each about 90 strong, and that each cadet pays fifty shillings (£2 10s.) on joining. Institute boys pay only one pound. Surely Liverpool boys can be as keen as those of Glasgow.

It is hoped to have next term several field days with some of the other volunteer battalions, and a whole day's outing will probably be arranged for Easter Monday. For particulars about these, cadets must look in the orders in the *Liverpool Courier* every Tuesday morning.

Cadets who are leaving School this term should give their names to the company commander for transfer to E—the Old Boys'—Company. There is no extra expense entailed in joining the Old Boys' Company, and those who do not continue their cadet service with that company often lose all the benefit of their service in the school company. It must be remembered that from two to four years continuous cadet service will enable an ex-cadet to pass into a senior volunteer corps as a trained volunteer, but only within twelve months of the time when he left the cadets. All cadets should, therefore, join the Old Boys' Company on leaving

school, and also should make a point of obtaining a formal "discharge" when they finally leave the battalion. These discharges are signed by the colonel or acting adjutant, and are only given, if applied for, after the annual inspection, that is, practically, between September 30th and December 31st in any year.

Chat on the Corridor.

ONCE more the result of the Shield Contest has been in our favour, and our football eleven has every reason to feel gratified and encouraged. There can be no possible doubt that the better team won. That was a fact evident even to one whose annual visit to the Shield Match is a delight certainly, though delight mingled with regret for his inability to appreciate football as it can be appreciated by the connoisseur. Still, one *can* applaud a good shot, a brilliant save, or a clever piece of combined play.

Shield Day is always a "field day"; for College and Institute alike. In fact, the scene at Goodison Park does not soon fade from the memory. The crowd of onlookers, the champions of the arena (Everton Ground really does call to mind the classic amphitheatre), the unexpected but ever-welcome meetings with old school-fellows, the cheers and counter-cheers, the occasional moments of thrilling and expectant silence, the rapturous exhibitions when a goal is scored: these are not forgotten in a hurry. And the amateur brass band! And the squeakers! Such things were not much in evidence this year, but the writer can remember occasions when the wonderful trumpets might have suggested to flippant persons the works of certain Russian composers, and when the squeakers reminded one forcibly of what Jerome has so prettily called "A symphony of dying pigs." Jerome K. Jerome I mean, of course; has Smith Minor ever been credited with ascribing the Vulgate to him? But this is by the way.

The account of the match is written this year by a member of last year's team. This ought to render it exceptionally interesting. One was also very glad to see last year's captain on the ground—A. F. Pugh. He has just passed the College of Preceptors' Examination, First Class.

Further, we hear that B. Howorth has passed the recent examination, qualifying him for entrance as a Student Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. To both we offer our hearty congratulations.

We are delighted to hear that the Gladstone Memorial Prize at Liverpool University has this year been awarded to G. S. Veitch, a former Editor of this *Magazine*, and still, we are proud to say, a contributor to its pages. We learn that the subject of the Essay on which the prize has been awarded was Caius Gracchus.

From the Roman statesman to Shakespeare may be thought a rather long jump—a rather violent transition. But perhaps not; we could proceed by way of Coriolanus, or "the mightiest Julius" himself. Yes, and that quotation brings us at once to the point. On

Wednesday, 12th April, will take place a Dramatic Entertainment, and the first part of the dramatic programme consists of several scenes from Sheridan's "Rivals"—the most amusing episode of the play in our opinion—the duel of Bob Acres, which, to employ an Irishism, never took place. And when in the end the audience find they are not to be regaled with a fencing match, may they, with Bob "bear their disappointment like Christians." The second part of our programme is to be sternly tragic, by way of contrast; we perform the ghost scenes from Shakespeare's "Hamlet"; those scenes which take place in the first act of the play, on the haunted platform of Elsinore Castle. We must all tender our heartiest thanks to Mr. Coxhead and to Mr. Tiffen for their kind and painstaking efforts to improve our acting.

Our Lectures.

THE School will feel greatly indebted to our esteemed headmaster for his very interesting and instructive series of lectures. Many of us looked forward with eager anticipation to the evening fixed for a lecture, and those of us who went came away with a greater interest in those everyday things pertaining to nature, and otherwise, which are so common, and yet so complex and beautiful.

The first of the series dealt with "Bridges," in which we were initiated into the mysteries of bridge construction. The lecture, dealing as it did with one of the most wonderful branches of engineering, was greatly appreciated, as were also the number of beautiful slides which illustrated it, although, owing to lack of time, we were unable to fully examine them.

The two lectures dealing with "Colour-Vision"—a subject on which our headmaster is an eminent authority—were extremely interesting, and aroused in some a great longing to commence or re-commence photography "right away." [Will the authorities of the Camera and Field Club please note.] We shall expect to see large excursions this year as a result of the enthusiasm arising from these lectures. The first lecture dealt exclusively with the explanation of the phenomenon of colour, the three primary colours and their manner of combining to form the "seven colours of the rainbow." The second lecture was devoted to a description of the method of colour-photography, and it is not exaggeration to say, was marvellously fascinating. Our sense of the beautiful was greatly gratified by the magnificent colour slides of Alpine scenery and still-life subjects. There are some of us who have made a solemn resolution to try our hands at colour-photography in the approaching season. We hope for, but, needless to say, do not expect such splendid results as those shown in the lecture, but we can try.

A great number of us are of a musical turn of mind. Such were catered for in the lecture on "Sound Recording." We were fascinated by the intricate and fantastic designs traced out by the

Junior School Notes.

ON another page will be found an account of the little show of hobby-work, and of the concert given by us last term. We are greatly indebted to Dr. Symes and Mr. Whalley for the trouble they took in recording their impressions of the exhibits.

Less football has been played than usual, chiefly by reason of the greater difficulty there has been to get teams together. At two or three of the practice games the sides have not been at full strength. Is this due to dislike of the game on the part of the boys or of their parents? Healthy out-door exercise of this sort is surely good. Matches have been played between IIa Commercial and a team of Juniors from St. Francis Xavier's College. We were badly beaten both times.

The "sing-song" we desired to hold has had to be postponed. It will probably take place early next term.

Games Reports.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. PRESCOT WEST END.

PLAYED at Prescott on Saturday, 21st January. Result:—
Prescot, 5 goals; Institute, 3 goals.

Arrived at Prescott we found that the ground still bore signs of the recent snowstorm. The slope, of which the ground consisted, caused the melted snow to run to the bottom end, and afterwards being frozen by the subsequent frost, it rendered play in that goal-mouth somewhat difficult, and even dangerous.

In the first half, with a slight wind and the slope of the ground in our favour, we scored all our goals—one through the agency of our inside-left, who took the ball through from a pass by Myers. The other two came from long shots by Cowell, after having placed himself in a suitable position for shooting. In the second half our opponents turned the score from 3—1 at half-time to that given above; both sides experienced the usual footballers' "hard lines," and the game ended leaving us consoled by the fact that, although we had lost, we had played a tough game, and thoroughly enjoyed ourselves. To decide to what reason we are indebted for the team's disappointing *début* after the Christmas vacation is a difficult task. The general derangement caused by Milliken's absence may be taken as a not insufficient excuse for our defeat. The combination which we had hoped to see had not yet been taken up by the forwards, and we shall greet the appearance of a good centre-forward with genuine delight. The half-backs acquitted themselves as worthily as their disturbed condition would allow; but may we suggest that our centre-half was not up to his usual high standard. The backs gave a somewhat disappointing display, for which the number of *mêlées* in the goal-mouth stand witness. Whilst giving Muir every credit for his fine display of goal-keeping, saving several shots which, with a less capable player, must have scored, he deserves our reproaches for the two slips he made, twice causing the downfall of that which we hold most precious.

scilligraph, as a result of two pendulums oscillating in different times, corresponding to the different degrees of vibration of the strings, etc., producing the vibrations of the air known as musical notes. Equal in interest were the other experiments, tending to illustrate the same phenomenon. The evening was fittingly terminated by some selections from an Edison Gem Phonograph, in which the difference in pitch arising from an acceleration of the velocity of the revolving record was very well illustrated.

We hope our headmaster will continue his extremely instructive and interesting course of lectures next winter, and possibly they might lead to the forming of a society for the study of the complex simplicities of the science of everyday life.

On Tuesday, 21st February, Mr. Ramsay Muir, M.A. (Balliol College, Oxford), Geddes Lecturer of Modern History in the Liverpool University, was so good as to deliver a lecture to us on the history of Liverpool—a subject on which he is a great authority. With the aid of a series of slides of wonderful interest he gave us a brief and clear account of the rise of our city from the time of King John's visit in 1207 to the middle of the 18th century, dwelling first on the topography of the district, then on the causes of the beginning of Liverpool's importance, describing the life of the citizens at successive periods, and their methods of gaining a livelihood—chief among which was the slave trade—and illustrating with the slides the growth of our city, at first gradual, but, from the beginning of the 18th century very rapid. The lecture was greatly appreciated by those who were privileged to hear it, and we again offer our thanks to Mr. Ramsay Muir for the delightful evening we spent.

We must not forget, in recording these lectures, to mention the exertions of A. C. Hughes, who, each evening, has earned our thanks for his careful management of the lantern.

Sonnet.

By W. C. THORLEY.

[Reproduced with the author's permission.]

Lone pine, whom all the rebel winds assault,
Whose roots, like talons, claw the barren ground,
Storms may not daunt, nor ever sun astound
Thy valorous faith, up-yearning to the vault!
Trust that gropes blindly to the traitor stars,
Lured by the old unreachable surprise
Of peace beyond the world's rough-girding bars,
And light to loom for long-imprisoned eyes!

Thou top-most pine, spurning time's fretful goad,
Delve thy roots deep, secure, impregnable;
Wave signal from thy lofty throne austere,
How hopeful valour lightens every load,
How patient travail may hereafter spell
Sweet solace, in serener atmosphere.

With good training before the Shield matches commence, the team need have no fear as to whether we shall, for another year at least, retain the trophy which we prize so much.

INSTITUTE v. COLLEGE (COMBINED).

The above match was played at Fairfield on Saturday, 28th January, the Institute being represented by Muir, goal; Milliken and Clayton, backs; Mackenzie, Pierce and Probyn, half-backs; Latimer, Scaife, Gourley, Watters and Cowell, forwards.

As the condition of the ground bore a striking resemblance to that of a quagmire, half an hour's play each way was deemed quite sufficient. For the first few minutes, play was carried into the visitors' quarters; but as the College forwards lacked combination, their designs were frustrated. Having by this time recovered from the discomposure which the state of the ground had occasioned, the Institute livened up considerably, and play was removed into the College territory. The score was opened by Gourley, after several attempts. The shooting was not of the best, due, no doubt, to the layer of mud in which the ball was encased, and the difficulty of maintaining one's equilibrium. The second goal, which we obtained during the first half of the game, resulted from a long pass from Probyn to Latimer, who smartly put the ball past the College goal-keeper.

Although the prospect was not a cheerful one to the Blues, several attacks were made on our defence, all of which proved ineffectual. The visitors' score was augmented during the second half of the game by Gourley. Soon afterwards a bully in front of the home goal resulted in a penalty being awarded to the Institute, from which Probyn scored. The College left-wing then took up the running, and gave Muir the opportunity of disposing of the only dangerous shot which he received. Towards the finish, Scaife still further increased our score, which was 5—*nil*. If the form of the College team is to be judged from Saturday's display, no danger need be apprehended from that source as regards the safety of the Shield.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE v. MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This return match was played at Manchester on Wednesday, 15th February. The game is always keenly appreciated by both teams, so that, although the weather in Manchester was very bad that morning, the Grammar School authorities did not cancel the match, as the members of the team said that they would prefer "mud-larking" rather than no game. Consequently, twelve of us packed ourselves into a third class compartment on the one o'clock train at Lime Street, with anticipations of a good time to come. Nor were we disappointed. The ground was certainly very heavy, but both teams were in good trim, and a very fast, even game took place. The Institute were the first to show up, a good run on the left resulting in a shot by the captain, which was saved at the expense of a corner. Following this, give and take play followed, the Grammar School right-wing and the Institute left being

especially prominent. Mackenzie and Milliken, however, prevented their opponents from becoming really dangerous. In fact, throughout the game, the half-backs on each side were rather too good for the opposing forwards. Unfortunately for the Institute, their forwards played a variable game, the left-wing showing up more prominently during the first-half, while the right-wing improved much in the second one. Strype and Paterson, at left-half and back respectively, hardly seemed used to their positions, but played a very good, steady game. Paterson missed his kick badly twice, but that was probably due to the greasy state of the ball in the second-half. As usual, Lee, at centre-half, got through an immense amount of work, and "lasted" very well on the heavy ground. The Grammar School, encouraged by the shouts of several masters and boys, made great efforts to win, but towards the end of the second-half they tired perceptibly, and when the whistle blew, the Institute were pressing, and seemed likely to score the winning goal. As it was, a well played game ended in a draw of one goal each; Probyn scoring the equalising goal. It is only fair to mention that, in spite of the keenness of both sides, there was no foul play at all, what few fouls were given being the result of excitement and anxiety, and none was for really serious matters.

After the game we were all entertained to tea by the Manchester team, though, unfortunately, none of our hosts were able to stay and join us. Afterwards the outing was nicely rounded off by a visit to the theatre—the writer alone not being able to join in this, as he had to catch the next train home. However, the others, according to report, had a thoroughly good time before they got back to Liverpool, about 9.30 p.m.

1ST XI v. "AN XI OF OLD SHIELD PLAYERS."

Played at Wavertree on Wednesday, 22nd February. Result—Old Boys, 4 goals; 1st XI, 2 goals.

The ground was in good condition, and as the wind did not affect the play, a hard game was anticipated. Mr. Parkes had secured a good scratch team of "Old Boys," who lined up thus:—Leece, goal; Mr. Parkes and Bradshaw, backs; H. W. Probyn, M. Dixon and Grant, Sen., half-backs; Grant, Jun., J. M. Frank, Rumjahn, K. Mackenzie and T. Mackenzie, forwards.

It will be observed by those who have a long standing in the school, that most of these were players who had, at some time or other, distinguished themselves at the final of the Shield Competition at Goodison Park, and now gave the 1st XI an opportunity of realising what the College had to oppose; while some of them were themselves perhaps yet high-voiced and enthusiastic spectators of those titanic struggles.

The only fruit of the play in the first half, of which the "Old Boys" had slightly the better, was 1 goal, which came from a throw-in near the corner flag, the ball passing to the goal-mouth, where it was sent through by K. Mackenzie.

In the second half the "Old Boys" scored through H. W. Probyn from a corner, and Frank (2). Of the 1st XI goals,

Watters scored after the ball had been taken up by the left by a well directed shot out of the goal-keeper's reach. It was he also who scored the second goal with another well placed shot.

It was pleasing to note the great improvement in the combination of the 1st XI forwards.

Mr. Parkes deserves our thanks for the great interest he displayed in the arrangement of this fixture, which ought to become a popular annual event.

SHIELD FINAL.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE v. LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.

On 29th March Goodison Park witnessed once again the contest for the Shield. The weather was favourable, and the eager and clamorous onlookers were waiting expectantly for the appearance of the rival teams. The Institute team was:—Muir, goal; Milliken and Paterson, backs; McKenzie, Lee and Strype, half-backs; Clayton, Scaife, Gourley, P. Probyn (Capt.), and Myers, forwards.

Our captain won the toss, and decided to kick with the sun behind him. There was a light wind. The College naturally made the first advance, but their left being declared off-side, play was transferred to our left. Here Myers slipped away down the wing, and closing in, shot for goal; then from the re-bound Scaife shot in, but the College goal-keeper rose to the emergency, and cleared again. McKenzie obtained possession, but placed the ball outside. From the goal-kick the College right pressed hard on our defence, but Strype eventually returned the ball to mid-field. Again the College attacked, and our back was obliged to give a corner. Nothing came of it, and the Institute returned to the attack, pressing hard on the left, where Myers, receiving a long accurate pass from Gourley, tested again the guardian of the uprights. The teams were warming to their work. Milliken was beset, but quitted himself admirably. Again our left wing was off, and from his centre Gourley forced a corner, which failed to offer a bare opportunity to score. The College forwards kicked passed our backs, but Milliken, ever watchful, removed the danger that accompanies rushes, and by stages Myers once more got into his stride. He tried hard, but in vain; and now the half-backs engaged in mid-field play. McKenzie tackled carefully, and with success, cutting up the combination of the College left. Play was now interrupted by a slight mishap to Lee, who had been playing his solid and often unobtrusive game. Now the College outside-right slipped quickly down his wing, and caused Paterson some trouble. The latter back now first distinguished himself with sound defensive work during a prolonged attack. For the first time Muir received a shot with which he successfully coped. Our forwards immediately fastened on the ball from the kick out, but Myers was put off-side. Paterson checked the subsequent rush, and from Gourley's pass, Clayton tried his wing, but his centre was both weak and ill-directed. The College left now moved forward, and Milliken, being rather far down, the ball was sent ahead, and affairs looked critical. Paterson whipped across, and put the ball into touch. Probyn

obtained the ball after awhile, and boring through the opposing backs, just missed scoring by a couple of feet. The College gave us a foul, but Milliken put it outside. We kept up the pressure, and Myers raised our hopes by a brilliant dash, only, however, to disappoint us by over-running himself. Then Probyn lead the assault on the goal, and obliged the College goal-keeper to run out to save. The Institute was keeping on the offensive. Once did the College break through, but in vain; again the ball travelled back, and the College was forced to concede a corner. Lee and McKenzie figured conspicuously in a determined attempt to relieve the pressure on the part of our opponent's left wing. The pressure diminished, and mid-field play ensued, but again the Institute assumed the offensive, and from a centre by Myers, there was a scrimmage in the College goal-mouth, which then scattered, and we saw the ball in the net, placed there by Gourley. The College set to with determined faces, but the Institute was not to be denied. Down the forwards trooped, and Myers centred the ball, which Clayton, in reply, sent into the centre from his side, and Gourley fastening on to it, again beat the College goal-keeper with an aggravating shot. Very soon the welcome whistle was heard, and the teams withdrew, leaving the score 2—0.

The two teams returned visibly refreshed, and straightway the College right was off, but Paterson was in his place, and he speedily put the ball down his wing. Myers got it when close in, and scored, but was ruled offside. Then Lee had a long drive at goal, but the ball sailed a foot over the bar. From the goal kick, Clayton got away and centred to Gourley, who in turn put the ball over to Scaife, who calmly and neatly beat the College goal-keeper. The College had not given up hope, and Turner, the College right-wing, now eluded Strype, but put the ball into touch. For some time mid-field play predominated, only interrupted by vain dashes on both sides along the left. The College, however, began to move forward, and gaining ground down our centre, their inside-right met the ball when rebounding, and raised it so that, striking Muir's hands, it bounded off the crossbar, entered the net, and thus registered the first goal for the College. The Institute went away with a will on the left, where some clever combination by Probyn and Myers ended in the latter shooting hard and low across the goal mouth, where Scaife quickly nipped in, and increased our lead by a pretty goal (4—1). After this the College assumed the aggressive again, but Paterson was firm, and exhibited some strong defensive play. The College centre tried a shot, but the ball went over the bar. The Institute attacked, and Myers, cleverly avoiding the attentions of the opposing right-back, sent the ball over to Scaife, who placed it just over the bar. The College now pressed determinedly upon our defence, their inside-left hitting the top of the upright with a shot deserving of a goal. Attacks were now made almost alternately, in one of which the College right outside, receiving a neat pass when close in, put the ball completely past Muir. From the centre, Probyn got away after much trouble, and

Scaife, meeting his shot, put the ball outside. Clayton soon after obtained possession of the ball, and tried the College goal-keeper with a swift low shot which, however, was safely disposed of. Scaife was working like a Trojan, and encountered much hard luck with his shots. After a spell of mid-field play, our right advanced quickly along, but all that resulted was a fruitless corner. The play up to the finish was a series of attacks and counter-attacks, in which the score was not increased. The whistle blew for full-time after awhile, leaving the score at 4 goals to 2 against the College.

The Shield remains with us for yet another year. May it remain for many more!

It was universally thought that the two forwards that played the most brilliant game were Myers and Scaife. Probyn and Scaife both worked quietly and carefully. It was good to notice that Probyn, though a forward, kept his head very well, as is necessary for a captain. Lee, the "old war horse," worked harder than even is his wont. He is to be complimented on his play. McKenzie played his usually quiet and clever game; whilst Strype certainly dogged his man untiringly, though he failed to tackle at the crucial moment. Paterson, who usually plays as half-back, played a very good game as left-back in the second half. Milliken was safe—something very essential in a back. I noticed Clayton, on the extreme right, was not fed well enough by his partner and the centre, and this accounts for his uneventful game. Comparing with last year, I noted that the corners were very poorly taken. Those on the right, indeed, being very weak. In closing, it is necessary to say that, though the performance was very creditable, yet the Institute team might have trained more carefully.

"Three cheers for the College for their undoubtedly plucky game!"

R. W. T. M.

Editorial Notices.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of subscriptions from the following:—Messrs. W. Parry (two years), H. R. Hurter (three years), R. G. Andrew (two years), T. F. Abraham (two years), P. J. Rose (two years), and Dr. R. J. Lloyd.

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In Memoriam.

HERBERT DUTTON ROBERTS,
DIED 28TH FEBRUARY, AT LIVERPOOL,
AGED 26.