



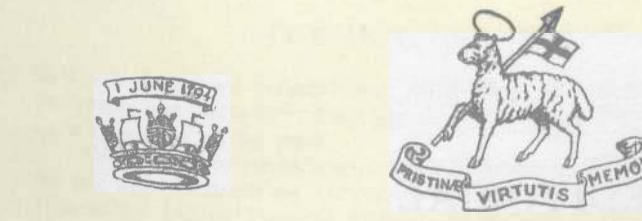
THE OFFICERS, TIENSIN, 1932.

Back Row—**Lt. J. Sykes-Wright.** 2-Lt. P. H. Richardson. Lt. E. J. Foord. Lt. L. H. Fairlough. Lt. J. B. H. Kealy. 2-Lt. P. R. Terry. Lt. A. M. S. Harrington. Second Row—**Lt. A. J. Sullivan.** Capt. J. L. S. Boyd. Lt. and Qmr. W. H. Larkin. Lt. and Adj't. C. M. Elias-Morgan. Capt. D. C. Etches, R.A.M.C. Capt. H. G. Veasey. Capt. R. F. C. Oxley-Boyle, M.C. Lt. A. U. H. Hacket Pain. Front Row—**Capt. E. S. Bingham.** Major H. C. E. Hull, D.S.O. Brigadier F. H. Burnell-Nugent, D.S.O. O.B.E. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Ponsonby, D.S.O., M.C. Major B. R. Mullaly, 10 G. Rifles (Bde. Major). Capt. L. L. Welman, M.C. Capt. W. G. R. Beeton.

VOL. IV.]

MAY, 1932

[No. 2]



The Journal of The Queen's Royal Regiment

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EDITORIAL

THE Regiment has suffered a great loss in the deaths of two well-known former members: Lieut.-Colonel Elias Morgan and Lieut.-Colonel J. Mackenzie Rogan, C.V.O. Although their work lay in different spheres they were united in a common bond of affection for their old Regiment in the doings of which they maintained the keenest interest. As the doyen of Army Bandmasters, Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie Rogan had a European reputation, and his services to music, not only in the Army but in many other directions, will be long remembered.

We publish elsewhere the announcement of the setting up of a committee, which has been formed for the purpose of discussing and arriving at decisions on matters affecting the Regiment as a whole. The Colonel of the Regiment is the Chairman and all battalions are represented as well as past officers. We feel that the Committee fulfills a useful purpose and should be able to do much to bring together the various units of the Regiment.

We regret to say that the supply of articles and stories for the JOURNAL is getting low. Several contributors have been good enough to send us a great many interesting sidelights on service in various parts of the world and we are most grateful for the trouble they have taken. There must be many of our readers who have had experiences which would prove interesting; we would like them to try to write something for publication.

Sport continues to flourish in the Regiment and every Battalion is able to report some measure of success in the various fields. In this connection we desire to draw the attention to a recent publication, "Games and Sports in the Army," produced by the Army Sport Control Board. The book contains the history and rules of all Army Sports Associations as well as the rules of the various games and sports. There are, in addition, articles on subjects of general interest to those who take part in games and sports. It is quite the best book of the kind which we have come across and should be in the possession of every officer. It may be obtained from the Secretary, Army Sport Control Board, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1, price 2s., postage 6d. extra.

We have received a copy of the 2/4th *The Queen's Old Comrades' Journal* for March, 1932. It is as full of good things as ever, and we congratulate those responsible for its production. It is evident that this Association is in a very healthy state; long may it continue to flourish. Among its other activities the Association is arranging a week-end tour to the Battlefields this year. The trip is arranged for the week-end, June 11th-13th, and from the proposed programme it should be a most enjoyable outing. The total cost, inclusive of all charges, will be approximately £2 7s. Full information can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 2/4th Queen's Old Comrades' Association (Sergt. Mann), 11, Crowley Crescent, Croydon, Surrey.

We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the announcements regarding the Regimental Dinner (Officers) and the Regimental Dinner (All Ranks) which appear in this number. Those who propose to attend these dinners are requested to notify the respective secretaries in good time. It has been decided not to hold the Old Comrades' Association Garden Party this year, but it is hoped that it will be resumed in 1933.

Past and present officers of the Regiment will have received a circular regarding a proposal for consolidated subscriptions to various branches of Regimental activity. Those who now subscribe to the JOURNAL are requested not to make any alteration

in their mode of subscribing until they are informed that the consolidated subscription has been definitely decided on, when they will be notified as to the manner in which it is to be paid.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Major H. C. Pannall, D.S.O., M.C., on his appointment as Governor of Dartmoor Prison. Many of our readers will remember Major Pannall during his service with the 1st Battalion previous to the Great War, and with this and other Battalions during and after the War. Since retiring Major Pannall has held several appointments in the Prison Service, and his selection as Governor of Dartmoor at a difficult time goes to show that his career in the Prison Service is as successful as it was in the Regiment.

The next number of the JOURNAL will be published in November, 1932, and news, articles, etc., should reach us not later than October 15th. In this connection the Editorial task will be lightened considerably if contributions and news are sent in up to time.

THE MOTTOES OF THE REGIMENT

A YEAR ago an article appeared in the JOURNAL in which, and principally because of information supplied by Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, the great historian, it was shown that the Queen's were, almost certainly, not present at Tongres, where it had heretofore been supposed that their gallantry had gained for them their first motto.

Further investigation has failed to settle the question where and how the Regiment obtained its mottoes.

It has been ascertained that The 8th, King's Royal Irish, Hussars, whose motto is "Pristinæ virtutis memores," made an application in 1776 to be allowed to carry the Harp and Crown as badge and the motto. This "submission" was granted in 1777 by the Principal Secretary of State, and it is, therefore, a fair inference that mottoes were given as the result of submissions rather than awarded.

The Queen's distinguished themselves, under the eyes of King William III, at the battle of Landen in 1693. They apparently possessed the motto "Pristinæ virtutis memor" in 1715, when the title "Royal" was also first used of the Regiment. Since the bulk of the Regiment was unfortunately captured at the battle of Almanza in 1707 in Spain, it is more likely that the motto was obtained after Landen and before the death of William III in 1702, than during or at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, which continued from 1702-1713.

Unfortunately, this must apparently remain a mere supposition. The volumes of submissions in the War Office Library only cover the 19th and 20th centuries, and there is no similar series in the Public Record Office. The War Office Records at the Public Record Office have recently been catalogued and, according to the new index, only one volume contains anything about the mottoes of the Regiment. This reference also is to correspondence in 1841, and merely shows that approval was then given for the retention of the mottoes on the Colours.

One item of Regimental interest has, however, emerged from the attempt to trace the award of the mottoes, and it is the following entry in the registers of the Royal Hospital for 1733.

"Kirk's (Regt), Walter Bailey age 67—15 years service—was taken prisoner in Spain forc'd into D. of Berwick's Rgt (Berwick commanded the French-Spanish army at Almanza) escaped from them and in endeavouring to get home thro' Savoy was there forced into ye King of Sardinia's service where he hath continued ever since—wound ye right side of his head cutt by hanger over his left arm."

1st BATTALION

THE last news of the Battalion was in August with "D" Company and one "M.G." Platoon at Tientsin, "B." Company and one "M.G." Platoon at Peking and the remainder at Shanhakuan. In the early part of September the second Race Meeting was held and later the Battalion Rifle Meeting. Both these events have been described elsewhere.

In the normal course of events the detachment at Shanhakuan was due to leave for Tientsin on September 25th. But on September 19th, whilst we were entertaining a party of officers from H.M.S. *Suffolk* news came through that Japan had declared war on China and that the railway service between Tientsin—Shanhakuan—Mukden was dislocated. The *Suffolk* officers, who had ridden over from Chinwangtao, about ten miles away, on hired ponies and had not enjoyed this means of locomotion one little bit, immediately lifted their weary and sore bodies from their easy chairs and "hacked" back to their ship.

Later events proved that Japan had merely decided to seize Mukden and that the Manchurian troops had said, "Very well, we won't argue about it now, but give us time to get out," and with a commendable degree of mobility were pouring southwards by train to the safety of "inside the Wall."

Train timings on Chinese railways are always a little doubtful, but during troop movements are definitely uncertain. There was some doubt as to whether the Battalion would get away as arranged and not a little anxiety on account of the families. However, the latter were able to get away by special train on September 21st under the care of a well-known Company Sergeant-Major, who openly said afterwards that he would have much sooner looked after the worst draft from home within living memory. The Battalion followed by special train two days later.

On October 1st was held the Battalion Sports, followed by The International Sports Meeting. The French won with the highest number of points, the British garrison being third. To Pte. Callaghan of "H.Q." Wing we tender our heartiest congratulations on winning the 3,000 metre steeplechase, the 1,500 metres and 5,000 metres all on the same day with the greatest ease. It was a magnificent effort.

On November 8th the Sino-Japanese trouble broke out in the native city and lasted off and on until the end of the month. An article on the trouble has already appeared in the *Surrey Advertiser*, and sidelights on the affair elsewhere in the JOURNAL. But, in passing, it may be mentioned that the incident considerably relieved the monotony of soldiering in Tientsin, which during the winter months is extremely dull.

On Armistice Day the Battalion paraded (with twenty rounds S.A.A. per man) at the local War Memorial in Victoria Gardens. "M.G." Company found the Guard of Honour, and the Regimental Colour was carried. The service started with the funeral march, followed by a few prayers by the officiating clergy. Then, whilst the hymn, "O God our Help in Ages Past," was being sung, the wreaths were placed at the base of the memorial. The "Last Post" was then sounded followed by two minutes' silence, and terminated by the "Réveillé."

After this the whole parade formed up, headed by a contingent of ex-service men and marched past to the tune of "The Boys of the Old Brigade." The Consul General took the salute.

Nothing of note has happened since then with the exception of the outbreak in Shanghai. The conflict there has not, up-to-date, affected the tranquillity of Tientsin, but it is early days to forecast the probable trend of events. If the Chinese succeed in holding off the Japanese at Shanghai then the position of foreigners in China will be extremely uncomfortable.

On November 15th the first draft of time-expired men (46) with Capt. F. A. Coward, for posting to the Depot, left us. They were more fortunate than the second draft who left here on January 31st and at the time of writing are still at Hong-Kong. This draft, consisting of Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy (for the Depot as Adjutant) and 92 other ranks, left Tientsin in two parties and arrived in Shanghai just in time for the hostilities there. In fact the second party came under shell fire from the Woosung Forts when sailing up the river. The shells were originally aimed at three Japanese destroyers passing in mid-stream, but they seemed to prefer the coastal steamer in which the draft were sailing. The Japanese destroyers returned the Fort's fire and the draft had the unpleasant experience of being caught between two fires for about three or four minutes until they got clear of the danger area.

On arrival at Shanghai the draft were sent to Hongkew Park, but the Japanese required this neighbourhood for Artillery positions and they were then moved to the Majestic Hotel (an empty building). After one night there they were formed into a detachment under Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy and attached to the Lincolnshire Regiment and ordered to occupy a Japanese Mill on the borders of the Settlement. After two or three days of this they were suddenly ordered to embark in the *Lancashire* that night, amidst hearty cheers. The draft were, however, doomed to disappointment as they were disembarked at Hong-Kong, and the last heard of them was at Shamshuipo Camp writing indignant letters to their respective members of Parliament.

Capt. J. L. S. Boyd has returned to England to take up the appointment of Adjutant, 24th London Regiment. 2/Lieut. P. H. Richardson has arrived from the Second Battalion and we are looking forward to seeing Capt. B. C. Haggard and 2/Lieut. E. T. R. Jenyns.

The draft of 141 from home are very encouraging.
We regret to record the following deaths:—

L./Cpl. N. Frazer (Broncho Pneumonia), August 20th, 1931.

Pte. Leonard Patten (Double Lobar Pneumonia), September 2nd, 1931.

L./Cpl. Percival (Fractured Spine), September 25th, 1931.

Pte. Walter Stout (Lympho Sarcoma), November 22nd, 1931.

PEKING LETTER.

Except for one week in September, life in Peking has been very dull. No local war, such as in Tientsin and Shanghai, has interfered with the normal life of the Legation Guard.

But in the third week in September we enjoyed visits from H.M.S. *Berwick* and *Suffolk*, we found two Guards of Honour, the Sino-Japanese conflict broke out in Manchuria, and England departed from the Gold Standard.

The parties from the *Berwick* and *Suffolk* camped on the Barrack Square and the Guard was struck off duty to entertain them and to act as guides. The sailors were entertained in a right royal fashion but it is doubtful if some of the guides correctly interpreted their rôle. When on departure one bluejacket was asked what he thought of Peking he replied that he understood that it was a good place but he, personally, had not got further than the Wet Canteen.

During the week a Guard of Honour of fifty files was found for Admiral Sir Howard Kelly on the occasion of his official visit to the Young Marshal, Chang Hsueh-liang. Next day a Guard was found for the Young Marshal on returning the Admiral's call. Both these guards were found by "B" Company and commanded by Capt. R. F. C. Oxley Boyle, M.C., with Lieut. A. U. H. Hackett Pain as Subaltern.

During the latter part of October the International Sports were held. All Legation Guards competed but we did not do very well, only one event being won by us, 100 metres by L/Cpl. Evans, "B" Company. The Italian Guard was first, and thoroughly deserved their win as they trained very seriously. In the final of the Tug-of-War against the American Guard, which was a magnificent pull, the Italian Commandant remarked "the honour of Italy depends upon the result."

On December 1st "B" Company were relieved by "C" Company. The Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, attended church on Christmas Day and afterwards visited the men's dinners. He was given an uproarious welcome.

There has been another concert, the entire cast being found by men of the Guard, and various All-Ranks' dances. The skating "pung" has been a great success but the winter has been very mild, and consequently the period of skating very short.

SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

Having now recovered from the scare given us by the "Night-Gown" men we are able to reflect on the effects of the "steam-roller" and the new stoppage: the income tax. Some members are quite sanguine that their half-crowns will at least balance the budget.

There still remains the general feeling of flatness all round. The rumour that W.D. & H.O. Wills are only manufacturing "Ruby Queen's" is, however, without foundation.

The dinner in honour of the parting members was a great success in spite of the fact that some of the "Infantry" members were in the line holding the "Night-Gowns" back. The diners were successful in convincing C.S.M. Marchant that he was really popular. We are indeed sorry to lose him, but "pontoons" only last twenty-one years these days and, after all, somebody must work; we wish him lots of it.

No more shall we hear the "Bugler"; our very good friend, Dan, having left for Catterick. Our very best wishes go with R.S.M. Watford; our loss is the second Battalion's gain. We can assure them that they will much appreciate "Trumpeter." Sergts. Martin and Chapman have left us for the Depot, we are informed that sergeants really do work there; we thought it was only on foreign service they did that.

A very successful dance was held on December 19th, with a good attendance of civilians and members of the International Garrison. The many different uniforms were reminiscent of pre-war days. Judging by the number of empty bottles, the "bar dance" was again a popular number, everybody left in good spirits and vowed it a good show.

On December 30th the members' wives and children had tea in the Mess, the kiddies were "all for it" and did their stuff with popcorns. Some of the members seized the opportunity of regaining their lost youth. In the evening we held our Christmas dinner. C.S.M. Buckenham toasted the visitors, and our old friend Q.M.S. Scott made a very spirited reply in which he said some very nice things about the Regiment and ourselves. We wish him the best of luck in his new

station, and hope they will appreciate him as much as we did. After dinner we tried to sing; the individual efforts were over-shadowed by the "Barley Mow," appropriately sung by the landlord. The community singing improved with the evening and developed into a fair noise, in spite of the fact that our Double Bass was out of action with a gammy throat.

Clr./Sergt. French and his committee were accorded a vote of thanks for their work during the last quarter. The former, incidentally, has recently acquired a little local colour, having contracted a spot of jaundice. The R.A.M.C., however, assure us that abstention from "Ruby Queen's" for a few days will neutralize this scheme.

We again managed to reach the first round of the Tientsin Billiards Cup. We, however, extend our heartiest congratulations to the privates for winning it. We have got the Cup in the Mess, anyway.

We congratulate C.S.M. Handscomb, Clr./Sergt. Scott, Sergt. Bannister, and L/Sergts. Smith and Sims on their recent promotion.

We also extend a very hearty welcome to Sergts. Jenner, Dodds, Welch and L/Sergt. Bradley.

In saying "goodbye" to L/Sergts. Jewell and Cane, who are leaving us for England, we wish them the very best of luck.

CORPORALS' MESS NOTES.

Our last literary effort was full of dolorous references to our lack of accommodation, and facilities for entertaining at Shanhakuan. However, our return to Tientsin has eliminated any "grousing" we may have had.

The Mess is now a comfortable place in which one can expect the members to spend their time. Unfortunately, we have to record that a number of members do not take advantage of the amenities offered by the improvements. When one considers the interest taken by successive Presidents in effecting these improvements, it hardly seems fair to them to neglect the opportunities for greater comfort which have been provided. One is led further to think that the letter rack was a much needed, though unsuccessful, experiment.

Billiards and snooker competitions have been arranged and a few surprises were provided. Members who, it is said, play entirely in The Union Jack Club, made an appearance and, aided by "My Lady Luck," succeeded in giving us shocks. We are able to report, however, that the competitions were won by home members despite Union Jack Club opposition.

Table Tennis is another innovation added to the recreational facilities of the Mess. The more conservative members hold that it interferes with that noble and intellectual pastime, Darts. Another school of thought regards it in another light. A competition is about to start and the probable winner is already planning how to spend the money.

The Mess billiards team distinguished itself in the competition for the Caldbeck MacGregor Cup. This Cup is competed for by three civilian clubs and all the messes in the Garrison. We reached the final, losing to the privates, who were runners-up last year. We have been given to understand that the hospitality of certain civilian clubs was lavish in the extreme, though to what extreme is not clearly understood.

It has been considered in the past, or perhaps the more recent past, that darts were much below the dignity of our high standing, or perhaps our possible future high standing, and, as a consequence, we have done very well without them. But with that staunch conservatism which is England's certain members wanted a return to the good old days, when darts were darts and a learned judge

pronounced it a game of skill. As a result of a Mess meeting, which resembled England in Chartist days, we were granted the privilege of throwing darts wheresoever we would. Not good taste, perhaps, but it gives people something to do we suppose.

Football and Hockey have received the attention of those in charge of our welfare. Games between two teams from the Mess have proved popular if a trifle dangerous. They are treated more as a joke than anything else, but they serve to answer the eternal question of "What shall we do?"

There is an absence of those games with the sergeants which were a feature of our sports at Malta. We hope to play them at Hockey at least, before the season ends, it being our firm belief that they could turn out a side worthy of our attention.

We recently held a dinner followed by a dance which everybody considered a very successful function. The dinner was, we believe, the first of its kind held by the Corporals of the Battalion. The function was held as a farewell to those members who were about to leave us. We hope a precedent was established which will not be allowed to decay. The dance was quite a success despite the calls of that bugbear, economy. We have suffered much from its hands; still, we realize the necessity and suffer more or less gladly.

Congratulations to Cpl. Smith and Sims on their reaching a haven which is supposed to be free from discussions on that ogre, "shop." We, on the other hand, are advised to harbour him in our sanctum.

We wish the best of luck to Cpl. Brent at Hythe.

Now comes the turn of those leaving us, unfortunately all that is brightest and best in our community. They leave behind them a gap which will be hard to fill. We wish them every success and quickly found employment in civil life.

MATCH SHOOTING, 1931.

Owing to the fact that, during the shooting season, the Battalion was split up over Tientsin, Peking and Shanhakuan it was impossible to hold a Central Rifle Meeting on any large scale. This was, however, obviated by running most of the matches on a non-central basis.

This system was unsatisfactory to the extent that climatic conditions varied, hence some teams and individuals being more fortunate or otherwise, but it was found that the results of non-central matches paved the way for the forming of teams to compete in the matches of the A.R.A.

Although the results obtained in the latter cannot be hoped for as winning scores, the results on the whole were not altogether despairing. "B" Company scored 518 points in the Company Shield, and "D" Company 400 points in the 1st Army Cup, while the Young Soldiers realized 668 points. The latter were unlucky on the day owing to a wind, and failed to maintain the scores of the practice shoots, which were usually over 700.

In the Non-Central Battalion Matches the sergeants managed to defeat the corporals by a small margin, and the officers also failed to see the target so clearly when competing for the Pink Column and Maude Cup. The Young Soldiers' Inter-Company Shield was won by No. 4 Platoon (M.G.), the Inter-Company Rifle Cup by "B" Company, and the Inter-Company Revolver Cup by "H.Q." Wing. In the Lewis Gun Match there were some excellent scores, and the first place was obtained by Sergt. L. Chapman and Cpl. R. Pepper, who tied with Pte. D. Thomson and Pte. G. Manning.

In spite of the difficulties during the season it was, however, found possible to hold a Central Meeting at Shanhakuan for the Battalion Rifle Championship.

The Cup was won by C.S.M. P. Handscomb. Lieut. B. E. L. Burton secured the Officers' Cup and the Young Soldiers' Cup was won by Pte. A. Harban.

"D" Company were the best shooting Company and take precedence on parade until the end of the next shooting season.

ATHLETICS.

The Regimental Athletic Meeting was held at the Min Yuan Ground on September 30th and October 1st, 1931. The Meeting was run on an Individual Championship basis, this was done in order to select representative teams from the Tientsin Garrison for the International Sports. The Staff and Departments took part in the Meeting, rating as a Company. The following are the results:

100 Metres.—1, L./Cpl. Evans, "B" Coy.; 2, Lieut. E. J. Foord, "H.Q." Wing; 3, Lieut. J. F. Metcalfe, "M.G." Coy. Time 11 4-5sec.

Long Jump.—1, Pte. Whiffen, "H.Q." Wing; 2, Pte. Thomas, "M.G." Coy.; 3, Cpl. Sharpe, "C" Coy. 20 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

800 Metres.—1, Pte. Fuff, "D" Coy.; 2, Pte. Spooner, "H.Q." Wing; 3, Sergt. Martin, "D" Coy. Time 2 min. 17 sec.

Shot Put.—1, Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy, "M.G." Coy; 2, L./Cpl. Stannard, "M.G." Coy.; 3, Pte. Dodson, "C" Coy. 39 ft. 11 in.

150 Metres, Boys.—1, Boy Nicholls, "H.Q." Wing; 2, Boy A. Middleton, "H.Q." Wing; 3, Boy W. Middleton, "H.Q." Wing. 20 2-5sec.

High Jump.—1, Pte. Whiffen, "H.Q." Wing, and Pte. Hibbert, "D" Coy.; 2, Cpl. Sharp, "C" Coy. 5 ft. 3 in.

Throwing the Discus.—1, Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy, "M.G." Coy.; 2, Pte. Cronk, "M.G." Coy.; 3, Pte. Dodson, "C" Coy. 111 ft. 3 in.

400 Metres.—1, Pte. Thomas, "M.G." Coy.; 2, Lieut. J. F. Metcalfe, "M.G." Coy.; 3, Sergt. Martin, "D" Coy. Time 54 2-5sec.

Hop, Step and Jump.—1, Lieut. E. J. Foord, "H.Q." Wing; 2, L./Cpl. Wilson, "H.Q." Wing; 3, Pte. Pitt, "H.Q." Wing. 40 ft.

1,500 Metres.—1, Pte. Callaghan, "H.Q." Wing; 2, Dmr. Storey, "H.Q." Wing; 3, Pte. Waite, "M.G." Coy. Time 4 min. 40 2-5sec.

200 Metres.—1, Lieut. E. J. Foord, "H.Q." Wing; 2, Pte. Gower, "M.G." Coy.; 3, L./Cpl. Evans, "B" Coy. Time 24 4-5sec.

Pole Vault.—1, Cpl. Gray, "D" Coy.; 2, Pte. Conway, "B" Coy.; 3, Pte. Blunden, "M.G." Coy. 9 ft.

Throwing the Hammer.—1, Pte. Cronk, "M.G." Coy.; 2, Pte. Pitt, "H.Q." Wing; 3, Pte. Dodson, "C" Coy. 68 ft. 5 in.

Throwing the Javelin.—1, Lieut. E. J. Foord, "H.Q." Wing; 2, Pte. Dodson, "C" Coy.; 3, Pte. O'Neil, "B" Coy. 122 ft. 8 in.

110 Metres, Hurdles.—1, Pte. Whiffen, "H.Q." Wing; 2, Pte. Herridge, "D" Coy.; 3, Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy, "M.G." Coy.

Inter-Company Relay.—1, "M.G." Coy.; 2, "H.Q." Wing; 3, "B" Coy.

3,000 Metres.—1, Pte. Callaghan, "H.Q." Wing; 2, Pte. Dennis, "H.Q." Wing; 3, Pte. Winter, "H.Q." Wing. Time 10 min. 12 1-5sec.

Old Soldiers' Race.—1, Condr. Spiller, R.A.O.C.; 2, D. M. Wallis. Time 12 1-5sec.

"H.Q." Wing were the winners of the Athletic Shield. "M.G." Company being the runners-up.

All track events were run in metres to conform with the distances required in the International Sports. The Battalion sustained a great loss by the death of L./Cpl. Percival, "M.G." Company, who would have undoubtedly secured a place in the Garrison Team. Lieut. M. F. S. Sydenham-Clarke was unable to take part owing to ill-health. Mrs. Ponsonby kindly presented the prizes.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS.

The Finals of the International Sports were held on the Min Yuan on Saturday, October 10th, 1931. The following teams competing at the meeting:—British Garrison, Royal Italian Marines, Tientsin Occasionals, Tientsin Chinese, French Team, 15th Infantry U.S. Army, Japanese Team, Amateur Athletic Federation.

The French team gained 1st place, the British Garrison being 3rd. Pte. Callaghan, "H.Q." Wing, is to be congratulated on putting up a very fine performance, winning three events, the 1,500 Metres, 5,000 Metres and the 3,000 Metres Steeple-chase. The following gained places:—

Dmr. Storey, 3rd place, 1,500 Metres.

Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy, 3rd place, Throwing the Discus.

Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy, 2nd place, Putting the Shot.

Pte. Thomas, 2nd place, 400 Metres.

Pte. Barrier, 3rd place, 5,000 Metres.

THE REGIMENTAL CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

The Regimental Cross-Country Run took place at Tientsin on November 3rd, 1931, over a five-mile course. The Cup was won by "H.Q." Wing. The first three men home were: 1, Pte. Callaghan, "H.Q." Wing; 2, Pte. Fuff, "D" Company; 3, L./Cpl. Woodward, "M.G." Company.

HOCKEY.

The Battalion have been unable to turn out a representative side owing to the lack of competition. The Company teams have taken part in the Tientsin Hockey League and at the moment "M.G." Company is at the top, having only lost one match out of ten. Matches between the Companies are also counting towards the Company Hockey League which has been definitely won by "M.G." Company. It is proposed to start a Company 2nd Team League. This has never been done before. It is, however, a good idea and some talent may be unearthed and developed with a little practice.

The Inter-Platoon Shield was won by Drums "B" after a capital game in the final *versus* No. 8 Platoon.

FOOTBALL.

There has been an improvement in the standard of football this season. The Battalion succeeded in winning both the matches, for the Peters' Cup, *versus* the Tientsin Club. The first one by a large margin of six goals to one, and the second by three goals to nil.

The first game was a very good one and we saw glimpses of the old Malta standard. In both matches we were considerably the better side and it was only the brilliant play of the Tientsin goalkeeper, and one of the backs, which prevented us from piling up a larger score in the second game.

The companies still find the local teams a bit too strong for them but they have done better in the two leagues this year, and the company standard has improved.

It is unfortunate there are not other teams in Tientsin for the Battalion to play as the team is unable to get any practice together. However, the numerous Company games assist in discovering the players who are likely to play in the Battalion team when we get to a station where there is more competition.

Rugger has been a failure this year. One match was played against the Tientsin Rugby Club when, although defeated, we played quite well. Lack of support has been the chief cause of the trouble.

BOXING.

Our activities this winter have again been confined to boxing at the American Barracks. Every fortnight throughout the winter the 15th Infantry U.S. Army give a boxing display in their large hall, which is open to the public. The contests consist of either four, six or eight round fights and the 15th Infantry always very kindly ask us, as well as the Italians and the French to take part.

Although the American style of boxing is rather different to what we have been accustomed to—they have the referee in the ring and allow the spectators to cheer during the rounds—nevertheless our boxers have done very well on the whole and are steadily improving and gaining confidence.

L./Cpl. Frost has been boxing very well this winter and has a good straight left. Ptes. Pullen and Clark have also won several fights.

Until fairly recently we have been rather handicapped in our training through the lack of a Gymnasium, but now this has been supplied, and punch-balls have been fixed up in it we hope that more men will begin to take an interest in boxing and take advantage of the Gymnasium in the evenings.

1ST BATTALION RACE MEETING.

The second Summer Race Meeting was held at Shanhakuan in August, 1931, which is the wet season in North China. However, after putting off the meeting for three days on account of the water-logged condition of the course, the meeting took place under ideal conditions. A few minor improvements were introduced as a result of the experience gained at the first meeting.

In order to assist the Chinese, Totalisator prices were marked up in Chinese as well as English, while an interpreter was present to assist in settling disputes and to explain to Chinese Farmer Giles's that, as their fancy had run down the course they could not expect to get their money back. More satisfactory arrangements were also made for the drawing of ponies.

At the first meeting some of the more wily Chinese backers saw an excellent opportunity for unloading "dud" notes on an unsuspecting totalisator staff. At the second meeting the staff, having sworn revenge, endeavoured to return them, but it is understood that they were, in the main, unsuccessful; years of continuous practice have given the Chinaman an unerring eye for a bad dollar.

The names of the races may mystify those who do not know Tientsin, though many will doubtless guess that they are those of some of the better known bars and cabarets. The originator of the idea must have picked the names out of a hat as it would have taken him far too long to go through the whole list. It should be explained, however, that the mule "Scurry" was not named after a bar but after a certain person who has had much to do with mules in the past.

The first race of the day, the Juvenile Derby, was won by Master Brian Oxley-Boyle on "Friday"; in this race the mounts were donkeys. The second race was the Eldorado Stakes and was won by "D'Authreau," owned by Pte. Whittle and ridden by L./Cpl. Stannard. Clr./Sergt. Watson, who rode "Gao Liang Gertie" for Capt. Beeton was, it is believed, given secret orders to ride a "waiting race" but it is feared that he took them too literally as he finished five minutes after the race was over. The Grand Shaft Stakes, another donkey race, were next competed for and resulted in a win by Master Tony Watford.

The Tah Wah Trial Plate was won by "Nobby," owned by Drummer Clark, and well ridden by Boy Gill. The Atlantic Handicap was won by our old friend "Tishy," ridden by Pte. Hodge and owned by Pte. Gilbey. The next race on the card, The Green Catherine Stakes, was the Ladies' Race, but it was unfortunately scratched owing to insufficient entries. The seventh race, The Taku Trial Plate, resulted in a popular win by Colonel Ponsonby's "Fond Hope," ridden by Pte. E. Smith. Sergt. Flaw announced before the race that he regretted that he was unable to ride for the Commanding Officer as he was indisposed owing to superfluity (superfluidity?).

The Nights of Cairo Stakes were won by "Kerswell," ridden by Pte. Epps and owned by Pte. Harris. "Allegro Ma Non Troppo"*, which was second, might have won but his name proved too great a handicap; needless to say the Band were on him to a man. We suggest "Presto" as a suitable name for a Bandsman owner at next year's meetings. The ninth race was the Snaky Mule Scurry. It was ridden bare-backed by mafoos and was won by Chen Kwang Miao on "Sandy."

The last race was the Champion Stakes, open to all winners at the meeting, and was won by "Tishy" with "Fond Hope" second, and "Nobby" third.

The Cash Sweep was not quite so well supported as at the first meeting; possibly "C" Company has more Scotsmen than "D" Company, or it may have been that "D" Company were infected by the enthusiasm for racing shown by their Company Commander, Capt. Welman, whilst at Peking; however, all expenses were cleared and the only people who did not appear to have enjoyed thoroughly the day were those who backed the losers.

Thanks are again due to all those who helped to contribute to the success of the meeting. In this connection it will not be out of place to include "No. 1 Fattyman," who, in addition to being a human barometer far less fallible than Buchan, ably directed the necessary levelling and draining of the course.

Next summer, it is hoped, if only the Chinese will stop bickering amongst themselves, and by the kind permission of the Japanese, who no doubt will by then be in complete possession of Manchuria, to hold three meetings, one during each of the periods that the Rifle Companies are in Camp.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE PANTOMIME, "ROBINSON CRUSOE"

Scene.—A desert island. (Robinson Crusoe, complete with map, note-book, F.S.R., etc., calls Man Friday and tells him to explore the island. Friday, equipped with musket, map and monocular, replies that he and his tame monkey have already been exploring and have seen a strange woman.)

CRUSOE: Quick, Friday! Up that hill, and look alive!
For F.S.R., Vol. 2, and Chapter Five
In para six of Section thirty-two
Tells us quite plainly what we ought to do.
Time spent in such reconnaissance, my son,
Is rarely wasted. Therefore, off you run!
Search the whole place and have a good look round.
Now don't lose touch; and make good use of ground.

* Italian: Fast, but not too much.

FRIDAY: Excuse me, sir, I think you ought to know
Just what I saw up there an hour ago.
It is my custom, sir, on summer nights,
To spend my leisure picqueting the heights;
And, as the golden sun sinks in the west,
I always, on approaching each false crest,
Fix bayonets, then, crawling to the brow,
I have a dekko round. And this is how,
To-night, I spied a curious piece of goods
Debouching from the edge of FIGTREE WOODS,
Just one mile south-east of the R in TREE.

CRUSOE (*pencil on map*): Approximately F.6803.

FRIDAY: I semaphored my tame gorilla here,
Whose duties as road sentry were quite clear,
But he at once, behaving like a friend,
Gave the permissive signal to descend.
So then, sir, after lighting an Abdullah,
I doubled down the spur

CRUSOE (*nods approval*): And not the nullah.

FRIDAY: Raising the knees and breathing through the nose,
The weight thrown forward, sir, upon the toes.
A difficult procedure, I admit,
But feasible enough if one is fit.
That is the substance, sir, of my report.

CRUSOE: Not bad, but you should try and keep it short.

FRIDAY (*deferentially*): If I may be allowed to criticize,
You have not learnt the value of surprise;
From where I lay concealed amid the grass
I saw you very plainly through my glass.
Another point which I must touch upon,
But briefly now, for time is getting on;
That is, though you've not shifted your headquarters,
I do consider that to help reporters
You should have been, sir, in this situation,
Actively forward seeking information.
However, these are only my suggestions.
I've nothing more to say, sir. Any questions?

MUSEUM AT GIBRALTAR.

THE Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been endeavouring to obtain the Badges and Buttons of all Regiments who have formed part of the Garrison at any time. As far as the Regiment is concerned it has only been possible to supply those worn by the 2nd Battalion during its tour of duty there from 1910-1912. These buttons and badges, suitably mounted have been presented to the Museum at Gibraltar by the Regiment.

As far as can be ascertained the periods of service at Gibraltar by Battalions of the Regiment are as follows:—1st Battalion, 1730-1749; 1768-1775; 1783-1792; 1802-1805. 2nd Battalion, 1862-1864 and 1910-1912.

HUNTING AND POLO IN NORTH CHINA

THE term "hunting" will be misleading to those at home since there is no longer any hunting proper in North China. For some seasons a pack of harriers was maintained by Mr. D'Arcy Weatherbe, at Peking, which hunted hare and a drag, but three years ago, on his return to England, he broke up the Pack and gave the majority to the Fan Ling Hounds at Hong-Kong, of which Pack an account appeared in this JOURNAL in 1929.

To meet the interests of many who like to ride across country and who do not care for flat racing a somewhat elaborate system of paper hunting has been evolved. There are three flourishing paper hunt clubs in China, at Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking, but only the latter two have present interest. These have meets every Sunday during the winter season, while the frost lasts. This may sound strange to people in England but owing to the nature of the soil which is friable and dry in the winter, there is little or no bone in the ground, and though in the Tientsin Country the going is admittedly on the hard side yet it does not seem to damage a pony's legs. Again in the winter the vegetation has died down and there are no crops, consequently it is possible to ride anywhere without doing harm. In Peking the country is mostly light plough and uneven going whilst in Tientsin the country is as flat as a billiard table and the stubble of last season's crops has not been ploughed in. In Tientsin there is only one kind of obstacle, a ditch. These ditches vary in width and depth and are usually enlarged by coolie labour employed by the Hunt Club, and as a result the line is laid over more or less recognized country.

Peking has no ditches at all and there is a greater choice of country over which to lay lines. Obstacles consist of mud walls and kao liang fences, especially built, and occasional cart tracks sunk two or more feet below the level of the field on each side. Opinions vary as to which type of country it is preferable to ride over; and the greater variety of country in Peking is a distinct point in its favour but on the other hand everyone rides in a choking cloud of dust as thick as a smoke screen, and jumps loom up out of this sometimes with a suddenness unexpected both to pony and rider. This dust takes a lot of getting rid of afterwards and is most irritating to the eyes; it is so penetrating that it would almost certainly get into a sardine tin. While this disadvantage is absent from the Tientsin country the sameness of the going and of the jumps certainly detracts from the pleasure of the ride.

The procedure adopted in these paper hunts is as follows: The person laying the hunt rides out during the previous week and selects a line, the jumps are then made or dug and the trail is blazed with splashes of whitewash; every jump is marked by a double splash of whitewash and no-one must pass outside the marks. In each hunt there are two or three checks, the object of this is partly to give the ponies a breather and partly to allow of those on slow ponies to keep up in the hunt. At a check the next line has to be found by the field and until it is found everyone must trot. The last portion of the last line is either flagged or marked with paper, and from here on it becomes nothing less than a race. The length of the hunt varies from four to eight miles and, though this sounds a considerable distance, the China pony is a great stayer at his own pace and it does not seem to do him any harm.

Normally, about twenty to twenty-five starters face the Master, and when he

gives the word to go they charge down on the first jump. The first jump generally causes trouble for the sticky jumpers, and gives much fun to the crowds of Chinese who always gather at the meet. It is a curious thing that few China ponies jump well at the start of these hunts though they improve as they warm up to it; although they rarely fall if they can avoid it, they never seem to learn the knack of timing their take-off at a jump, and a fall is normally caused by their taking-off too far from the jump. More falls are caused by the ditches in the Tientsin country than by the jumps in Peking. The mud walls in the latter country, though they look black and formidable, are in reality only about six inches thick and ponies soon learn that it is easier to kick through them than to waste their energy by jumping over the top, and similarly with the kao liang fences. The Tientsin ditches, however, will not stand treating in this flippant fashion, as most of the officers in the 1st Battalion who take part have by now discovered. One particular ditch, reputed to be over eleven feet across, has now claimed four of them (three on the ground together on one occasion) but this is an exceptionally large jump and even then is only really formidable when it is met with at the end of a long hunt as happened on that occasion.

In each hunt there is a lightweight and a heavyweight class but the winners of the latter must be "on the card," i.e., in the first six home, to be able to qualify.

Winners of a Hunt are entitled to turn out in full hunting rig, red coat, white breeches and a hunting cap. One enthusiastic performer goes so far as to wear a silk hat and sees nothing incongruous in it. Officers of the Regiment who have "won their pink" during the present season are Lieut. Elias Morgan on "Ivanhoe," Lieut. Hacket Pain on "Marmalade IV," and 2/Lieut. Terry on "Satinford;" needless to say they are not too proud to continue to hunt in ratcatcher.

This paper-hunting business may sound a very dull sort of pastime to those who have only known horses in England or India but it is a long way better than nothing at all, and a thrill, though small, is undoubtedly present. As Adam Lindsay Gordon has said,

"No game was ever yet worth a rap for a rational man to play,
Into which no accident, no mishap could possibly find a way."

To turn now to Polo. Briefly speaking polo waxes in Peking and wanes in Tientsin. There are several reasons for this. The main one is probably the question of the ground. The Peking Club is fortunate in having a good hard ground on the Glacis just outside the walls of the Legation Quarter, whereas the Tientsin Club at present plays on a makeshift affair which is little better than one can imagine the Sahara Desert would be; until a more suitable ground is discovered it is not to be wondered at that the game lacks popularity. Both at Peking and Tientsin the game depends on the interests of the British and American Armies, the American Marine officers in Peking being especially keen and sporting players. The British Army players, by which it is understood the officers of The Queen's, are handicapped on account of the frequent changes necessitated by the Summer Camp at Shanhaukuwan.

Our Legation Guard is in a fairly good position for continuous polo for about four months; but those players who are unlucky enough to be at Tientsin cannot expect to get more than two months at most and some of them less, consequently there is little inducement for them to collect a stud of polo ponies. This state of affairs, which, however, is entirely unavoidable, is particularly unfortunate because in no place in the world is cheaper polo possible and at least eight officers play as regularly as opportunities afford. It means also that we are much handicapped in forming a Regimental side which, if it is to do any good in tournament polo, must have constant practice as a team. However, we do our

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER

best, and last season we sent a team consisting of Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby, Capt. Pilleau and Lieuts. Foord and Sydenham-Clarke to Peking to take part in a tournament. The team was not successful in the tournament itself, the chief causes being slow ponies and lack of practice as a team. However, in a friendly game played against a strong side they showed really promising form.

At the present time we have undoubtedly enough talent to make a very sound team if only the individuals could be got together. Lieut. Sydenham-Clarke has all the makings of a first-class player at No. 3; Capt. Pilleau always plays a very steady game at Back and is, moreover, a very good captain, possessing a sound knowledge of the tactics of the game. We unfortunately lose the services of Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby this season and his experience of the game and knowledge of horses will be a great loss; however, last season Lieut. Metcalfe made great strides in the short time he played and should do well at either No. 1 or No. 2 in juxtaposition with Lieut. Foord. These are the elements of the Regimental side and once moulded into a team we believe that they could beat the best in China but (and a big But) only two of them will be in Peking this summer and the other two will be at Tientsin and Shanhakuan. Even if, as appears likely at the moment of writing, we are not able to go to Shanhakuan the team will still be in two halves, so we must be content with keeping up individual keenness in the hopes that it will bear fruit one day. The British Legation Guard will run a team this season with the assistance of Major Alexander, R.A.M.C., who is intensely keen, and as he will be the only member of it who does not belong to the Regiment we may perhaps be permitted to bask in the reflection of any glory which the team may achieve during the season. In any case we wish them the best of luck while the other polo players must endeavour to console each other at not having the good fortune to be members of the Guard during the polo season.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER
(OFFICERS)

OF
THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT

WILL TAKE PLACE
ON MONDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1932

AT
THE KING EDWARD VII ROOMS,
HOTEL VICTORIA, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
at 8 o'clock p.m.

Major-General Sir W. D. BIRD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., will preside.

N.B.—The management of Hotel Victoria take this opportunity of informing the Officers of the Queen's Royal Regiment that they will be glad to accommodate any officers and their wives attending the Regimental Dinner, and wishing to stay the night, at a special rate of 12s. 6d. each person for Apartments, Baths, and Table d'Hôte Breakfast.

1st BATTALION.



The Salute.



The game in process.

POLO AT PEKING.

THE WAR IN TIENSIN

ON the evening of November 8th a sudden burst of rifle and machine-gun fire was heard from the direction of the Chinese city, and by 10 p.m. the streets were cleared and martial law was proclaimed.

On informing the Orderly officer, the Guard Commander was somewhat tersely ordered to pass this baby on to the Adjutant as it was considered that interference in a Sino-Japanese dog fight was beyond his scope (this isn't true O.O.). It was finally decided that the trouble was too far away to cause any alarm and the only action taken was to have one Company standing by.

The Japanese, however, whose Concession borders the Native city, promptly patrolled the streets with armoured cars, and erected barricades at the entrances of all roads leading into their territory. Everywhere troops were busily engaged either in strengthening their defences or directing spasmodic bursts of fire in the direction of the Chinese native city. During the excitement, it was subsequently discovered, the deposed Manchu Emperor Hsuan Tong was removed from his residence in the Japanese Concession to a steamer lying off the Bund and bound for Dairen. This dramatic coup was effected by the masterly machinations of Colonel Doihara, the arch-agitator of the Japanese Intelligence Department, which title is sufficient tribute in itself to the supreme cunning of an individual whose entire race has successfully duped the sagacious diplomats of our civilized powers for the past six months.

On scanning the local rag—a veritable mine of unreliable information—at breakfast next day, we discovered that the disturbances had been caused by a band of 30 desperate "dressing-gown" men, armed and organized, the Chinese alleged, by the Japanese military in Tientsin. This gang of desperadoes had been hired apparently to terrify the local police, and by causing a disturbance so near the Japanese Concession offer a suitable excuse for their military to man and barricade their boundaries and loose off indiscriminately into the densely populated Chinese city.

For the following two days Chinamen and Japanese waged endless verbal war in the local press, vying with each other in their base allegations of the other's perfidy and loudly protesting their own innocence. Eventually it was agreed that a neutral zone of 300 yards should be established around the perimeter of the Japanese Concession to be left unoccupied and policed by the Chinese. Meanwhile the local populace, whose trust in a Japanese approximates fairly well to ours of a king cobra, decided that the city was no longer a safe place, and scores of refugees began to filter into the Foreign Concessions. It is of interest to note that the Chinese General responsible for the preservation of law and order led the rout in person, installing his family in the largest hotel in the centre of the British Concession! The love of the Chinaman for Great Britain and the U.S.A. was also clearly evinced by the mass of Union Jacks and star-spangled banners that adorned each rich man's car. As yet the Foreign Commandants had taken no action as the trouble was strictly local.

Armistice Day, 1931. "Report to the O.R. before parade with any information you can get of the French position. They prolonged the Japanese left where their Concessions join early this morning." This was the only answer my polite inquiry as to the state of the morning elicited from the Adjutant. I duly sallied forth, armed with my sword, upon a Japanese bicycle (marked B.S.A. in doubtful

characters on a tin collar) adorned with an immense poppy to disassociate myself as much as possible from the makers of the infernal machine and to facilitate my passage past hordes of determined looking vendors of this emblem of peace. Inwardly commenting upon the unusual quiet and the incomparably greater efficiency and smartness of the police in the French Concession than our own, I finally arrived at the junction of the French and Japanese boundaries. The Japanese looked at me stolidly over their barricades and through their wire, and an Annamite spat speculatively in the direction of my poppy. Otherwise all was peace, and I inquired the way to the French Headquarters. Here I found a captain and two subalterns and, on explaining my presence, they led me round their position held by two rifle companies and one machine-gun company with 16 in. mitrailleuses all dug in and teed up. They had taken up the position at midnight to prevent the stream of refugees from entering their Concession, and held a roughly semi-circular position on the Japanese left and the end of their Western boundary. The stream of refugees thus passed by on the other side and entered the British Concession unhindered! The French considered it bad form to have been hauled out of bed on the night of November 10th-11th, and expressed their opinion of the Japanese in no uncertain terms. It appears that a burst of machine-gun fire had greeted their first attempt to support their ally's left, but their indignant wrath struck me as unjustified as they admitted that they had not informed the Japanese that they intended sallying forth to join in the fun.

Inquiring tenderly as to whether we intended to prolong their left, we came to the banks of a Canal, lined by the Japanese and forming the West boundary of their Concession. From here some desultory sniping was going on across our front at the unfortunate refugees who were streaming past the Japanese front about 1,000 yards away. The Japanese, by the way, daily denied most vehemently that any of their men had yet opened fire!

We marched to the Cenotaph to celebrate the anniversary of peace with twenty rounds of ball in each man's pocket, and the Chinese and Japanese representatives laid their wreaths side by side while in the distance could be heard the rifle shots of their respective nations.

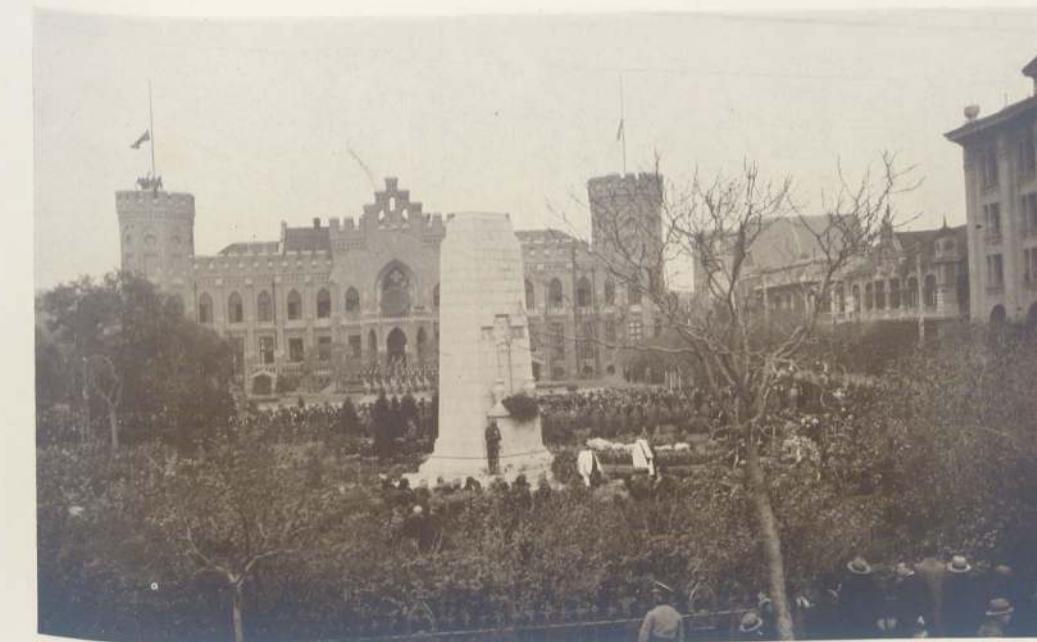
At noon it was decided that we should prolong the French left and prevent the stream of refugees from entering the Concession, and at 5 p.m. two platoons of "D" Company set out in fighting order to entrench positions. The following day "C" Company took over and wired and sandbagged the selected posts, each Company taking over in twenty-four-hour reliefs.

For the first two days the novelty of the change from the eternal "Gun stops one" monotony of barrack room, soldiering came as a distinct relief both to officers and men. Needless to say we took no active measures against the perpetrators of this outrage since the quarrel was solely between Chinamen and Japanese. By night a little sniping was heard, and every now and then a machine gun would open up and run off an entire belt on end without any pause whatever. Sometimes the Japanese military would join in by opening up on the native city with their trench mortars, always in retaliation, of course, at the terrific fire brought to bear against their positions by the determined Chinese police! Business was suspended owing to office clerks being unable to leave their homes, and Chinamen and Japanese watched each other like cat and mouse over their wired barricades, separated by 200 yards of "no man's land." One foreign military observer was unwise enough to inform the Japanese military that he believed their tales of being fired at were all fabrication. He was politely requested to come and see for himself, and as he made his way along the Japanese front line a burst of fire from a machine gun nearly took his hat off. It was a strange coincidence that the fire could only have come from farther down the Japanese line, the line of fire precluding all chance of the trigger ever having been pressed by a Chinaman! However, the Japanese military had made their point.

1st BATTALION.
ARMISTICE DAY, 1931, AT TIENTSIN.



THE CONSUL-GENERAL TAKING THE SALUTE.



THE PARADE AT THE CENOTAPH.

Meanwhile, life in the front line on the Bund had become cold and monotonous. Sometimes it rained, sometimes it blew an icy gale from Siberia, occasionally the sun shone. The Race Club official car with hot coffee at 7.30 a.m. was the only bright spot on the horizon. The rumoured attack of dressing-gown desperadoes against the Chinese city, supported by fire from the Japanese barracks, and timed for November 16th, never came off, and affairs had apparently reached a deadlock. The Mayor of Tientsin, Chang Hsueh-liang's brother, went into hospital with acute tonsilitis, the refugees returned home, and we returned to barracks.

Despite the hundreds of rounds that had been fired very little damage was done. The only bullets to fall into the Foreign Concessions, one of which landed at the Adjutant's feet as he was mounting the Guard, fell at such a steep angle, that they could only have left a rifle whose nozzle was pointing at the skies.

But for a few abortive attempts to disturb our peace the war was over. On one occasion a Company stood-to all night and the officers who were, without exception, dining out had perforce to sleep in barracks. This hardship aroused such a storm of anti-Japanese abuse that a Regimental entry would have been a mild punishment, more especially when one of them was turned out on patrol at 5 a.m.

On the whole the affair was a fiasco, as is usual when the Battalion expects any chance of a row. Our only casualty might have been a certain stalwart officer who, on being challenged with levelled rifle by a Chinese policeman when on patrol, hastily shouted the only word in his vocabulary—"stop"—acquired from rickshaw use. The effect was magical and he survived to tell the tale.

S. C.

REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE

IN order that questions of Regimental interest might receive full consideration and discussion, a Committee consisting of representatives of all Battalions together with a few past officers has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Colonel of the Regiment. The Committee met for the first time at the Regimental Depot on February 6th, 1932. Owing to illness the Colonel of the Regiment was unable to attend, and the chair was taken by Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Giffard, D.S.O., Commanding 2nd Battalion. The following were present: Major-General A. E. McNamara, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-General W. J. T. Glasgow, C.M.G., Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. G. N. Dyer, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. H. C. Whinfield, Lieut.-Col. J. D. Boyd, D.S.O., 1st Battalion; Lieut.-Col. C. R. Wigan, M.C., 5th Battalion; Major G. K. Olliver, M.C. (Depot), Major B. H. Hughes-Reckitt, 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's).

The following decisions which have since received the approval of the Colonel of the Regiment were arrived at:—

(a) A pattern of Regimental Cricket Cap was approved and a pattern was sent to 1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion and Depot. The Master-Tailor of 2nd Battalion can make the cap.

(b) The colours in the Regimental Tie should run diagonally from the direction of wearer's left shoulder towards the right hip.

(c) Recommendations of the Committee which are of sufficient general interest will, subject to the approval of the Colonel of the Regiment, be published in the Regimental Journal.

Various other matters were discussed and it was decided to obtain the opinions of all officers before coming to a decision.

2nd BATTALION

ON December 9th, 1931, The Queen's Royal Regiment finally left Dover where the 1st Battalion, The Depot and the 2nd Battalion, in turn, had served since the Spring of 1925. During these six years the Regiment made many friends in the county of Kent to whom we were very sorry to say "good-bye." Our Brigade Commander, Brigadier Sir Hereward Wake, addressed the Battalion on parade as we were about to march to the station. We are all very proud of the kind things he was pleased to express, and wish him every success in the future. We also hope we may be fortunate to serve under his command once again. His address is published elsewhere.

The Battalion was marched through the town by the Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion The Lincolnshire Regiment, and the Band and Pipes of the 1st Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders. At the station we found the Band of the 1st Battalion The Royal Sussex Regiment formed up to play as we entrained.

We owe a special debt of gratitude to the Seaforth Highlanders who entertained our married families to breakfast on the morning of our departure. This kindly act greatly assisted many harassed mothers.

Colonel R. G. Clarke was among many of those who collected at the station to wish us God-speed. His generous hospitality at Barham will long be remembered by all ranks taking part in Company Marches each year. As the train steamed out of the Marine Station no doubt several members of the Battalion looked towards Connaught Barracks and wondered whether any pebble had been left unpolished or a bit of woodwork unscrubbed.

We arrived at Aldershot about 2 p.m., where we found, waiting to greet us, Major-General Sir W. D. Bird, and Brigadier R. V. Pollock, our new Brigade Commander. Within twenty-four hours of our arrival our cross-country team distinguished itself by winning the 1st Guards' Brigade Cross-Country Race.

We were sorry to lose the draft for the 1st Battalion at an earlier date than at first arranged. They departed two days before Christmas in rather dirty weather. It is hoped the "Bay" did not interfere with their Christmas dinner.

It was chiefly due to the date of departure of the draft being changed from February to December that prevented the proposed march of the Battalion from Dover to Aldershot taking place. Plans were already well advanced to march the 116 miles in eight days. We now hope to show the flag in Surrey by a Battalion march next August.

We were pleased to welcome our Commanding-Officer, Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Giffard, who took over command of the Battalion at the beginning of the new year, and R.S.M. W. Watford who joined us from China about the same time.

Our Christmas tree party on January 12th was a great success. Only a few knew the excitement Pte. Prentice experienced with the boiler for central heating purposes under the stage of the Stanhope Theatre. This Brontosaurus, bristling with taps, leaked water everywhere, not only threatening to extinguish the fire but also doing its best to drown its "Keeper."

Aldershot had a few mild surprises for us. Our Annual Inspection took place on February 18th, our Weapon Training course, except for casuals, was completed by mid-March, and Company Training will be finished before this number of the JOURNAL is in print.

Capt. J. B. Phillips and Lieut. H. S. Kelly have joined us from the West

Coast. Lieut. G. S. Grimston has returned from a tour at the Depot and is being replaced by Lieut. R. M. Burton. Lieut. R. H. Holme has recently taken over the Adjutancy of the 24th Battalion from Capt. F. J. Davis, who has recently gone to the P.T. Staff.

We are all very sorry to lose Sergt. F. Garrod, who took his discharge on November 29th, after nearly 24 years' service. His fast "Yorkers" will long be remembered.

We congratulate the following:—Lieut. Grimston, for getting a "D" on an Air Photography Course; Lieut. Parsons, for a "D" at the Machine Gun School; Capt. Davies and Lieut. Grimston, for Army Hockey Colours; Lieut. Dawson, for successfully piloting "Broncho" (recently promoted from draught horse to charger) over the Arbourfield Point-to-Point Course in the 1st Division Inter-Brigade Race. He and Lieut. Elliott, on "Christopher Robin" contributed largely to the victory of the 1st Guards Brigade.

* * *

In his address to the Battalion on leaving Dover, Brigadier Sir Hereward Wake, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., said:—

"I am taking this opportunity of speaking to you for the last time on parade, this last day of your long period of service in the town and garrison of Dover. Your other Battalion and the Depot were here before you. I would like to tell you, you are leaving with the good wishes and the regrets, not only of many personal friends of the garrison, ourselves of the Brigade to which you belong, but also of the people of Dover because of the discipline and good behaviour which you have always exhibited. I want to congratulate you on that. As for myself, I shall miss you very much. I have been pleased to have under my command your famous Regiment, which is the oldest English Regiment. I assure you that I appreciated that and realized my responsibility. I will take this opportunity, Major Pain, to sincerely thank you for your loyal service to me during the two years you have been under my command. I hope you will tell the others of your Battalion, who are not on this parade, what I have said and what I am going to say. I will tell you what I have written to your new Brigade Commander:—

"The Queen's Royal Regiment is a very smart and well trained Battalion. They are good at sport and games, and have a first-class hockey team. You will find them keen and cheerful in everything they do, and you are very lucky to have them under your command."

"I am told that the standard at Aldershot is very high, but I feel perfectly confident that you will easily be able to sustain the high character I have given you to your new Brigade Commander. Good-bye and good luck."

SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL events have moved swiftly, our snug "Retreats" at Dover have been handed over and we are now proud to be included among the "Brass Hats" of the Guards Brigade.

Our farewell dance in November proved a tremendous success, the guests numbering about 300. The Battalion dining hall was very appropriately decorated with the Regimental Colours, and the Mess silver was on view throughout the evening. This was guarded by members of the Regiment dressed in uniforms of 1661 and 1932 respectively, and proved a great attraction throughout the evening. A sit-down supper was catered for under the expert supervision of Messrs. Tyrrel

of Dover and was very much appreciated by all. Our most heartiest thanks are due to Clr./Sergt. Stafford and his committee for the success of the evening. At the end the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne," guests and hosts joining in the vocal refrain; and many were the heartaches hidden behind smiling happy faces at the conclusion of the night's entertainment.

Thanks to the good work of the advance party the Mess was all but ready for us on our arrival. Our thanks are due to the Sergeants' Mess of the 1st Battalion The Scots Guards for their kind hospitality to the Mess on arrival in the station.

In less time than it takes to tell we had once more separated unto the four corners of the British Isles. Coincident with our arrival the annual furlough period had arrived and the Mess presented a dismal appearance for the rest of the month. However, the arrival of "Santa Claus" on Christmas Eve awakened the festive "Spirit" and once more the Mess presented a cheerful aspect.

The entertainment committee, under the guidance of Clr./Sergt. Williams, have organized a series of fortnightly whist drives; these have been well attended, not to say appreciated, by the ladies.

Our first dance in Aldershot proved a tremendous success and many were the gay scenes witnessed and enacted as certain members danced the light fantastic o'er the slippery floor of the " Stanhope Arms." During the evening several of the local ladies invaded the "Glory Hole" and did much to relieve the depression which had arrived. We were honoured with the company of Sergt. R. Russell, representing the 5th Battalion (T.A.) who did much towards making the evening a success with his witticisms. His presence was very much felt by the fair sex as he glided round the hall to the lively strains of the band.

We welcome into our midst R.S.M. Watford from the 1st Battalion and wish him every success in his new sphere. Our congratulations are also extended to Q.M.S. Swanwick, Sergt. Roberts, and L./Sergts. Dunwoodie and Boughton on their promotions and appointments respectively. C.S.M. Spooner, M.M., and Sergts. Saunders, Bacon and Prizeman have left us to take up their new duties with the Territorial Army, and their places have been filled by C.S.M. Wilson and Sergts. Donaldson, D.C.M., and Tasker. Sergt. Welch has once more departed unto the warmer regions of the Empire; his loss will be felt by those intrepid members who dabbled in "certs" in the "Sport of Kings."

Once again all is quiet on the "Euchre Front" its champion has been permitted, by the grace of the powers-that-be, to stay with us for "eleven more months and ten more days" thus enabling future "Cups" to still be bought in the Mess.

On going to press we learn from a reliable source that a certain member has adopted a new means of protection for the "Family Dripping" (whether or no he intends to relieve our champion runner of his laurels remains to be seen, after all "Dripping" is a good substitute for "Ellerman's").

CORPORALS' ROOM NOTES.

We concluded our sojourn by the White Cliffs of Dover with a "farewell" dance that exceeded all our previous efforts in this direction. Dover townsfolk turned up "en masse" and the event proved a complete success; it was only marred by some unprincipled individual sounding the alarm for cookhouse before the appointed time, thus causing a "traffic block" in the passage.

Our new room leaves a lot to be desired. The accommodation is inadequate for the numbers we muster and is reminiscent of the "Black Hole of Calcutta."

Our P.R.I. has taken our sorry plight to heart and endeavours are now in hand to provide a more suitable "sanctum."

In the short time at our disposal for social activities we have managed to hold games' tournaments (billiards, chess and draughts) with our neighbours, The Scots Guards; these have been very well enjoyed and the organizers should be congratulated on their efforts.

Members of the room celebrated St. Patrick's Day by attending an invitation dance held at Camberley by "B" Company, 5th Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment; all agreed that they had thoroughly enjoyed themselves, special mention being made of the lighting and decorative arrangements, which were superb.

We have bidden "adieu" to many of our old members and extend a hearty greeting to those who have recently joined our ranks. Congratulations to Cpl. Dunwoodie and Boughton, M.M., who have joined the Sergeants' Mess on promotion to Lance-Sergeant. Congratulations also to L./Cpl. V. Moth on gaining his First Class Certificate of Education and to L./Cpl. J. Tasker on obtaining "Distinguished" at the Army School of Education whilst attending the 53rd Regimental Instructors' Course.

Congratulations to all those who have distinguished themselves in the era of sport. It is hoped to make tennis as popular in this station as in our last, and we are confident that our entertainment committee will use their energies in this direction.

WEAPON TRAINING.

There has been great activity on the ranges during the last month, and the Annual Course has now been completed. In Dover we considered shooting as a summer pastime, but here we discovered we had to start in February as the Tattoo is the all important summer event. However, the weather was fine, although bitterly cold. Most people were thankful to see the last of Lydden Spout Ranges and its own peculiar type of weather, and we found the facilities at Ash much better although the three and a-half mile march to and from the Ranges made a day's shooting into a long affair. Owing to the shortage of time in which to fire the course we did not attempt to hold our Rifle Meeting, which we hope will take place in the beginning of July.

Owing to the move we could not hold our usual Christmas Miniature Range Shoot, so instead we had an Easter Shoot which was held on the two days before the beginning of Easter leave. This was a great success. In one range we had a Company and Individual Competition, and in the other range, comic, or, as some people termed it "swindle" competitions. These side-shows proved very popular and, despite the swindling efforts of the officials, 150 prizes were won which ranged from 2d. to 10s. The Company Challenge Clock was won by "C" M.G. Company who defeated "B" Company by only one point.

The Individual Competition was divided up into three Classes and altogether 100 prizes were awarded, the result was as follows:—

Class "A" Tie for First Place.—Capt. E. F. Bolton, 2/Lieut. R. A. Dawson, Sergt. Walters, Sergt. J. Wells and Pte. Whittington. Score, 73. H.P.S. 80.

Class "B" Tie for First Place.—Pte. Waters and Pte. Burt. Score 68. H.P.S. 80. Third Place.—L./Cpl. Summerfield. Score 67.

Class "C" Tie for First Place.—Pte. Holmes, 65. Second Place.—Pte. Brookbank, Pte. E. Newman and Pte. E. Blanks. Score 64. H.P.S. 80.

Boys' Competition.—Winner Boys' Cup: Boy Skinner. Second: Boy E. Johnson. Third: Boy L. Martin.

The results of last year's A.R.A. Non-Central Competitions have now been

received and the Battalion appear four times in the prize list:—The Queen Victoria Trophy, 9th; The King George Cup, 7th; The Young Soldiers' Cup, 7th, and The Machine Gun Cup, 4th.

BOXING.

On arrival in the Aldershot Command the Battalion entered a team for the Army Inter-Unit Boxing Championships and also for the Boys' Inter-Unit League.

In the former competition we were unfortunately drawn against one of the best teams (2nd King's Regiment) in the first round; we were beaten but by no means disgraced. The King's have since reached the final of the Command and were only beaten by one point.

In the latter competition the Boys defeated the Welsh Guards by five fights to three and in the second match versus 1st Battalion, The Green Howards, lost by six fights to three. The Boys showed great keenness in the competition and a number of them should do well in future when they are fully developed.

In the match *versus* the Welsh Guards on February 8th, 1932, results were as follows:—

Boy Hooper (Queen's) beat Boy Hall (Welsh Guards) on points. Hooper, although giving away a lot of weight, was very aggressive and soon had his opponent covering from some fine leads. His in-fighting was good to watch; with a little more experience and a few inches to his height he should do well.

Boy Hudson (Queen's) beat Boy Martin (Welsh Guards) on points. Both boys went hard from the first gong and Hudson won by a narrow margin.

Boy Robinson (Queen's) beat Boy Smith (Welsh Guards) on points. This was a good bout, both boys fighting for a knock-out. The lack of science was compensated by a display of energy and determination.

Boy Skinner (Queen's) beat Boy Gray (Welsh Guards) on points. By using a nice left lead and right hook Skinner piled up a good margin of points, and on this form should do well in future.

Boy Walter (Queen's) lost to Boy Brennan (Welsh Guards) on points. Walter was up against a very tough proposition and came in for a lot of punishment. He put up a very plucky fight.

Boy Tracey (Queen's) beat Boy Harvey (Welsh Guards) on points. Tracey proved too strong for his opponent. Hitting hard with both hands he drove his man around the ring and was an easy winner.

Boy Johnson (Queen's) lost to Boy Marshall (Welsh Guards) on points. This was quite a good fight with Johnson trying hard to prevent the inevitable.

Boy Kingsland (Queen's) lost to Boy Huxton (Welsh Guards) on points. This was a very even affair and Kingsland was unlucky to lose.

In the match *versus* the 1st Battalion The Green Howards on February 29th, 1932, the results were as follows:—

Boy Dawes (Queen's) lost to Boy Dewdney (Green Howards) on points. Dawes put up a good fight and connected with some hard punches but his opponent was more experienced and aggressive.

Boy Lambert (Queen's) lost to Boy Woodman (Green Howards) by a knock-out. Woodman proved far too strong for Lambert, who was put out in the first round by a hard right hook to the jaw.

Boy Evans (Queen's) beat Boy Harris (Green Howards) by a knock-out. Evans, attacking strongly, had his opponent out with a hard right to the head mid-way through the first round.

Boy Casey (Queen's) lost to Boy Curtis (Green Howards) on points. Curtis possessed a good left hand and piled up the points at will. Casey found it difficult to dodge and lost on points.

Boy Jones (Queen's) beat Boy Redman (Green Howards) on points. This was a good fight with both boys going all out to the final gong. Jones had slightly the better of the exchanges and ran out a winner.

Boy Walter (Queen's) lost to Boy Green (Green Howards) on points. Walter started off strongly and had his opponent down twice in the first round with well-timed blows, but unfortunately he tired towards the end and Green forged ahead and eventually won on points.

Boy Tracey (Queen's) lost to Boy Long (Green Howards) on points. Tracey, having recently recovered from 'flu, was below his usual form and in consequence was well beaten by Long.

Boy S. Johnson (Queen's) beat Boy Clark (Green Howards) on points. This was Johnson's first appearance in a contest and he is to be congratulated on doing so well.

Boy E. Johnson (Queen's) lost to Boy Skinner (Green Howards) on points. Johnson was up against a much stronger opponent. Although he used a good straight left Skinner hit hard with both hands and won a good bout.

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In the match *versus* The King's on January 27th, 1932, results were as follows: *Bantam-weights*.—Dmr. Scott (King's) beat Pte. Topps (Queen's) on points. Scott was a much more experienced boxer and in the first round was weighing his man up. The second round saw Topps trying hard to stop his opponent's rushes without much success. The third round found both boxers fighting hard and Scott came out an easy winner.

Feather-weights.—Sergt. Crummy (King's) beat Pte. Dawes (Queen's) on points. In the first round Dawes was fairly hard pressed, but he put in a lot of good work. Round two saw Dawes beating his man to the punch, and even in the last round he appeared to hold his own, the margin in favour of Crummy at the close was very small.

L./Cpl. Sully (King's) beat Pte. Bolch (Queen's) on points. Bolch, who was a reserve, put up a very plucky display against a man with a stinging straight left. The last two rounds were a repetition of the first with Bolch showing plenty of grit and taking a lot of punishment.

Light-weights.—Bdsn. Crotty (King's) beat L./Sergt. Webb (Queen's) on points. Webb started the first round in fine style, driving his opponent round the ring with short arm body blows. The second round saw both fighting hard, with Webb still putting in some good work. The last round found Crotty very strong and Webb tiring, although the latter appeared to be holding his own in the in-fighting.

L./Cpl. Ferrari (Queen's) beat Pte. Johnson (King's) on points. This was a good fight with Ferrari getting the worst of the opening round, but afterwards forging a head to run out a good winner on points.

Pte. Isherwood (King's) beat Pte. Jenner (Queen's) on points. The result of this fight was disappointing as Jenner, who forced the fighting from the start, appeared to be leading on points throughout. His blows were hard and accurate and he took advantage of every opening.

Welter-weights.—L./Cpl. Collins (King's) beat Pte. Newman (Queen's) on points. This was easily the best fight of the evening. Newman was up against a very fine boxer and held his own in great style. The margin in favour of Collins must have been very small.

Cpl. Spence (Queen's) beat L./Cpl. Gater (King's) on points. Spence was in great form and proceeded to use his opponent as a chopping block; it was only Gater's ungainly stance that prevented Spence from applying the "coup-de-grâce" after flooring his opponent in the last round.

L./Cpl. Lockwood (Queen's) beat Cpl. Smith (King's) on points. Lockwood started in the first round in his customary slow gait and gradually warmed up until the last round saw Smith staggering and reeling under Lockwood's onslaughts to the jaw and body.

Pte. Thompson (King's) beat Cpl. Allison (Queen's) on points. This was another disappointing result as Allison appeared to have the better of all the exchanges and put in some fine uppercuts to the jaw, fighting was fast and furious to the end.

Middle-weights.—L./Cpl. Davis (King's) beat L./Cpl. Brown (Queen's) in the opening round. After having the best of the initial exchanges Brown was caught off his guard and knocked out with a right hook to the jaw.

L./Cpl. Jones (King's) knocked-out L./Cpl. Hooper (Queen's) in the second round. Hooper had the best of the first round, but Jones, who was a good boxer, waited for an opening and put Hooper down with a right hook to the jaw in the second round.

Pte. Thomas (Queen's) beat 2/Lieut. Calvert (King's) on points. After being thoroughly shaken up in the first round Thomas reversed matters in the second, and the last saw him forcing his opponent to the ropes and putting in some devastating punches to the face and body.

Light Heavy-weights.—Bdsn. Jackson (King's) knocked-out L./Cpl. Giltinan (Queen's). Giltinan had an advantage in height and reach and forced the fighting in the first exchanges, but he went out to a heavy hook on the side of the head.

Heavy-weight.—Pte. Waring (King's) knocked-out 2/Lieut. Watson (Queen's). Watson started forcing matters in fine style, but Waring stuck to his job and eventually, with well-timed rights to the jaw, caught Watson as he went in and knocked him out.

INTER-COMPANY BOXING (NOVICES).

The semi-final and final rounds took place in the Command Boxing Centre on April 5th, 1932.

Bantam-weights (8 st. 6 lb.)—Pte. Hollis (9 Platoon "M.G.") v. Pte. Norman ("D"). Quite a good first round. Hollis winning on points by his more aggressive methods.

Pte. Brand ("A") v. Pte. Hunt ("D"). A good fight. Plenty of hard hitting but little idea of defence shown by either. Brand winning on points. In the final Brand just defeated Hollis on points after an excellent fight. Both men took a lot of punishment.

Middle-weights (11 st. 6 lb.)—Pte. Farrar (9 Platoon "C" (M.G.)) v. Pte. Dexter ("D"). A good hard-hitting fight which Dexter won on points. Scoring most of these with good body blows.

Pte. Green (9 Platoon "C" (M.G.)) v. Pte. Smith ("B"). Green won by knocking out his opponent early in the first round.

Pte. Green won the final by again knocking out his opponent in the opening round.

Light-Weights (9 st. 9 lb.)—L./Cpl. Nockolds ("D") v. Pte. White (Drums). Little to choose between the two. The balance of points going to White.

Pte. Doods ("B") v. Pte. Jenner (11 Platoon "C" (M.G.)). Doods fought gamely against a better and stronger boxer. Pte. Jenner won the final after a moderate fight on points.

Feather-weights (9 st.)—Pte. Witley ("D") v. Pte. Byatt (10 Platoon "C" (M.G.)). A poor fight. Byatt attacked throughout and was never in any danger of losing.

Dmr. Reeves (Drums) v. Pte. Miles (9 Platoon "C" (M.G.)). An excellent fight. Miles putting up a great fight against an opponent with a longer reach, which enabled Reeves to win on points.

In the final there was little to choose between the two men until Byatt knocked out his opponent in the third round.

Welter-weights (10 st. 7 lb.)—Pte. Anthony ("A") v. L./Cpl. Downie ("B"). Anthony was always too good for his opponent, who put up a very good fight.

Pte. Leppard (9 Platoon "C" (M.G.)) v. Pte. Osborne ("B"). Osborne, a much stronger boxer, won by a knock-out early in the second round.

In the final Osborne won a good hard-hitting fight on points.

Boys.—Randall v. Daws. A close fight won by Randall on points.

Martin v. Kingsland. Kingsland, a much stronger boxer, won on points.

Hawkins v. Mobley. Mobley put up a good fight against a much bigger opponent. Hawkins winning on points.

Jones v. Hooper. Jones, making full use of his reach and a straight left won on points. Hooper put up a stout resistance against a bigger opponent.

Special Four-Round Contest.

L./Cpl. Lockwood (Welter-weight Champion of the Battalion) was challenged for the Belt by Pte. Newman.

First Round.—Both men seemed to be weighing up their opponents, and there was little in it.

Second Round.—Newman started to force the fighting and put in some excellent work with both hands to the body and head. Lockwood strove hard to hold off his opponent but lost the round.

Third Round.—Newman went off with express speed, and with Lockwood trying for a knock-out punch we saw some excellent boxing. Although putting in some heavy punches, Lockwood was kept on the defence and Newman took the points.

Fourth Round.—Lockwood was very aggressive on leaving his corner but Newman shook him with a few well-timed left hooks to the jaw and Lockwood was outpointed in a very good contest.

Results of Inter-Company Competition.—No. 9 Platoon "C" (M.G.) Company, 54 points; "D" Company, 48 points; "B" Company, 43 points; No. 11 Platoon "C" (M.G.) Company, 23 points; "A" Company, 18 points; Drums, 15 points.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

We made an excellent start in Aldershot by winning the Group Championship the day after the Battalion arrived. Teams consisted of thirty runners, of which the first twenty counted towards the team's placing. The first three men home were Reeves, Kemp and Waters, who gained 1st, 2nd and 4th places respectively. This was undoubtedly a good performance, having in mind the fact that training had been very much impeded by the thousand and one odd jobs which had to be done before the move.

Since the Battalion settled down we have done a good deal of running and teams were entered for both the Young Soldiers and Open Command Championships. In the former we were placed sixth, out of eighteen competing teams, and in the latter we gained ninth place out of a total of nineteen entrants. In the Young Soldiers' Event, Kemp finished fourth and Newbold sixth; in the Open Championship, Reeves was seventh and Waters twenty-third. Kemp was unlucky in having a damaged knee, and he came out of hospital only two or three days before the race. Reeves has been running regularly for the Command Harriers and took part both in the Southern Counties Championship and in the National Championships. In the latter he finished sixty-fourth out of a field of 300, in which

were included all the mandarins of the cross-country world. He was awarded his Command Colours and ran as an individual in the Army Championships at Tidworth, when he finished nineteenth.

We take this opportunity of congratulating him on his improved form, and the successes he has gained. We have recently heard that, so enthusiastic was he to increase his speed, he travelled all the way to Eridge in an endeavour to take part in the local Point-to-Point Meeting; further, that he was most disappointed at not being allowed to accompany the horses round the course!

We should also like to congratulate the team as a whole, not forgetting the "also ran" on their improved efforts during the season. They had to give up a great deal of their spare time to training, and that hardy veteran Clr./Sergt. Stafford, who still takes the field like a two-year-old, has devoted endless hours to training the team. In addition Cpl. Large has rendered yeoman service in the gymnasium helping to get everybody fit.

Reeves, Waters, Kemp and Martin have been out each week with the Command Harriers and we hope to see many more joining them next year. The two most improved runners of the season are Dmr. Newbold and Cpl. Jacques. The former, who was second reserve in last year's team has been running consistently fourth or fifth in this year's team. While Jacques, who was very little known last year, has always been one of the certainties this year.

The final Inter-Company run takes place in a few days' time. At present the Drums are well ahead and appear to be almost certain winners of the shield. "C" (M.G.) Company (the holders) and "A" Company are level for second place, and the final run will decide. The improvement of the Drums is most noticeable and they have shown very effectively what can be done by "getting down to it."

Detailed results of the season's fixtures are given below:—

At Dover.—v. 2nd Lincolns, lost; v. 1st Royal Sussex, won; v. 2nd Lincolns, lost; v. 2nd Buffs, lost; v. 2nd Buffs, lost.

At Aldershot.—Group Championship, 1st; v. 2nd Somerset L.I. (Young Soldiers), lost; v. 2nd Somerset L.I., won; Command Championship (Young Soldiers), 6th; v. 2nd Somerset L.I., 3rd; v. 1st Welch, 3rd; v. 1st Suffolk, 3rd; v. Air Defence Signals, 3rd; v. 2nd Queen's Own, 2nd; v. 1st Royal Scots, 2nd; v. Command Championship, 9th.

The following have been awarded their Colours for 1931/32:—

Clr./Sergt. Stafford (captain of the team), Pte. Reeves, Pte. Waters, Pte. Kemp, Dmr. Newbold, Pte. Martin, Cpl. Jacques, Pte. Macrowan, Pte. Swann, Pte. Dawes, Cpl. Wilshaw, Dmr. Hawkes, L./Cpl. Summerfield, Pte. Cooley, Pte. Buckingham.

PROSPECTS FOR NEXT SEASON.

We lost L./Sergt. Bradley before Christmas, drafted to the 1st Battalion, and we shall shortly be losing Martin, who has been posted to the Depot together with Lieut. R. M. Burton, whose influence and support we shall all miss. There is plenty of fresh blood coming on, however, and this year has produced more material than we had last year, so that we can look forward confidently to retaining the Group Championship and to securing higher placings in both the Command Championships in 1933.

HOCKEY.

Another Hockey season is finished and, unfortunately, has not been so successful as in past years. The results of the matches were:—Won 11, Lost 7, Drawn 5.

At the beginning of the season much experimenting was done to try to strengthen our forward line and try out new players but without much success.

Company hockey was started and on most days of the week there was a Company game on our ground in barracks. The season was interrupted by the move to Aldershot and the month's leave at Christmas, consequently the side was out of practice when the Army Tournament started. This year we only reached the third round, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that our conquerors went on to win, not only the Command, but also the Army Cup.

First Round.—v. The Green Howards. Won, 5—2. The side started shakily but improved and played together better in the second half. Capt. F. J. Davis was in good form and scored all five goals. The rest of the forwards were weak in front of goal and missed several chances. Team: Pte. Hipkiss; Clr./Sergt. Swanwick and Sergt. Hooper; Cpl. Jones, Lieut. G. S. Grimston and Sergt. Berry; Cpl. Julian, Cpl. Collins, Capt. F. J. Davis and Sergt. Dixon.

Second Round.—v. Royal Engineers. Won, 5—4. The only alteration in our side was that Cpl. Newman took the place of Sergt. Hooper, who was unable to get away from a course of Hythe. This was an excellent game, played at a fast pace. We started off in great style and were the better side in the first half and secured a good lead, but the Royal Engineers changed their tactics in the second half and improved greatly, and we only just managed to hold our lead till the end of the game; our opponents looking as if they might equalize at any moment during the last ten minutes. Capt. F. J. Davis scored four goals, and Lieut. H. E. Wilson one. Clr./Sergt. Swanwick and Sergt. Berry played excellently.

Third Round.—v. Army Educational Corps. Lost, 5—0. Several alterations were made in our team, but we were up against a first-class side; however, our team put up a good fight and the game was closer than is indicated by the score. The first half was fairly level, but in the second half the A.E.C. got the upper hand. The defence was good, and L./Cpl. Wines, in goal, played a splendid game. The team was: L./Cpl. Wines; Q.M.S. Swanwick and Lieut.-Colonel R. A. M. Bassett, M.C.; Capt. J. B. Coates, M.C., Lieut. G. S. Grimston and Sergt. Berry; Cpl. Julian, Cpl. Collins, Capt. F. J. Davis, Lieut. H. E. Wilson and L./Cpl. Knight.

In all our Cup matches our team was well supported by large numbers of spectators, and we were particularly pleased to see the Depot come over in force.

We congratulate Capt. F. J. Davis and Lieut. G. S. Grimston on obtaining their Army Hockey Colours, the former has also obtained his County Colours for Middlesex, and the latter for Sussex. For the English trial match, played at Portsmouth in January, Capt. F. J. Davis, Lieut. G. S. Grimston and Lieut. H. E. Wilson were playing for the Combined Services v. The West and were awarded Combined Service Colours for 1931/32. In the Army Trial Match, played at Aldershot in November, Lieut. H. E. Wilson, Sergt. Berry and Cpl. Collins were playing for the Eastern Command, and since our arrival in Aldershot the former two have been playing fairly regularly for the Aldershot Command, and have been awarded Aldershot Command Colours for 1931/32.

The following have been awarded Battalion Hockey Colours for the year 1931/32:—Lieut. H. E. Wilson, Lieut. G. S. Grimston, Q.M.S. Swanwick, Sergt. Berry, Cpl. Collins, L./Cpl. Wines, Cpl. Jones, Cpl. Julian, Cpl. Newman, L./Cpl. Knight and Sergt. Dixon.

The Inter-Company Hockey Tournament has been completed, and throughout the matches have been keen and of a more even nature than in previous years. In the first round, "Remainder" of "H.Q." Wing just defeated the Band, 2—1, after a very close game, "C" (M.G.) Company easily defeated "B" Company by six goals to one, and "D" Company defeated "A" Company by four goals to one. Both semi-finals produced excellent games, "Remainder" of "H.Q." Wing defeating "D" Company one goal to nil, after extra time, and "C" (M.G.) Company just defeating the Drums, 1—0.

The final was played on April 11th and was one of the best games that has been seen for some years. It was a ding-dong battle from beginning to end and

nothing to choose between the two sides. When the whistle blew at the end of the second half there was no score, so ten minutes each way extra time was played, and soon after the start Pte. Taylor scored for "Remainder" of "H.Q." Wing, this being the only goal scored.

This is the third year in succession in which "Remainder" of H.Q. Wing have won this competition, but this year they had to fight hard in each of their matches.

It was a creditable performance lasting out as they did, as they are getting "long in the tooth." The side averaging thirty-three years in age and fifteen years in service. The team were as follows:—L./Cpl. Wines; Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Giffard, D.S.O. and Pte. Bailey; Q.M.S. Swanwick, Cpl. Moule, and Sergt. Freedland; Lieut. H. E. Wilson, L./Cpl. Wittey, Sergt. Dixon and Pte. Taylor.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

During the latter part of September and throughout October, while the Battalion was at Dover, Capt. Evans and Sergt. Hardwick worked hard to train our team for the Army Cup, and early morning training took place regularly under Sergt. J. Wells and Cpl. Eastmond. The potential team, however, did not show much promise as a team and we only reached the second round. Sergts. Hill and Hooper and Pte. Arnold were brought into the team from the Depot and considerably strengthened the side.

Our first round, played against the 8th Field Battery, R.A., at Guston on October 21st, resulted in a win for the Battalion by two goals to one. There was a strong wind and the Gunners were a much larger team.

Training continued and in the second round we met 3rd Battalion The Royal Tank Corps, at Lydd, where we were defeated 4—1. The result was disappointing because playing against the wind in the first half we seemed as good if not a better side than our opponents.

On our arrival at Aldershot the Battalion immediately took its place in the Command Association League Competitions. These competitions are divided up as follows:—

Senior League—Division II.—The Regimental 1st XI.

Junior League—Division II.—The Regimental 2nd XI.

Enlisted Boys' League—Division I.—Regimental Boys' XI.

Division II in the Senior and Junior Leagues consist of eleven units, and Division I, Boys' League consists of thirteen units; each unit plays all other units once.

The results obtained by the Battalion were disappointing. The standard of football in these divisions was better than we were used to, and all teams will have profited by playing against more experienced sides. We hope for better results next season..

The following were awarded their 1st XI Regimental Colours for the season

1931/32:—

2/Lieut. M. V. Fletcher, "A" Company; Sergt. Hardwick, "H.Q." Wing; Sergt. J. Wells, "C" (M.G.) Company; Sergt. Hill, Depot; Sergt. Hooper, Depot; Cpl. Eastmond, "A" Company; L./Cpl. Holloway, "B" Company; L./Cpl. Brown, "C" (M.G.); L./Cpl. Newman, "H.Q." Wing; Pte. Voisey, "A" Company; Pte. Newman, "C" (M.G.) Company; Pte. Hopps, "H.Q." Wing; Pte. Pattenden, "C" (M.G.) Company; Pte. Clark, "B" Company; Pte. Arnold, Depot.

On the conclusion of all league games a Company Knock-out Competition was commenced and resulted in a win for "Remainder" of "H.Q." Wing, who defeated the Drums by six goals to one in the final.



Photo by Gale & Polden, Ltd.]

THE BATTALION TEAM AT START OF ALDERSHOT COMMAND CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

[Aldershot.
 (Left to Right) Pte. Reeves. Pte. Dawes. Dmr. Newbold. Pte. Martin. Pte. Waters. Cpl. Willshaw. Col. Sgt. Stafford (capt.). Cpl. Jacques. Pte. MacRowan. L.Cpl. Summerfield.

NIGERIAN MEMORIES

PART II.

(Continued from page 39, Vol. IV, No. 1, November, 1931.)

COMMANDING Officers had big powers of punishment. They could reduce any Non-Commissioned Officer (including Company Sergeant-Majors) to the ranks or to a lower grade. They could give forty-two days' imprisonment in the local prison, in certain cases they could give up to twenty-four lashes, and they could fine up to ten shillings. These powers could be conferred on Officers commanding out-stations, and usually were conferred. This was necessary because of the great distance between Headquarters and the out-stations. The result was that there were very few courts-martial. A Commanding Officer had power to convene a Regimental Court-Martial which could give up to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and he could, if a Field Officer, confirm all sentences up to one year. Those powers did not apply to British Non-Commissioned Officers as they, like the Officers, were for discipline under the Army Annual Act and the King's Regulations. The only exception was that a British Non-Commissioned Officer could be dismissed from the force for misconduct by an order of the Governor, when he would return to serve with his British unit.

A Commanding Officer had a good many duties outside his military ones. I was ex-officio Chairman of the Prison Visitors (a kind of Visiting Magistrate and Inspecting Officer), Hospital Visitor, Member of the Cantonment Advisory Board, Secretary of the Race Club, and Steward of the Western Sudan Turf Club, and a member of the Polo Committee and Sports Committee. Most of these jobs were the same as they would be anywhere else but the prison visiting was rather different. At the Headquarter prison one had certain definite duties to perform. The prison was inspected once a quarter, and at the inspection every prisoner was given an opportunity to make any complaints he wished. In addition, if any prisoner misbehaved in so serious a manner that it was beyond the powers of the prison keeper to deal with it, the offender was brought before a special meeting of the Committee who had wide powers of punishment, including the "Cat." Lunatics also came under our care. While on the subject of lunatics, I remember finding myself in rather a difficult position.

The Medical Officer, when we were on patrol, remarked that he had been trying for a long time to call to mind where he had seen one of my men before, and that at last he remembered that he had seen him at Zungeru where he had gone raving mad while a Sentry at Government House, and had caused considerable consternation by opening rapid fire down the main road. I was deeply interested as the man was carrying 150 rounds at the time, and I inquired whether he was likely to go the same way again and what symptoms I should look out for. The doctor said that he might or he might not, but I must be very careful if he began to complain about people having a down on him. He said, too, that I must not take his ammunition away from him except by a ruse. He said, however, that the man might be all right for some time, but that I had better get him invalidated out when we got back to barracks. About two days after, the man asked for a private interview with me. He told me that the Sergeant-Major and his Section Commander had a down on him and were trying to get him into trouble. I did some

pretty rapid thinking, as *he still had his rifle and 150 rounds*. I then told him that I was much struck with what he had said and as I wanted a really good man to go quickly to Headquarters with a letter I would send him. I said that as it was necessary for him to go very fast he must hand in his rifle and ammunition at once and I would write the letter so that he could start at once. The poor man was quite pleased, handed in everything, and I sent him off with a note explaining the case. He went through all right, but was quite mad on arrival and had to be locked up.

As far as our work was concerned, unless we were on the range or engaged on Field Operations, the days were spent as follows: there was a drill parade from 6.45 to 7.45, and a musketry parade from 9 to 10. Office work and training of specialists for the Europeans and fatigues for the men from 10 to 12. Marked men and defaulters from 2 to 3, and a drill parade under the Native Sergeant-Majors from 4.45 to 5.45. When the Annual Musketry was being carried out, we were on the range from 6.30 until it got too hot to carry on, which was about 10, and we went on the range again from about 4.30 until it was too dark to see, that is about 6. Thursday and Sunday were holidays for the Europeans. The men were on fatigue until mid-day. Saturday was a half holiday for all ranks. The morning work was as usual except that a kit inspection took the place of the first parade. Tuesday evening was generally a Commanding Officer's Parade at headquarters. After each parade the arms were locked up in the Company Arms House under European supervision. The routine at out-stations was much the same as at Headquarters. There appears a good deal of fatigue in this programme, but it must be remembered that it means continuous work to keep down vegetation in the tropics, and that unless it is kept down the health of all ranks will suffer.

The annual Course of Musketry, when I first arrived out there, was perfectly absurd. We fired at the old 1st class bullseye target at 300 yards, etc., but shortly after I arrived we commenced firing a course which was practically the same as that fired at home. We had one good idea, however, and that was that we had to fire ten rounds a man each month on the Field Firing Range. The men were quite good shots but required a great deal of looking after. For amusements we were fairly well off.

There were tennis courts at all stations; concrete ones at most, but a few stations only had mud ones. There was Polo at all headquarter stations on three days a week. Some out-stations managed to get Polo as well. At a few stations (Lokoja was one) there was a race-course and we had a meeting every quarter. Our ponies had to be for general utility. They went on parade, played polo, raced, or anything else required of them. It was not first-class, and very much of sorts, at most stations. The greens were made of mud. They were very fast and wonderfully untrue. Sometimes there was a Cricket Match. There was shooting at most stations. At some it was very good and a few were bad. At most places one could get green pigeon, guinea fowl, bush fowl and lesser bustard, and several sorts of plover. Sometimes, but not very often, we got the greater bustard. If there was any water, we could get geese (two species), duck (several species), sand grouse, and sometimes a snipe or two. The big game shooting was good. There were elephants in a few places, rhinoceros in two provinces (Bornu and Yola), hippo in all the large rivers, wart hog and bush pig, and several kinds of antelope, including West African hartebeest, Senegal hartebeest, roan, bush buck, water buck, reed buck, oryx, kob and different species of duikas. There were giraffe and wild ostriches in certain places as well. There were, too, in considerable quantities, herds of bush cow, the West African buffalo. He was the most dangerous and most clever animal that we had to deal with, and has been responsible for the deaths of more Europeans than all the other dangerous game together. A favourite trick of his when wounded is to go off into the bush, and after going some way he turns into the bush and comes back several hundred

yards. There he waits until the hunter, following up the spoor, has passed him, when he charges in unexpectedly from the rear. There were considerably more lions about than was generally supposed. I have come across their spoor in many places and often I could hear them at night from the Commanding Officer's Bungalow at Lokoja. They were not often shot as the country was very difficult, and they ranged very widely. I have never heard of man-eaters there.

The only unprovoked attacks on men which I came across were made by hyenas. This is curious because they are supposed to be very cowardly, and my experience confirms this. The attacks which I heard of were, in all cases except three, made on young children who were asleep. In two of the other cases (one a girl of about 13 and the other an old woman) both were asleep outside their huts when they were seized, but were dropped as soon as they began to shout. They were both badly damaged, and the girl lost an eye. My natives said that the hyena would only attack people who snored and that he thought they were dying. I found on inquiring that both these people were snorers. The third case was that of a very sick man who was coming in from a village outside to go to hospital. He was killed and the natives thought that either he had fallen down exhausted and could not get up or else that he had died. All we found were his clothes and some bones, and hyena tracks all round. Personally I only met a lion once, although I have been quite near them often. I was out shooting birds and was about three miles from camp. Going through the long grass I came suddenly on an open space and found a lion eating a buck at the other end of it. He was obviously not pleased to see me and, as I had a shot gun only, I faded out, retired on to a climbable tree, and sent my orderly back for a rifle. When he came back we advanced on the lion, but he had gone, taking the kill with him.

My first experience with lions was in 1907. I was busy building barracks at a town called Ibi on the River Binue. The men's lines were finished but my own house was not, so I was living in the Rest-house, a mud and thatch building in bad repair. One night I had been reading "The Man-eaters of Tsavo," which describes the raids made by man-eating lions on the railway gangs in East Africa. I was awakened about 4 o'clock in the morning by tremendous roaring just behind my house. It was a lion who was being answered from the other side of the river. I was painfully aware of the thinness of my walls and the weakness of my door. I got up to try and find my rifle but neither it nor the lamp could be found, and I knew that it was quite useless shouting for my servants. After about half an hour the noise stopped. I examined the ground next day and found that a lioness and cub had been about thirty yards away from my house. After disturbing me they had walked along a path at the back of the Resident's house, across the parade ground, through the men's lines, and off into the bush. The lions on the other side of the river (there were several of them) came back on the next two mornings. I was waiting for them in a canoe on the third morning but they never came again.

My last experience was in 1921. I was on a tour of inspection. One morning when I left the town, where I had spent the night, I had to go along a very sandy road. I noticed the tracks of a herd of cattle going in the direction from which I had come. I came on some big marks which I could not make out. My orderly told me that they were places where lions had rolled in the sand, and he showed me some hairs in the sand which he said were lions' hairs. We examined the ground carefully and it appeared that two lions had been following the cattle. I was very surprised, and so was my orderly, as the place we were in was not a place where lion was usually found. On another occasion, when I was sketching a road, I came suddenly on a party of giraffe, two old ones and a young calf. They were about 300 yards away, and as the wind was right they had not noticed us. I watched them for nearly a quarter of an hour before they moved

off. They were disturbed by the shouts of some natives who were a good way away, and moved off at a trot. After they had gone I went towards where we had seen them, as I wanted to examine the spoor which I had not seen before. When we got about 150 yards off the road we came on the absolutely fresh droppings of a lion. They were not more than a few minutes old. On examining the ground it was obvious that the lion had been watching the giraffe for some time. He had been there all the time that we were there as we could see where he had turned to watch us. Our advance had driven him off.

We had to fit in our shooting as best we could with our work. At out-stations it was difficult to get away and one's shooting had to be done close to the station on holidays, but we could shoot over fresh ground whenever we were on the move, either going to or coming from our station, or when going on patrol. At Headquarters it was possible to get away for a couple of nights. When I was acting Adjutant or Acting Quartermaster I tried to go off every other week-end. We would leave about mid-day on Saturday and return after the early morning parade on Monday. There were several directions we could go, and get on our ground in time to shoot in the evening. Sometimes I went to the Mimi River, about five miles from Lokoja. I sent on my loads and then bicycled along myself. There was a rest-house there and the road out was just possible for a bicycle. I had to go there always when I was in command as I was supposed to keep in touch with my Adjutant in case of emergency. This I did by making the signallers lay a telephone out to me at the rest-house. They could get me by helio or lamp, too, with only one transmitting station. Before I got command my favourite plan was to hire a large canoe and go off with another fellow up the Binue River. The canoe carried all our stores and boys, and there was room for a couple of deck chairs under a thatched roof which kept the sun off us. We used to go up stream for about four hours, have tea in the canoe, and then stop at the first convenient sand bank. As soon as we landed we went off with our guns and tried to get some birds. When we came back baths and drinks were waiting for us, and dinner was being prepared. After dinner we had an interview with any local hunters we could find, and next morning we went off before dawn to try after big game. We came back, according to what luck we had, and rested in the afternoon. In the evening we shot again. It was very pleasant and restful after the problems and worries of the Orderly Room and Quartermaster's Office. In the dry season, a tent was not necessary. The boat boys made a rough shelter for us to sit in while the sun was up, and we slept in the open on the sand bank. I can still picture lying out there in the wonderful moonlight. Everything was silent except for the splash of a fish jumping and the wind in the reeds, and now and again some noise from the bush or distant drumming from some village.

On Monday morning we left at dawn, had our breakfast in the canoe and, with the help of the stream, arrived back in time to get to our offices by 10 o'clock, refreshed and ready to compete again with returns, telegrams and other worries.

MAI KHAKI.

2nd BATTALION.



NOT GLEE OR COMMUNITY SINGING BUT GARGLING PARADE AT ALDERSHOT.
"Queen's" v. "Flu."

4th BATTALION

Headquarters: The Barracks, Mitcham Road, Croydon.
Honorary Colonel: Col. J. M. Newnham, O.B.E., D.L., LL.D.
Commanding Officer: Brevet-Col. B. L. Evans, T.D.

WE welcome Sergt. J. Prizeman, whom we have met before, on our Permanent Staff. He is proving his value as a Machine-Gun Instructor. We are sorry to lose our Sergeant-Cook—Sergt. W. Hillman, who reached the age limit. It is a pity that one has to say good-bye to those who have been so long members of the Battalion that they seem to be far more than members. Sergt. Hillman had served in the Battalion for many years—nearly thirty, we think. Sergt. W. Skinner (Transport Sergeant) has also left us—time expired.

There is little news. It is impossible to write of recruiting, as real efforts to obtain recruits had to be cancelled owing to the financial situation, and it is only within the past few days recruiting has been reopened. It is a pity the former action was necessary, since it is difficult to explain to the public why recruits are not needed on, say, March 15th, and are badly wanted on the 16th. There is the feeling that we blow hot and cold on the subject.

Easter Training was carried out at Lingfield, and was fairly well attended. In accordance with custom, the weather was atrocious, but cleared an hour or two before we entrained on the homeward journey. We were able to do a little useful training, but mostly indoors instead of out.

On Easter Sunday we tried to carry out the Annual Prize Meeting, at Westcott, but, after an unequal contest with the weather all the morning, had to admit defeat shortly after lunch with only half the programme fulfilled. We had to postpone the meeting from August last through not being able to obtain sanction, and thus, for the first time since 1864 (with the exception of the war period) the meeting has not been successfully carried through. We shall shoot the remaining competitions on the miniature range, which is not very satisfactory.

The Prize Distribution will be on April 20th, at the Barracks, when Major-General H. R. Peck, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., will present the prizes.

The continued absence, through illness, of Major R. Papworth, Second-in-Command, is deplored by all ranks, and we very much hope his enforced rest will result in a complete cure in the near future. There have been many temporary casualties through illness among the the officers of late—in fact, two-thirds of the Mess were affected at one time. Happily, with the exception of the Second-in-Command, all are now fit.

Sergt. R. J. Kitt, "D" Company, attended the Rifle and Lewis Gun Courses at the London District School. In the first he took third place with a "Distinguished" and, in the second, first place with a "Distinguished," and received the congratulations of the Divisional and Brigade Commanders. We add ours. Thus, each of the last two to attend have obtained "Distinguished," for Clr.-Sergt. S. B. White obtained one in June last.

We congratulate Lieut. S. C. Guillan upon his recent marriage, and also upon the relief he has unwittingly provided in the otherwise somewhat dull existence at Battalion Headquarters. He changed his name, but a certain exalted quarter will not recognize the fact, and at frequent intervals a little comedy is enacted which takes the following form:—

The "Exalted Quarter": "This officer cannot be identified; is not Lieut. — intended?" (quoting his former name).

4TH BATTALION

Battalion Headquarters: "The officer mentioned is intended; there is no officer named Lieut. — now serving in this Battalion."

We shall have to submit the case to the arbitration of Mr. Punch, though honour might be satisfied by adopting the practice of American ladies on changing their State, and he could adopt the two names, merely changing their order when dealing with higher powers.

Congratulations also to Lieut. W. G. Daniel on playing in the Welsh Hockey Trials.

We were fairly successful in the Brigade Boxing, but unfortunate in having men in two weights too heavy. On points we were second in the Brigade, and might easily have been first. The Quartermaster must not feed the men so well in future!

The School-at-Arms continues to be popular with a limited number of members. It is surprising a greater number do not attend, for the work (or play) is interesting, and much money has been spent on equipment. More officers and N.C.O.s. could attend with advantage, even if only as visitors.

Sergt. J. R. Dennis is running a very successful gymnasium class.

We note the ranges have been allotted and that musketry commences in the near future. The clerk of the weather seems to have noted this also, for the succession of fine week-ends has suddenly terminated and there is a reversion to type.

On October 25th last a great misfortune overtook the Battalion. The Sergeants' Mess was burned in the early hours and, with the exception of a few bottles of beer which were salved, resulted in a total loss. The fire was so fierce that it extended to the roof of the Men's Canteen and left it in such a precarious position that it also had to be pulled down, and we are waiting for a new canteen also. Fortunately the Mess property was insured, and there is the wherewithal to refurnish it when it is rebuilt. When? Plans were sent to the War Office several months ago, but nothing has been done; that is to say, nothing that one can notice. Meantime our sympathy goes out to our Sergeants who are existing in a great state of discomfort. We admire the way in which they have faced their misfortune. The former building was of corrugated iron lined on the interior with matchboarding, and was built and presented to the Sergeants' Mess by the first Commanding Officer of the Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Mosse Robinson. There is little doubt that the timber was so thoroughly dry that it was only waiting its opportunity to ignite, and it is a wonder it did not go up years before. Perhaps the War Office is hoping that someone will present another Mess and save them expense! Things, however, are different now, for those were days when building was cheap and Income Tax was 9d. in the £, and the amount one pays in tax to-day in a single year would have built it well in those halcyon days.

It is hoped the War Office will give this matter attention, for "the labourer is worthy of his hire," even though the labour is undertaken as a hobby.

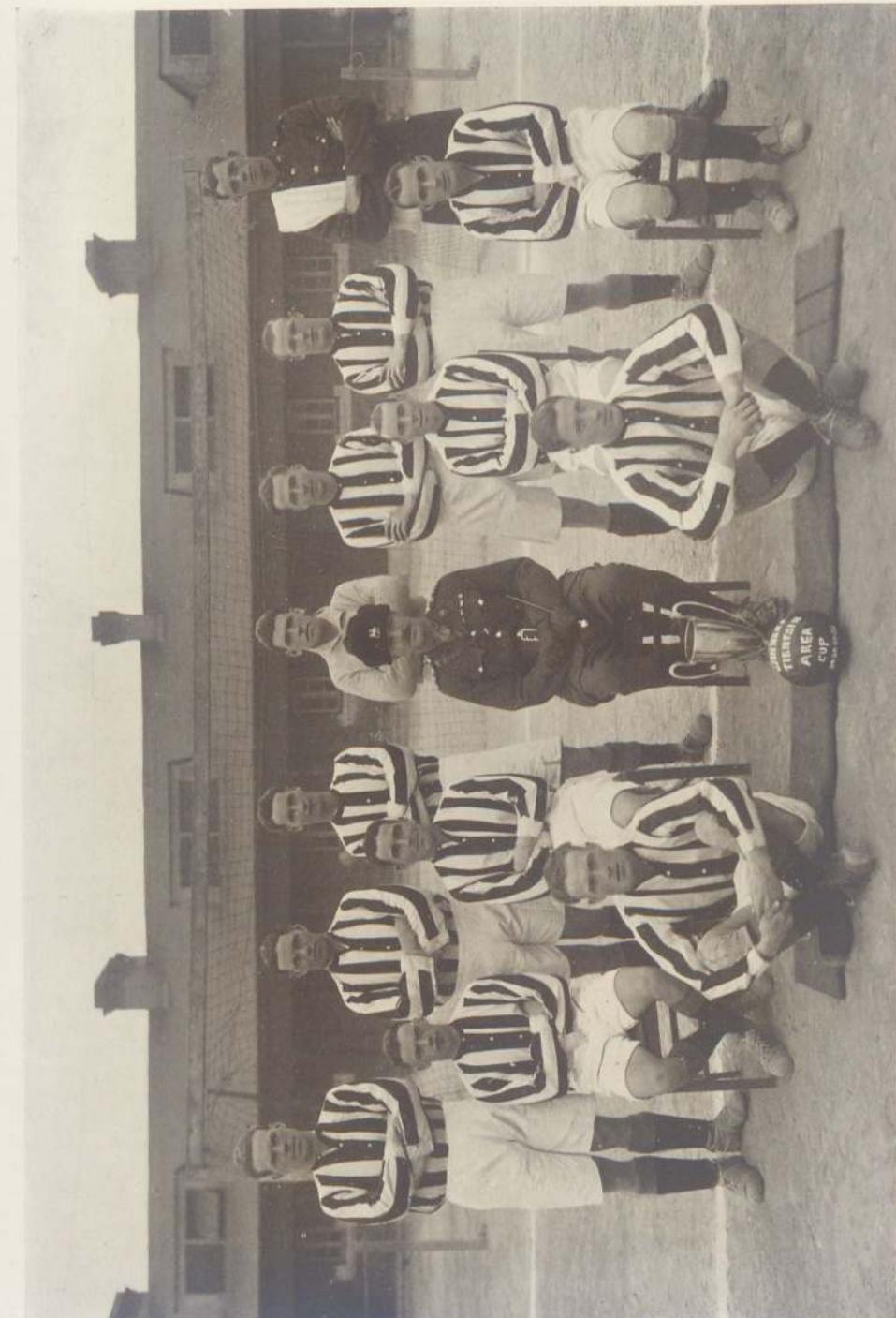
The present year will be a testing time for the Battalion. On top of the misfortunes narrated there is no camp to look forward to, recruiting was stopped and has only just been reopened, and, altogether, there is a feeling that nobody loves us. We think, however, in spite of all, we shall survive.

"H.Q." WING.

We have little of interest to report since the last issue—not that we have anything to hide, but simply because it isn't there.

Our numbers remain very steady on the whole, but we have lost Sergt. Hillman (despite efforts to obtain a further extension) and Sergt. Skinner. Both will be missed in their respective departments.

1st BATTALION.



"B" COMPANY, FOOTBALL TEAM. WINNERS, TIENSIN AREA CUP, 1930-31 AND 1931-32.

Congratulations to Sergt. Stovell on his promotion, and on his good showing at the Brigade Boxing Meeting.

Transport lectures are again in full swing under C.S.M. Fenner, but we would wish a larger attendance—and a little more knowledge in things horsey is still required by several members of the Section. Perhaps they are waiting for the lighter evenings and the opportunity they will then have to display such knowledge mounted on a real hack.

Between thirty and forty attended Easter Training, and we looked to these to uphold "H.Q." Wing traditions with the rifle at the various competitions which were held on Easter Sunday. But man proposes and weather disposes, and it disposed of most of the Rifle Meeting.

Whilst on this subject, rumour has it that we *did* win a cup this last year. But it would, perhaps, be wiser to say nothing more of this until the next issue.

"A" (M.G.) COMPANY.

There is little to record since the publication of the last issue of the JOURNAL. In common with the remainder of the Territorial Army, our Battalion is suffering from the effects of national economy, and the tasks of company officers, never at any time very easy, have been made doubly difficult by measures, the advisability of which, although accepted in the proper spirit, one takes leave strongly to doubt.

We, in this Company, however, believe that difficulties exist or are created to be overcome, and we feel that the present year will be a true testing time. We intend that the verdict at the year-end will not be that we have been found wanting.

Our Range-taking Classes on Monday evenings continue to be fairly well attended, as was an all-Sunday exercise recently carried out. Incidentally, range-taking was the only subject in which we did poorly last year, so a special effort is being made in this direction. Wednesday evenings are reserved for work in connection with the gun, and we are fortunate to have now the services of Sergt.-Instr. Prizeman from the 2nd Battalion.

In addition, a camp was arranged for Easter, at Lingfield, a week-end Tactical Exercise in June, and a few days at the Depot in August.

So much for the work, but we might just as well be candid and state that we are all puzzling our heads to work out schemes from the social and sport point of view, because therein, we are certain, lies our salvation. Unfortunately, play costs money just as much as work.

"B" COMPANY.

Whereas we have not had camp to look forward to during our Winter Training to spur us on to mighty efforts, those efforts have been forthcoming just the same, and there is a very satisfied feeling throughout all ranks of the Company that the spirit for which "B" has been noted has not ebbed.

Looking back on competitions we summarize the position as follows, and we are convinced that without the whole-hearted efforts of all ranks we could not have won the Lady Edridge Cup—awarded for the highest aggregate in all competitions:—

The Lady Edridge Cup, 1st; The Whinney Cup, 1st; The Drill Cup, 1st; The Bishop Shield, 2nd; The Lord Ashcombe Cup, 2nd; The Sir John Watney Cup, 2nd; The Torrens Challenge Cup, 2nd; The Hussey Cup, 3rd; The Hooke Cup, 3rd; The Camp Cup, 3rd; The Colonel Atkins Cup, 3rd; The Quartermaster's Cup, 3rd. Winter dances, of which we have had three, have proved a great success.

NOTES ON CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

The football teams have played regularly every Saturday with no little success, and we must congratulate C.S.M. Friend on his excellent work as team secretary. By the time we have to compete for the Dashwood Cup the team should be in excellent form. We have several promising young players, and the general enthusiasm and sportsmanship displayed by the team we are sure does credit to the Battalion.

"C" COMPANY.

There is little to report since the last issue of the JOURNAL. Attendances at parades has been good, and progress has been made with the Weapon Training programme. We have been very fortunate indeed in that the Adjutant has recently held, at Caterham, a Section-Leading Class for our N.C.Os. The attendance was excellent, and we understand that the Adjutant was very pleased indeed with the result.

We have continued to hold our Monthly Dances, but, alas, owing to the scarcity of money in our area, our profits have fallen considerably.

We congratulate Mr. R. T. Walters on his second "pip." Lieut. Walters recently passed, very creditably, his examination for promotion. We are sorry to learn that Lieut. K. H. Oshaldeston has found it necessary to leave us for the Reserve. He has been a very popular officer and he will be much missed when we next go to camp.

It is with the greatest regret that we have to record the death of Pte. Seal, of the Lingfield Detachment. The Company provided a bearer-party at his funeral. Seal was a young man we all liked and admired. By his death we have lost a valued member of the Company.

"D" COMPANY.

During the winter "D" Company parades have been well attended and, despite the cancellation of annual camp, the keenness is being maintained this year.

A fair number of men were able to parade for the Easter Camp at Lingfield, which, although marred by bad weather, proved a useful and instructive week-end.

In the Battalion Rifle Competitions which have been fired, "D" Company were very successful, Mr. Pearson winning the Rapid Fire Competition and L./Cpl. Longstaff scoring a possible in the "Snap," thereby winning the first prize in the Tradesmen's Extras. It is hoped that further success will be forthcoming when the remaining competitions are fired at Queen's House on Sunday, April 10th.

NOTES ON CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

By LIEUT.-COLONEL F. K. HARDY, D.S.O.

THE present state of the labour market is deplorable. Although there are definite signs of optimism there is no sign of improvement at the moment, nor can any considerable change be expected for some time to come.

In spite of this distressing state of affairs work can be got, but only by those who are determined to get it and who are ready to leave their home areas. Men also must not expect too high wages. The days of fancy wages are over.

Comparatively few soldiers realize how they can improve their opportunities for employment during their years of service. A noticeable example of this is the

NOTES ON CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

gaining of a first-class certificate of education. Applicants for the Police Forces and the Prison Service who have a first-class certificate, are given preference over others. The soldier who does not save money during his service is often severely handicapped when he leaves the Colours. If a man has no savings he has no chance of starting a small business on his own, of going into partnership in a going concern or of taking up one of the many excellent jobs which require a fidelity guarantee. The advantages to be gained by endowment and other forms of insurance offered by the big Insurance Companies should be considered by all who think of their future.

The housing problem is still acute. Soldiers leaving the service should give up all idea of buying a house until they are sure that there is work to suit them in the neighbourhood. I recently met a family who had not done this and consequently three members of the family were spending £50 a year on travelling to and from work. Had they thought ahead they would have had that money to spend on themselves. House purchase prices and rents are still high but so many houses are empty now that prices must come down in a year or so.

In looking for work many handicap themselves in a variety of ways. They do not seem to realize that it is the employer who will pay them and that they must put themselves out to please him. Employers can in these days pick and choose their men, so it is idiotic for applicants to try to make their own conditions. To get a job the applicant must be ready to start work—at once if necessary—when the boss wants him to, and he must take or leave the wages offered. A common failing with time-expired men is that they expect four or five pounds a week for doing work which our civilian friends gladly do for fifty shillings.

At the time of writing there is slackness in nearly every trade. The building trades are going through their usual winter depression, but I see no reasons why they should not pick up again in the spring. It does not seem to be generally known that plumbing gives excellent opportunities for employment. It is not so difficult a trade to learn as plumbers make it out to be. Any intelligent man who is mechanically inclined can reach a really good standard in six months. In the past five years seventy-five per cent. of the men who have learned plumbing at Hounslow have got into the trade, and the majority of these have made good.

Employment in motor trade is definitely bad. There are very large numbers of really experienced drivers out of work. Unless a man has a sure opening in view I would not advise him to take up this form of vocational training. Employment in private service still remains good although it has suffered a set-back owing to staff reductions in clubs, etc. Men taking on this work must be prepared to live in and to go where the job is to be found. Many of those who are unemployed in this work have only themselves to thank. They want to dictate terms to their employers. Married couples are still in great demand. No family is an essential condition, and the wife usually is expected to be a good cook. This line of employment is worth considering as the pay is good, and comfortable quarters are always provided.

I expect many soldiers are debating whether they can afford a vocational course. My experience shows that a single man can, without difficulty, pay his fees and buy the small kit of tools he requires to start work. The married man does not find it quite so easy but he can do it with care and foresight. It is being done every day. Married men would be well advised to save specially for a course during their last two or three years of service, and so spread the cost. It would be a wise investment on their part. Now that lance ranks keep their lance pay on joining an A.V.T.C. there should be no doubts in their minds. Previously, of course, the loss of lance pay caused considerable personal sacrifice.

Finally, I would like to warn applicants for jobs against sending original chits with their applications. Send copies only. Also never send stamped addressed envelopes, it is only making someone a present of a penny half-penny.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERING.

A NEW Vocational Course in the above subject has just been opened, as with the tremendous development in central heating the trade of Heating and Domestic Engineering has become one of the most important in industry.

It embraces many branches of engineering and offers the congenial employment of the engineer without the disadvantages of other trades. Unlike most trades this one is usually very busy during the winter months, and the initial outlay for a kit of tools is only a few shillings.

This modern industry originated from one of the oldest crafts of the present day, namely, Plumbing, and consists chiefly of the installation of Heating, Ventilating and Hot Water Systems.

This work was taken up as a speciality by men who foresaw there was room for advancement and scope in it, and with its development it has become separate and distinct from plumbing, except perhaps in country districts where you still find the Plumber and Hot Water Fitter.

The trade is in its infancy, and the young man who takes up this trade has great possibilities in front of him, as in addition to the normal work of installing heating and hot water systems there are many branches to the trade in which he can specialize. It is usual to commence as a pipe fitter, and with work and study develop into a fully fledged Heating and Domestic Engineer.

In most of the electrical factories, pipe benders are continually employed, engaged on nothing else but pipe bending or steel conduit bending. It is here that the fitter can bring out to his full extent the art of pipe bending. From an outsider's point of view the work appears to be very simple. This is not the case by any means, but like most difficult things it is moderately easy to the man who is out to master it when he is shown "how."

Some pipe fitters are nick-named "Pipe Stranglers," and this is certainly a fitting name for them, as some of the work they produce is marvellous to behold.

Every factory where a steam installation is run usually employs steam fitters, who are employed on nothing but the maintenance of plant. These positions are open to men with initiative and are invariably well-paid jobs.

The various branches or sections of the trade are as follows:—

1. The preparing and fixing of all types of heating apparatus, boilers, hot air stoves, etc., and the engineering work in connection with such work.
2. The preparation and fixing of hot water heating and service systems in their entirety.
3. The fixing of heaters, calorifiers, pumps and accelerators of all descriptions.
4. The fixing of ventilating, air conditioning and drying plant and dust extraction apparatus.
5. The preparation and fixing of pipes in all metals other than lead for hot and cold water, steam, oil, etc., in laundries, dye-houses, ships, factories, works and industrial buildings generally.
6. The fixing of hydrants, fire mains, hydraulic and sprinkler installations, air compressor and refrigerating plant and accessories.
7. Welding and jointing in connection with all the above.

"THE MODERN PLUMBER."

The origin of this historical craft is uncertain, but the Romans worked very largely in lead with a very high degree of skill. Archæologists confirm that lead vessels, pipes, gargoyles, etc., discovered in Greece and various countries in the old Roman Empire must be at least 2,000 years old. The Roman Baths at Bath, which to-day are still in a high state of preservation tell their own story of the Romans' skill in lead-working. Some fine examples thereof can still be seen on some of our mediæval cathedrals and churches.

In the past, harsh statements have been current respecting this important craft, and the disparaging remarks and comic customs have been so complete as to cause a laugh at the mere mention of the name "Plumber" and has resulted in a rather humorous view being taken of the craft by the public. Who has not heard of the plumber who "forgot what he forgot" or discussed the burning question "Should a Plumber Tell?"

A few moments' thought, however, will show how important is the craft of the modern plumber. No longer is he, like the craftsman of the times of the Roman Empire, solely a worker in lead; he now has to work in iron, copper, zinc, etc.

Nowadays, when a house is built, the work of the plumber is much in evidence. When the roof work is in progress he is called upon to assist in making it weather-proof by covering flats, window heads, hips, ridges, etc., and lining gutters with lead, zinc and sometimes copper. He fixes the rain-water gutters and down-pipes; he also provides the means whereby the water collected on the roof may be safely carried away without causing damage to the building or a nuisance to the public.

Inside the house, the plumber's work is, if anything, more important than outside. By means of pipes made of lead, iron, copper, etc., he provides a supply of pure water for drinking, cooking and domestic purposes. When the water has been made foul by washing clothes, floors, cooking utensils, vegetables, etc., another system of pipes carries it to the drainage system, into which it is discharged in such a manner that no objectionable or injurious odours can find their way into the interior of the dwelling. The plumber is responsible for the efficient working of our baths, waste, and ventilation pipes that are connected to those fittings.

The plumber is often called upon to instal a domestic hot water apparatus and a system of pipes for the supply of gas for lighting and cooking; the fixing and repairing of pumps and hydraulic rams are also undertaken by him.

During the last few years there has been a distinct revival of ornamental leadwork. Some fine examples of this almost lost art are now being produced, and with the favour that it is now receiving, there are excellent opportunities for those desirous of specializing in this craft.

In modern industry, constructional work for the manufacture of acids, chemicals and explosives, etc., and usually termed "Chemical Plumbing," necessitates experience in Lead Burning or Fusing, and construction. The work is applied to many industries and is to a great extent a specialized branch.

To be a moderately successful tradesman, the present-day plumber must be educated; he must read his trade papers to obtain knowledge of new ideas and materials, and study the theory in his spare time.

The variation afforded by working in different metals and in constantly varying conditions, appeals very much to the individual who is industrious and uses his brains as well as his hands and makes the trade a very attractive one.

Owing to the great strides in hygiene and sanitation that have taken place during the last thirty years, the work of the plumber has become, perhaps, the most important and responsible of the great building trades.

5th BATTALION

Headquarters: The Drill Hall, Guildford.
Honorary Colonel: Col. W. J. Perkins, C.M.G., V.D.
Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. C. R. Wigan, M.C.

BEFORE describing our winter's doings we would like to extend the heartiest of welcomes to the 2nd Battalion on coming into what is, practically, our area. If any improvement is possible in the liaison which already exists, this proximity should bring it out.

We are very proud that they have made us honorary members of their Mess, and are extremely glad to see them in such numbers at all our functions.

The rigours of economy came down on us with the greatest severity in the autumn, and there is hardly a branch of our activities which has not felt them.

In spite of this the winter has been a success, and the standard of training in the drill halls has shown a definite advance both in efficiency and interest over previous years. Much of the credit for this is due to the N.C.O. Courses which have been excellently attended and have greatly raised the standard of knowledge among the N.C.O.s.

We had the advantage of the help of Sergt. Hubbard, of the Depot, and Sergt. Kidson of the 2nd Battalion. Both these were splendid in the help (voluntary, and in addition to their ordinary duties) which they gave us, but the latter is especially notable as he sacrificed five evenings a week and Sunday mornings during the period of the course. However, we think he quite enjoyed himself. Our signallers are going strong (again with the generous assistance of Cpls. Churcher and Connell of the 2nd Battalion), and we have received the congratulations of the Divisional Commander on entering for the Dartmouth Cup for the first time for many years.

As in previous years, we have held a series of lectures for subaltern officers, the lecturers being the Colonel of the Regiment, the Brigadier, Major Jebens and the Adjutant. At the last session the lectures were given by the subalterns themselves, with somewhat grisly results. The Company Commander, whose orders to his subalterns started off with "I don't know how I'm going to attack this damned place," was a fair sample.

In March we had an unexpected windfall in a share of the Brigade surplus Training Grant. This enabled "B" Company, at Blackwater, and "C" Company, at Puttenham, to hold two most successful Tactical Exercises, both in beautiful weather and excellently attended. It also enabled the signallers to attend camp for Easter. The weather was not so kind, but the nineteen signallers who attended put in some really useful training.

At shooting, the Farncombe Detachment has again won the Territorial Cup in the *Surrey Advertiser* Competition with an excellent score. The full results are not to hand, but we believe that they defeated the Depot, the Guards Depot and the East Surrey Depot which, for a Territorial platoon, is not bad.

The final of the Inter-Detachment Shoot was all "C" Company, Guildford beating Haslemere by 693 points to 666. The losers are to be congratulated on their much improved standard. Some of the other detachments are regrettably stagnant, however.

The Boxing Meeting was, on the whole, a bit disappointing. In view of the great keenness some detachments had shown, it was hoped a higher standard would have been reached. We were most grateful to Col. Dyer and 2/Lieuts. Watson and Loch for coming over to help us.

We had hoped to sweep the board at the Brigade Boxing, but were badly disappointed. Several of our best boxers were unable to turn up, and we had to be content with third place. We congratulate Wright and Brabazon on winning their weights.

Brabazon got into the final of the Divisional Championship, but Wright was unfortunately over-weight.

We are having another try at the Divisional Cross-Country Championship this year. Our team (all Farnham) have been practising energetically under Clr.-Sergt. Stafford, so we hope to do better than last year.

Social activities have been mainly dances. It was decided regretfully that, owing to general hard-upness, it would be better not to hold the Territorial Ball this year. "C" Company, however, stepped into the breach with an enormously popular and well-organized Company Ball. They followed this up with an Other Ranks Dance, while "B" Company held their annual St. Patrick's night dance with even greater success than usual.

We are now looking forward to the summer, though no camp and a scanty training grant rather dims the prospect.

We are hoping, instead of camp, to make a short trip bivouacking and billeting round the county, which should be a most pleasant experience if the weather is kind.

"B" COMPANY (CAMBERLEY DETACHMENT).

The Company held their annual St. Patrick's Dance at the Drill Hall, Camberley, on Thursday, March 17th, which proved a brilliant success, surpassing all previous years' attendances, a merry party of over 300 being present. The function was made more enjoyable this year through R.S.M. Watford, who brought representatives from the Sergeants and Corporals of the 2nd Battalion. Needless to say, we endeavoured to make them welcome and trust they will send a stronger party next year.

The hall was decorated with lighting effects by Mrs. Lomas Smith, who, during the course of the evening, was presented with a handsome handbag by the Officer Commanding the Company (Lieut. J. H. R. Dickson, M.C.) in appreciation of her splendid effort to help the Company. Numerous spot and novelty prizes were given. The most amusing event of the evening was the balloon dance, a prize being given for the person who retained their balloon on the termination of the dance. Dancing was in progress from 8.30 p.m. to 2.30 a.m., the music being supplied by the Dance Orchestra from the band of the Royal Military College, under the direction of Band-Sergt. Bennett. The officers who attended from the 2nd Battalion were:—Lieut.-Col. G. J. Giffard, D.S.O., Capts. J. B. Coats, M.C., H. G. M. Evans, A. P. Block, Lieuts. L. East, G. S. Grimston, and 2/Lieut. R. A. Dawson.

Those of the 5th Battalion were:—Major R. H. Dorman-Smith, Capt. R. C. G. Foster, M.C. (Adjutant), Lieut. J. H. R. Dickson, M.C. (Commanding the Company), Lieuts. A. J. E. Pakenham, R. E. Clarke, 2/Lieuts. C. R. Hurley, H. H. Merriman and our Padre (Rev. R. T. Brode).

The Committee responsible for the arrangements were:—C.S.M. Hiney, Sergts. Mawditt, Balfour, Standley, Cpls. Bridger, Woolley and Harrington.

ARMISTICE DAY CHURCH PARADE.

The Camberley Detachment (74 non-commissioned officers and men) under the command of Lieut. J. H. R. Dickson, M.C., were given the honour of marching at the head of the Armistice Day Church Parade which was held at Camberley on Sunday, November 8th, 1931. They were afterwards inspected by Col. H. H. M. Harris, T.D., D.L., who congratulated them on their smart turn-out.

Although we have lost fourteen members of the Company since the termination of the Territorial Year, seven of which have joined the Regular Army, we still maintain our full strength, the Company being, at present, 162 strong.

"B" COMPANY (FARNHAM DETACHMENT).

It was said by the Commanding Officer that "B" Company were prominent in everything except the Regimental JOURNAL; this is 1932, so here is our contribution.

Firstly, we lift our hats to Sergt. Mawditt in completing the Long Distance Course and getting his "gong," and may he be spared to grace our drill hall for many years to come—a more popular P.S.I. there has never been at Farnham.

Our Christmas Shoot, as usual, was a great success, thanks to our P.S.I. and the generosity of the local tradesmen. We take this opportunity of thanking them most heartily, and also Major Dorman-Smith and his father for presenting the prizes. Everybody was happy, and we congratulate Cpl. Farrell on winning our handsome "pot" and for filling it "next" year.

Our boxing efforts have brought us into prominence as promoters. We have organized six shows altogether, and our first battle against those seasoned warriors, Watney's Brewery, taught us we had a lot to learn.

Since then we have engaged the services of a capable instructor (Mr. Emblem), and have never looked back since.

We won a handsome cup from the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment by 10—3, and twice beat the Royal Corps of Signals.

We are again representing the Battalion in the Divisional Cross-Country Championship at Sevenoaks, and, with the assistance of that 2nd Battalion "Ever Green" Jackie Stafford as coach, we hope to do well.

Before closing we would like to say how sorry we all are in losing Major Dorman-Smith, but our loss is "H.Q." Wing's gain. To say all we would like to about him would fill the journal, but we are sure he understands how much we appreciated him.

We welcome his successor, Lieut. J. H. R. Dickson, amongst us, who has already made himself popular.

Congratulations go to Pte. Brabazon on getting into the Divisional Boxing Final and losing by such a small margin of points.

ANCIENT HISTORY

THE following extract from *The Army and Navy Gazette*, etc., of November 24th, 1866, may prove of interest to our readers. It is re-published by courtesy of the Editor.

"2nd Regiment. The *Cospatrick* troopship, with the headquarters of the 1st Battalion, from Ireland, arrived at Bombay last month. The destination of the 1st Battalion is changed from Nusseerabad to Aden, whither the headquarters proceed, a proportion of the battalion going to Kurrachee. The following narrow escape of a portion of the regiment is recorded in a Bombay paper: 'As many of our readers are aware, the troopship *Cospatrick* arrived here on Sunday the 21st October, with a portion of the 2nd Queen's Regiment from England, half of which are for Scinde and the rest for Aden. On Tuesday night the companies intended for Aden were being transhipped on board the *Dalhousie* by one of the steam barges of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company. The barge employed for this purpose had her deck crowded with men, women and children

THE SECOND GENERATION.



2/Lieut. A. P. MANGLES. 2/Lieut. R. A. DAWSON. Lieut. H. E. WILSON.
Major M. W. H. PAIN. Capt. R. C. WILSON.

In addition to the officers serving with 2nd Battalion the following officers of the 1st Battalion in China are sons of former officers of the Regiment:—

Lieut. A. U. H. Hacket Pain, son of the late Brig.-General Sir G. W. H. Hacket Pain, K.B.E., C.B., 2nd Battalion (1875—1886).

Lieut. L. H. Fairtlough, son of the late Colonel Howard Fairtlough of the 3rd Battalion, who was killed in action when commanding the 8th (S) Battalion in the Great War.

Lieut. G. M. Elias Morgan, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel A. Elias Morgan.

2/Lieut. P. R. Terry, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel R. J. A. Terry, killed in action in the Great War while serving with the Royal Sussex Regiment.

belonging to the regiment, together with their baggage, accoutrements, etc., when just as she got alongside the *Dalhousie* the barge's deck gave way with a loud crash, and all who were on it were precipitated into the hold below. The depth was not very great, so that, although much alarm temporarily prevailed, fortunately no serious results occurred beyond two poor fellows getting their legs broken, and some others receiving bruises.' . . . The 2nd Battalion, numbering 27 officers, 613 non-commissioned officers and men (also 35 women and 51 children), under command of Lieut.-Colonel Werge, arrived from Bermuda at Queenstown on board Her Majesty's ship *Orontes*, Captain Hire, upon Thursday, November 15th. The ship afterwards proceeded to Kingstown, where the battalion landed. This fine ship performed the passage in twelve days, having sailed from Bermuda on November 3rd. The officers of The Queen's now returned comprise Lieut.-Colonel Werge, Major Thompson, Captains Dunscombe, H. P. Phillips, Armstrong, Squirl, G. Phillips and Widrington; Lieutenants Stratford, St. John, Woodard (Adjutant), Lawson (Instructor of Musketry), Bleazby, Blyth, Matthews, Campbell and Barter; Ensigns Lawrie, Bosanquet, Brownjohn, Collis, Evers, Mott and Seymour; Paymaster Baird, Quartermaster Curran, and Assistant-Surgeon Finegan. Passengers: Mrs. Armstrong and family, Mrs. Baird and family, Mrs. Stratford, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Curran, Captain Gorham, R.A., and Mrs. Gorham, and a few from Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bermuda. Seventy-three volunteers to the 61st Regiment were handed over on November 1st. The headquarters and five companies were stationed at Birr, two companies at Mullingar, two at Sligo, and one at Boyle.

THE SECOND GENERATION.

THE photograph on the opposite page shows an interesting group of officers at present serving with the 2nd Battalion, all of whom are sons of former officers of the Regiment.

Major M. W. H. Pain is a son of the late Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Pain, who left the Regiment as a Captain in 1898 after 22 years' service. He served again during the South African War and again in the Great War, finally retiring as a Lieut.-Colonel.

Capt. R. C. Wilson and Lieut. H. E. Wilson are both sons of the late Capt. C. F. Wilson, who was killed on the Aisne in September, 1914, when Adjutant of the 1st Battalion. He had nearly completed 24 years' service with the Regiment.

2/Lieut. R. A. Dawson is a son of the late Brigadier General R. Dawson, C.B., who joined in 1881 and retired in 1910, after commanding the 2nd Battalion at Gibraltar from 1906.

2/Lieut. A. P. Mangles is a son of Brigadier-General R. H. Mangles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who retired in 1927 after completing 32 years' service

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN AMERICA, 1918

By LIEUT.-COL. J. RAINSFORD-HANNAY, D.S.O.

AS the result of an accident which occurred on November 30th, 1917, when trying to clear a traffic block at Haplincourt in France. I was found unfit for further active service, and was appointed to the British Military Mission in America. In company with several other officers I sailed in the s.s. *Orduna* from Liverpool on April 20th, 1918.

In writing these reminiscences of a very interesting and unusual experience I am depending upon my memory. Unfortunately, I did not keep a diary, and when one has to look back thirteen years it is hard to tell a connected story. Details of names and places are vague; certain events stand out in a clearer perspective than do others, and it is not an easy matter to set down a consecutive narrative of events during a period of some seven months, bringing in the right places, names, etc. I must, therefore, ask for the indulgence of those who read the JOURNAL if at times I am unable to fill in all the gaps.

The one thing I remember best about the *Orduna* is what, at the time, seemed to be the almost indecent lavishness of the meals on board. From a land of meat and sugar coupons, margarine and general scarcity, one was suddenly translated to a region of bountiful beef and butter, and lashings of everything. As a special favour my wife was allowed on board to see the last of me, and the ship being delayed several hours on account of the proximity of a German submarine off the mouth of the Mersey, she managed to put in a couple of really hearty meals as the guest of the ship, and to provide a temporary interior reserve against the short commons ashore.

My first vivid memory is that when we were several hours out from Liverpool we passed through what must have been the locality of a sinking. There was a good deal of wreckage about, and as I was looking over the port side of the ship I saw, within a few feet of me, the body of a man in a lifebuoy. He was obviously dead, and I remember also that I saw the officer of the watch on the bridge looking at him through a pair of binoculars. We were escorted as far as the south-west corner of Ireland by one of the "flower" class of warships, I forget her name, but after that we were left to our own devices. The voyage was quite uneventful, our chief amusement being bridge, and our one excitement practice with an ancient 4.7 gun mounted astern, and two depth charge howitzers mounted amidships. The gun crew of the 4.7 made quite good practice with their somewhat elderly piece, and the depth charge howitzers caused most satisfactory looking chunks of water to arise from the deep, but all the same I am glad that we did not run foul of any U boats on the voyage. I should also say that we carried paravanes as a protective against floating mines, and I believe that the paravane on the starboard side was carried away by something during our first night out from Liverpool.

Landing at New York was a simple matter. The Custom's people were very nice to us, and beyond asking us if we carried any liquor in our kits they did not worry us at all.

We spent one night in New York, and on the following day went on to Washington, at which place we arrived at about 7 p.m. I was lucky here. **A**



LIEUT.-COLONEL RAINSFORD-HANNAY, MAJOR DUPONT, MAJOR DASHWOOD.



PART OF THE TRAINING GROUND SHOWING INFANTRY ADVANCING.

brother of mine who had been badly wounded at Loos, and pronounced unfit for further active service, had been sent out to America some months previously as an instructor in observation from captive balloons. He met me on landing, and on arrival at Washington I put up at the house which he was then sharing with three American officers.

At Washington we were met by a very fine car, driven by a smart chauffeur who drove my brother and myself to our house, waited for us while we removed the stains of travel, and then took us to the local theatre where we were ushered into a box in which our hostess of the car was seated. She was the wife of my brother's American Chief in the balloon section, the bearer of a name very well known throughout America, and a lady who, throughout my brother's and my stay in America, showed us both the greatest hospitality and kindness. After the performance was over we returned to the flat where she was entertaining a small party to supper. I was given a very good cigar, and upon my commenting upon its excellence my hostess informed me that it was one of a brand specially manufactured for her husband. On the following morning at 9 a.m. the car and chauffeur arrived at the house in which I was staying, and I was presented with a note and a parcel. The parcel contained fifty cigars of the brand I had smoked the night before, and the note stated that as I was new to Washington, and had to report at the British Mission Headquarters, I was to make what use I liked of the car and that it and the chauffeur were at my disposal for the morning. I wonder how many English ladies would have realized what a godsend a car and a chauffeur, who knew every inch of the town, were to a foreigner dumped there after dark the previous evening? This sort of consideration for a guest is characteristic of American hospitality. We are conventional in ours, whereas the American devotees careful consideration as to how best he or she can help and entertain a guest.

On arrival at the British Mission I was introduced to General Trotter and to his chief assistant, Colonel Giles. All of us who worked under these two officers owe them both a great deal for their invariable kindness and courtesy to us. I spent a few days in Washington being instructed in what I had to do, and being introduced to the various officers with whom I had to work. We were all made honorary members of the Army and Navy Club at Washington, and were most hospitably entertained there.

My group consisted of five officers, three French and two British. The French officers were all of them experts in their own line. Dupont, the senior, was in charge of them, and the other two were an infantryman, named Cheffaud, and an officer of the Chasseurs Alpin, whose name I forget. He had a splendid war record, and had been wounded half a dozen times; in fact he was full of holes. He spoke no English, and I think that his presence in America was for psychological reasons, as although he knew his job well enough his inability to make himself understood in English was too great a handicap. Dupont was a very pleasant, cheery fellow, very tactful and a man with whom it was a pleasure to work. He spoke English fluently, and we never had the slightest disagreement. Cheffaud was a different type. Very efficient, speaking English like an Englishman, he was apt to go in off the deep end if things went wrong. He used to fly out at us sometimes, and end up by laughing. You couldn't help liking him. In fact all three were extremely nice fellows and in spite of occasional small disagreements we got on very well together. The other British officer in my group was a Major Dashwood. I believe he was in the Royal Sussex Regiment. He was our machine-gun expert and knew his job thoroughly. We were, in fact, a very happy little party of five.

There were several other groups similar to mine, and our jobs were identical. We had to run short courses at various divisional camps, giving demonstrations of infantry attacks on entrenched positions, machine gun barrages, etc. I had to

lecture upon elementary staff duties, of which the Americans themselves will be the first to admit they knew very little.

The first Division to which my group was "assigned," to use the American expression, was one at Fort Worth, in Texas. I am not certain as to its number, but I believe it was the 37th. It was known as the Panther Division, from its emblem. The month was May and in Texas it was very hot; the nights, however, were cool. We lived in most comfortable tents, fitted with electric lights and fans. The whole division was housed in similarly fitted tents, and to the best of my recollection there were six men in each tent, and all had beds to sleep on. Rather more comfortable than our bell tents with anything up to sixteen men in them, and only the hard earth to lie upon. The kitchens were well organized and the cooking arrangements were good. In fact the rations were too plentiful and there was a good deal of waste.

We all lived in a Mess which was run by the British and French officers more or less permanently attached to the Division as instructors in trench mortar, machine guns, bombing, etc.

Our course lasted about three weeks and was fairly strenuous, but to go into details would not be of much interest to the readers of this article, so I will only tell two stories of occurrences during my stay at Fort Worth, which may be amusing and both of which are true. We had to arrange for various types of machine-gun demonstrations, and the large danger area required for these made it necessary to go some distance away from the vicinity of the divisional camp. Our area was selected about twelve miles away, and Dashwood had to make the necessary arrangements, not only as regards the area, but also for the staging of the whole show. The gun teams were all novices and the guns were of mixed patterns, some being Vickers, some Brownings, and there were even a few Lewis automatics to fill the gaps. In order to ensure the smooth running of the demonstration, not to mention the safety of the spectators, rehearsals were necessary, and on the day prior to the actual demonstration I went out in a side car attached to a Harley Davidson motor cycle driven by the most phlegmatic American soldier I ever met. It was getting dark before I had finished going over the next day's arrangements on the ground, and most of our return journey was accomplished in the dark across the open prairie. The fire-flies were numerous and beautiful, and I commented upon their beauty to my companion whose jaws worked continuously, not in conversation but in chewing gum. He looked round at me and in reply to my comment ejaculated an interrogative "Huh?" I again repeated my remark that the fire-flies were very beautiful, and after a long pause for mastication and reflection he remarked, "I guess you mean lightnin' bugs." To those unlearned in the American language I may explain that the term for fire-fly is "Lightning Bug." After that conversation languished.

The next story is one against myself. During my stay at Fort Worth, Madame Geraldine Farrar, a well-known singer, gave a concert at Fort Worth in aid of the American Red Cross. Fort Worth possesses a fine concert hall, with any amount of accommodation and excellent acoustics. The hall was well filled and we enjoyed a most excellent concert, most of the items being sung by Madame Farrar. I was in the box of the General commanding the Division, and on the conclusion of the concert he went behind the scenes to thank and congratulate Madame Farrar, and took me with him. We were introduced to each other and in the course of our conversation I told her that this was the first occasion on which I had heard her sing in the flesh, although I had often heard her voice on the gramophone. I also added, which was perfectly true, that records made by her were popular in France among the troops. We parted with mutual expressions of esteem. On the following morning, when I came down to breakfast in the Mess, I found a blue pencilled copy of the *Fort Worth Record* on my plate. The whole front page was taken up by a large caption, "The Major and the Diva." There

was more than this but I cannot remember it all. To the best of my recollection the letterpress ran somewhat as follows:—

"On being introduced to Madame Farrar Major H—— said that this was not the first time he had heard her voice. The previous occasion was when he was sitting in a dug-out under the front-line trenches in company with twenty or more weary and mud-stained Tommies. Overhead was the roar of the battle and the sound of bursting shells. The dug-out rocked to the shock of their explosions, but as they listened to the glorious strains of the Diva's voice on the gramophone their hearts were cheered and their spirits uplifted to face the perils and hardships that lay before them."

There was a good deal more than this in a similar strain, which I have forgotten, but it was all the most appalling tripe. When I first read it, amid the caustic comments of the other inmates of the Mess, I felt furious at being made to look such an ass, but fortunately my sense of humour came to the rescue. I cut out the front page and enclosed it in a letter to my wife to be kept as a record and a warning. However, the Censor had his own views and the page was extracted from my letter. I may say that during my seven months in America practically all my letters sent to and received from home were opened by the Censor, whereas in France, during a period of nearly three years, I only remember two or three being opened.

When next I saw the General I told him what had happened, and his only comment was that he had noticed a lady journalist standing behind Madame Farrar during our brief conversation, and that journalists had to produce copy or get the sack!

After finishing our course at Fort Worth we returned to Washington and in a few days were sent on to the camp of the 84th Division at Chillicothe in Ohio. Here we had a very strenuous time as General Hale, who was in command, had determined to get all the value he could out of us, and did so. We all liked and admired him and he was very good to us, but he did make us work. The headquarters of this Division were housed in and around a farm-house which, I was told, had been used as a headquarters by General Washington during the Revolutionary War. The ground allotted to us for our demonstrations was at some distance from the divisional camp, and a good deal of time was taken up in getting to and from it. However, we could do as we liked there. All the inhabitants had been removed, and the two or three small farms on the area were empty, so we were able to spread ourselves and to stage one or two really instructive set pieces.

(The Intelligence Section of this Division presented us with a book of photographs taken during the course, a few of which are reproduced here.)

The Chief of Staff of this Division was one of the best, and had a wonderful fund of stories, one or more of which he would produce at any odd moment. His comments on events were invariably humorous. I remember one day being in his office and requiring a certain file dealing with training. This file could not be produced when required and he remarked to me that looking for any particular file in that office was "Like looking for a ham at a Jew picnic."

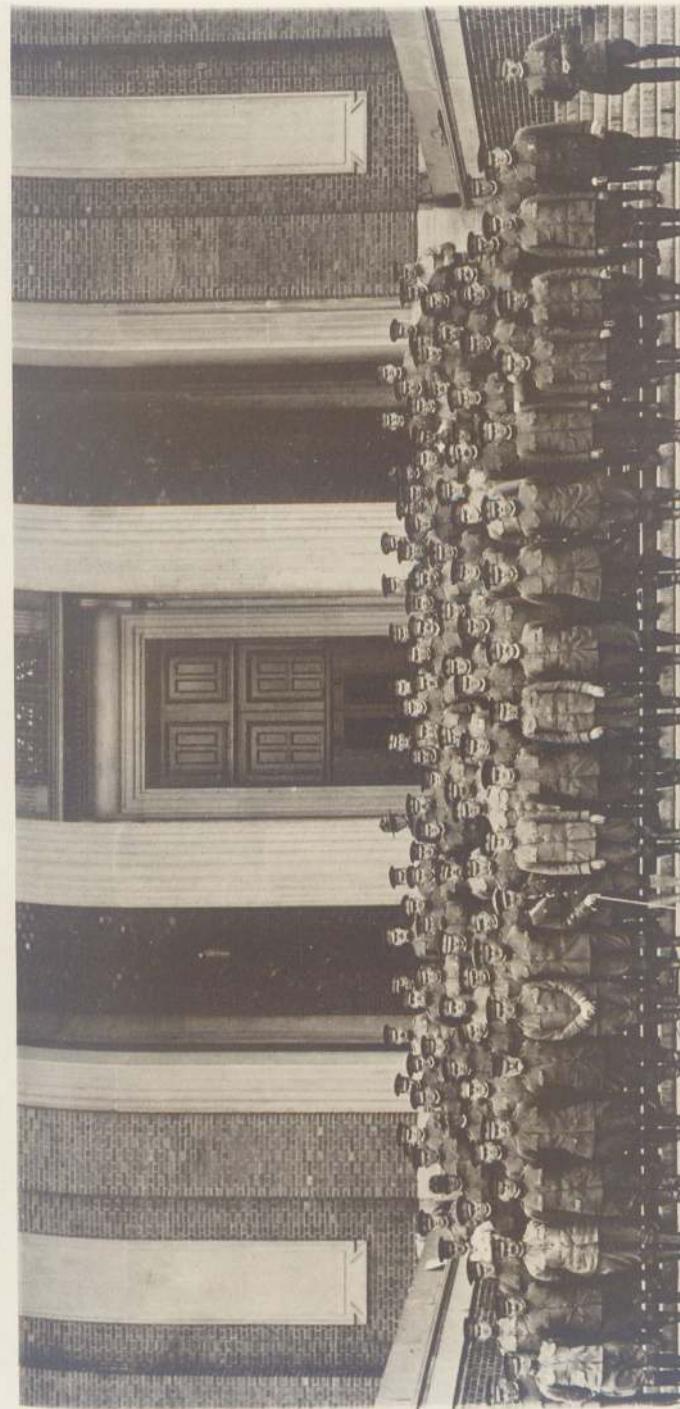
This Division was largely accommodated in substantial wooden huts consisting of a ground floor and an upper storey, and very comfortable they were. There was one curious institution which, while quite foreign to our ideas, was, I think, a great boon to men suddenly called out for service, which few or any of them had ever thought about, and one which their whole upbringing had ignored. This was the "Community House," a large wooden building with recreation and reading rooms, a large restaurant where excellent and cheap meals could be got, and an enormous ball room. Round this building were various others fitted with bed and bath rooms. These had been erected at the expense of the various towns in the area from which the Division was recruited, and furnished cheap and comfortable accommodation for the parents and families of men who wanted to stay

and see their offspring and relatives during their training. Every evening, after 6 p.m., the restaurant and ball room were crowded with diners and dancers of all ranks, from officers to privates, and their sisters, cousins and aunts. The whole place was excellently managed, and I am certain that its amenities did a great deal to help lessen the shock of the sudden change from civilian to military life. I don't think that General Hale altogether approved of it, as he once remarked to me that at least one half of his time was wasted every day in interviewing anxious parents who wanted to be assured that little Willie had sufficient blankets on his bed at night, and changed his socks when he came back from a "hike." I don't think any of them need have worried as I never saw an army so well supplied with necessities, and even luxuries, as the American Army in America.

We were all sorry to leave Chillicothe, and our next trip took us to a camp at Alexandria, about 100 miles north of New Orleans. It was then the end of June and very hot and muggy. We had a week at our new camp to get our show prepared, and just as we started the Division got orders to hold itself in readiness to embark. Our course was, in consequence, closed down and I found myself ordered to report at Washington. There I was told that as no other division was ready to receive my group I could go on a short leave. This leave I spent at the town of Ithaca in the northern part of the State of New York. My wife has some cousins who have been American for three generations. After the fashion of the Scotch they have kept in touch with their Scots relations, and when I wrote to ask them if I could visit them I received the warmest of welcomes. My hostess's husband was on military duty at Cornell University, which is situated at Ithaca, and I spent three of the most pleasant weeks of my life with them. I was taken everywhere and had a perfectly splendid time. This is a very classical district, many of the villages and small towns having such names as Homer, Euclid, Aeneas, Virgil and Cassandra. Ithaca itself is a beautiful town on the shores of Lake Cayuga, one of the five Finger Lakes, so called on account of their resemblance on a map to the fingers and thumb of a hand. They have somewhat complicated names, Cayuga being the easiest to remember. The weather was very hot and almost every evening we motored out to some place on one or other of the lakes in search of coolness and dinner. I remember that at one hotel at a beautiful lakeside town with the unromantic name of Wilkins—a descent from classical nomenclature this—the proprietor refused to accept any payment from me for a very good dinner on the grounds that he had five sons serving in the American Army and wasn't going to take money from any soldier. I made the acquaintance of several of the local farmers, who almost without exception were descended from the early settlers and took a pride in tracing back their descent. It must be remembered that this part of the U.S.A. was one of the earliest to be settled, and its inhabitants still use expressions which were common in Elizabethan days. In fact they are almost more English than we are.

Plus Royalist *que le roi*. One of them, of the good old English names of Smith introduced me to the sport of woodchuck shooting. The woodchuck is a rodent, about the size of a rabbit, and lives in a hole. You stalk him with a small bore rifle, and if you don't slay him with one shot he will be back in his hole for good. I believe that those who have eaten him say he makes excellent eating, but I cannot speak from experience. I was, however, made to partake of that most excellent dish, hot buckwheat cakes covered with maple sugar syrup, delectable to the palate but destructive to the figure. I left my kindly host and hostess with much regret and returned to Washington, where I spent the next two and a-half months. There I shared a house with three American officers who were attached to the Army headquarter staff. One was an Englishman by birth, a solicitor by profession, and an American by naturalization. Another was an Irishman by birth, and a naturalized American, and the third came of old Virginian stock. We had two coloured ladies as servants, Georgiana and Charlotte. Georgiana was the house

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN AMERICA, 1918.



MY "GROUP" OF SENIOR OFFICERS ON THE STEPS OF THE WAR COLLEGE AT WASHINGTON.

and table maid. Elderly and rather grumpy, but very efficient. She used to tell me off in no measured terms if I was late for dinner. Charlotte was our cook, and a wonderful cook, too. We lived well under her kindly régime. Poor soul, she died during the influenza epidemic, and I know of four people who mourned her, not only on account of her cooking, but also because of her cheery and pleasant personality.

At Washington, under Colonel Giles, I helped in the instruction of senior officers who attended courses at the War College there. This was very interesting work and I enjoyed it thoroughly. The head of the War College was General Bradley, an officer who combined great ability with the most perfect courtesy. He was very popular with all officers, French and British, who worked at the War Office.

We did outdoor schemes on the ground, and there were lectures to prepare and deliver at the College. The group reproduced here depicts a class I used to take in outdoor schemes. It is interesting, having been taken on the steps of the War College. None of the group, except myself, was under the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and, as will be seen, most of them were upwards of six feet in height. They were extraordinarily nice to us in every possible way.

I would like to take this opportunity of testifying to the unvarying courtesy and kindness with which we were treated in America. Not only at Washington, where General Bradley set an example of geniality and helpfulness, but also in the Divisions which we visited, the officers, from the highest to the lowest, went out of their way to make things easy and pleasant for us. Being only human it must have been galling to many of them to be schoolmastered by men who, in many cases, were younger in years and junior in rank, but I cannot remember any case of deliberate courtesy to one of the British Mission. The group in the photograph were all of them senior to me, but not one of them ever tried to impress the fact on me. My job was made pleasant for me by them, and I want to place the fact on record.

At the end of our course the officers attending it gave us a dinner at the Army and Navy Club. Washington was dry even then, and in any case no officer or man of the American Army was allowed to have intoxicants in any form. However, in this case it was wangled somehow. We went, expecting to see only "soft" drinks. On arrival we were seized by white-coated "doctors," our chests were sounded, and we were "prescribed for." I forgot how many "prescriptions" I had to dispose of during the evening, but I know that a fairly well-seasoned head was highly tried.

During this stay in Washington I had what must have been an almost unique experience. A race meeting was being held at a place called Laurel, half way between Washington and Baltimore. I went in company with a Commander Ross, who had several horses running at this meeting. Thanks to his inside information I succeeded in backing seven winners in seven races. I must admit that the largest price I got was 3 to 1, and several winners started at odds on. All the bets were made on the totalizator, and I returned to Washington with a nice profit on the afternoon's work. I regret to say that at a subsequent meeting at Laurel I lost the lot, and a bit over as well. From Washington I was sent to a camp in the vicinity of Baltimore, where our work was very much held up by the influenza epidemic which was at its worst. This epidemic hit the American Army very hard. At their camp upwards of 7,000 men were in hospital at one time. All the huts had been taken over for the sick, and the men who were not in hospital were under canvas. During my stay in camp the daughter of the General commanding the Division, who was nursing in the hospital, caught the complaint from a patient and died.

The month was October, the time of the year known in America as the "Fall." The weather was perfect, long unclouded days and bright cool nights. I suggested

to the Chief of Staff that every available fit man should be taken out into the country for a week's route march, or "hike." It would be good practice for the staff to have to write march orders and arrange for bivouac sites, food and water supply, transport, etc., and it would have got the troops away from the depressing influences of a camp in which men were dying at the rate of more than thirty a day. Moreover, the weather conditions were ideal for bivouacking, and I believe that the open air life and daily change of scene would have done a lot to root out the disease. However, my suggestion was turned down and when I left the camp the disease was still rife. I think that the Divisional Staff were snowed under with extra work and depleted in numbers on account of the epidemic, and in consequence could not face what to them was still a difficult problem, that is to say the moving of a large body of troops and transport by road.

From here I was sent right across the continent to the 16th Division at Camp Kearney, near San Diego, in California. This camp was situated right on top of the high ground, some twelve to fifteen miles inland from the coast. California is a curious country. All along the coast-line lie the fruit plantations, and the land is extensively cultivated. As you go inland the country becomes more desolate and covered with sage brush. Near the coast the roads are wonderfully good, being mostly constructed of concrete, and it was possible in 1918 to run a car along a concrete road from the Mexican to the Canadian border, a good many hundred miles. One day I was taken to a town called Tia Juana, the English of which is Aunt Jane. This town lies just across the Mexican border, and is close to San Diego. In those days California was still a "wet" State, and now that in common with the rest of the United States it has become "dry," I understand that Tia Juana is a popular resort for thirsty Californians. I walked a few hundred yards into Mexico, but was then turned back by a sentry. At a small seaside place called La Jolla, and pronounced Lahoya, I met a retired Colonel of the American Army of the same name as myself. He claimed descent from a branch of the family which had emigrated at the end of the eighteenth century, or the beginning of the nineteenth, and the family crest and motto were carved on the overmantel in his hall. Both he and his wife showed me the greatest hospitality. His only son was in France, and I believe was Chief of Staff to one of the New York Divisions. Life at Camp Kearney was pleasant and strenuous, but just as we had got well under way with our course the news of the Armistice came along, and in the course of a few days we all got our orders to embark for England. The following is a copy of the letter I received from General Shanks, commanding the 16th Division prior to my departure. I have included this letter because it gives an idea of the very cordial relations which existed between the members of the British Mission and the officers of the American Army.

Major J. Rainsford-Hannay,
British Military Mission,
Camp Kearny, Calif.

My dear Major Hannay,

The signing of the armistice has made it advisable on the part of the War Department to close the instruction for senior officers in this Division at a much earlier date than was originally intended.

We all regret this very much. The course which was laid out by you and which has been carried on under your supervision was both interesting and instructive and we deeply regret that the full time cannot be given to it.

On behalf of all the officers who have been the beneficiaries of the work done by you and your brother instructors, I desire to extend thanks for the patient

and efficient work which you have done. We shall always recall with pleasure our instructors of the British and French Ministries who, along with agreeable and cheerful personality, managed to combine so much of useful instruction.

We part from you with genuine regret.

With sincere good wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

DAVID C. SHANKS,
Major-General
Commanding 16th Division.

Headquarters 16th Division,
Camp Kearny, Calif.
November 21st, 1918.

Prior to my return to Washington I was able to spend three or four days with my first hostess in America, who was then living at a delightful spot near the coast, well named Arcadia, where her husband was in charge of a balloon observation school. Her house was a one-storied bungalow, built of heavy timber. There was a large dining and living room in the centre, and the bedrooms opened off it. My bedroom was entirely furnished with old Japanese lacquer work. The bathroom, which opened off the bedroom, was a most luxurious apartment, with a sunk marble bath, silver fittings, concealed electric lights, etc. In fact it was much better suited for a Hollywood star than for a middle-aged Major. From my room I had direct access to the garden through French windows, and in the garden was a large swimming pool surrounded by marble columns and a pergola of roses. During my stay I was taken for a run to Los Angeles and round Hollywood. From Arcadia I went back to Washington, where I spent a few days squaring up and saying goodbye to numerous friends. I got my orders there to embark on the s.s. *Lapland*, due to sail on December 8th, and as I had a few days to wait, I stayed with my wife's relatives who had moved back from Ithaca to their permanent home at Rye, on the coast near Long Island. I found the change from the mild climate of California to the bitter cold of New York very trying, and I never could get warm out of doors, although the steam-heated interiors of the houses made one long for fresh air.

The *Lapland* had an uneventful voyage home, and I was decanted from a Liverpool train at Euston, at 10 p.m., on December 18th. My last impressions of my trip are the worst. It was bitterly cold and raining hard. In common with other members of the Mission who had sailed in the same ship I had to man-handle my kit from the quay to the train, and at Euston I had to do the same thing from the baggage van to a cab. A few porters were about, but appeared to regard themselves as ornamental rather than useful.

The whole trip from start to finish was an education to me. I met Americans of all kinds on their own ground, and worked with them. I came back with a deeply rooted conviction that the future of the world depends upon mutual friendship and close co-operation between the two countries. In 1918 the feeling in America, and especially in the New England States, was one of friendship and admiration for what our country had accomplished. In the thirteen years that have elapsed since the end of the war a new generation has grown up in both countries, and it is inevitable that lapse of time must lead to forgetfulness on both sides. The feeling, however, is there, and all that is best in both countries is working towards making the bonds of friendship between our nations more secure. Friendship between nations can only be based upon mutual understanding, give and take on both sides, and a realization of each other's aims and difficulties. We are all apt to exaggerate the misunderstandings and to forget the days when we worked and fought together to end the war. The more we understand each other the better we shall get on, especially if we combine our understanding with a sense of humour, and it is the duty of all of us, whether British or American, to work together towards that understanding.

22nd LONDON REGIMENT (THE QUEEN'S)

Headquarters: 2 Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, S.E.16.

Honorary Colonel: Col. E. J. Previté, V.D., T.D.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. B. H. Hughes-Reckitt.

A THREATENING sky did not prevent the Old Comrades' Association from appearing in great strength on Sunday, November 8th, for Armistice Parade, and the weakness of the Battalion on this occasion is, perhaps, another sign of the gradual disappearance of the war-time soldier. There was no change in the order or conduct of events, and the Bermondsey Parish Church was, as usual, filled to its capacity, and the service was conducted by the Rev. S. P. Sinher. There were a number of old members and friends of the Battalion at lunch, and there were no committee meetings afterwards.

The Children's Party was held on the second Saturday in the New Year, and was well attended. Col. Woolley and his helpers, who included Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Hughes-Reckitt, Miss Greenwood, etc., had obviously taken great pains to ensure that nothing should be left to chance. It was an admirably organized party which gave quite as much amusement to grown-ups as children, and its success was never at any time in doubt.

On December 17th the Divisional Commander, Major-General R. F. D. Oldman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., honoured us by giving away our prizes. We regret very much that he should have had the misfortune to slip on the stairs after leaving the Drill Hall and badly damaged the tendon achilles in his right leg, which has since necessitated an operation. Though he must have been in great pain during the rest of the evening, he could not have been a more interested and enthusiastic guest, and probably few people realized that he had sustained a most painful injury. It was a great pleasure to welcome him and Mrs. Oldman on this occasion, and also all our other guests, who included General Bird, Col. Leatham, Lieut.-Col. Giffard, Capt. Liddle Hart and representatives from the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 24th Battalions and the Depot, and Col. Pryce of the T.A.A. Association.

Our thanks are due to those who devoted time and energy to decorating the Drill Hall and the Mess. We take this opportunity of thanking both Mrs. Hughes-Reckitt and Mrs. Pickering for their generous help on this occasion, as on many others. The evening's celebrations ended with a dance, and the committee is to be congratulated on its success.

The Sergeants' Mess Dinner took place on Saturday, January 30th, and was well attended. As usual, their hospitality was boundless and their entertainment convivial, and everyone enjoyed the evening immensely.

The Battalion has succeeded in retaining the Brigade Boxing Cup, and we congratulate those who fought on their excellent performance, and wish them another success and the "hat trick" in 1933. We were glad that the 24th were runners-up. Again we make special mention of Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. E. C. Shepperd for his untiring work in organizing the Battalion boxing. We were, ourselves, runners-up in the Divisional Boxing Championships. The Division won the T.A. Championship this year.

We were runners-up this year in the Price Signalling Cup, the Lady Muriel Cup and the Machine Gun Cup. The Brigade of Guards have given us considerable



22nd LONDON REGIMENT (THE QUEEN'S).

[1 Aldworth Grove, S.E.13.]

SERGEANTS' DINNER, JANUARY 30th, 1932.

Photo by W. O. Newman]

help with our signalling, and we take this opportunity of thanking them. We would also like to thank Capt. Lugard, of the King's Own, for the help he has given us with our Training.

It was with great regret we were forced to give up our Easter Training which we had hoped to conduct at the Depot. Owing to the enthusiasm of Lieut. Whittington the Machine Gunners were able to do an Easter Exercise. Lieut. Whittington entertained them at his home, and under Capt. Halse's direction some useful training was accomplished. It was an excellent show, which was greatly appreciated, and, let us hope, may be repeated another year.

We are more than delighted that our Honorary Colonel, Col. E. J. Previté, V.D., T.D., has consented to continue for another five years which has been granted to him. Both he and Mrs. Previté have been loyal and enthusiastic friends of the Battalion for a great many years, and we continue to appreciate their kindness and interest, and take this opportunity of thanking them wholeheartedly for all they have done for us in the past.

Since the last issue of this JOURNAL Lieut.-Col. F. M. Pasteur has found it necessary to resign. He was gazetted to the 60th Rifles in 1915, and transferred to the Machine Gun Corps, and joined us after the war. He will be missed very much indeed, and we are very pleased to be able to congratulate Lieut.-Col. B. H. Hughes-Reckitt on his appointment to command. Lieut.-Col. Hughes-Reckitt has seen a long and successful service with the Battalion, dating back to 1914, and saw service with it in France. He was later transferred to the Machine Gun Corps in 1915, and also served with this arm in France. Since the war, when he rejoined the Battalion, he has put in a great deal of work, and his enthusiasm has been greatly responsible for bringing many officers into the Battalion. We wish him all success during his period of command.

The landing of Capt. J. L. S. Boyd in England, who we are glad to know is coming to us shortly as Adjutant, reminds us most painfully that before the next issue of this Journal Capt. R. E. Pickering, our Adjutant now for nearly four years, will have left us. Partings of this kind are bound to be felt deeply, and perhaps the less we think about them the easier we shall get over them. We cannot, however, pass it by without making some attempt to convey to Capt. Pickering our very deep appreciation of the great service he has done us during his attachment as Adjutant. We will not attempt to assess the value of his work, which will bear fruit for many years to come, nor will we try to sum up his personality, which has been such an inspiration to us all along, but in thanking him we wish him to know that though the Battalion will carry on successfully without him, it will be a long time before it forgets what it owes to him, and it will always have a very warm welcome ready for him and Mrs. Pickering, whose help and kindness we shall long remember, whenever they can spare the time to come and see us. We shall feel deeply the loss of two very loyal, kind and understanding friends, and we wish them, from the bottom of our hearts, every success, and to Mrs. Pickering a speedy recovery of her health.

In the interests of National Economy money will not be forthcoming this year for a fortnight's Annual Training in camp. Arrangements are, however, being made by the Division for a week's training, and we shall be attached to the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot, which we greatly look forward to.

We were interested to read that past members of the Battalion were actively engaged in settling the recent riots in Dartmoor Prison—Capt. Patterson, representing the Home Office, and Major Pannall as the new Governor of the Prison. We congratulate the latter on his new appointment.

A VISIT TO THE JAPANESE ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS—SHANGHAI

Due to the courtesy of the *North China Daily News* the writer was able to accompany a reporter on a tour of inspection of the Japanese Lines on February 14th, 1932.

Starting from the offices of the *Daily News* on the Bund we crossed Garden Bridge and drove up the Yangtze-poo Road. Here we passed parties of Japanese soldiers who had just landed at the Hongkew Wharf. These were the advanced troops of the First Division to be sent to the scene of operations. The disembarkation was watched by hundreds of interested Chinese, while Japanese men, women and children stood about in groups waving their National flags and shouting "Banzai." Arriving at the end of the Yangtze-poo Road we reached the boundary of the International Settlement and came upon the Japanese landing-ground, heavily guarded by bluejackets. Some thirty-odd machines were being overhauled presumably for the coming offensive. There were no hangars, all machines being in the open. Some difficulty was experienced in passing the sentries, as they were not prepared to accept the pressman's Consular pass nor did they like the look of my uniform. An officer was sent for and meanwhile the sentries adopted their usual tactless habit of holding a loaded rifle with fixed bayonet within a couple of inches of one's middle button, and fingers dangerously near the trigger. Eventually a flying officer appeared and, on learning that we wished to interview Major-General Shimomoto at his headquarters, allowed us to pass through.

We were now in the open country, the road, lined with tall trees reminiscent of France, running parallel with the river Whangpoo. On our left we passed the Race Course near Kiangwan, and in the distance we could see the now famous village. It looked very peaceful in the afternoon sun and it is certain that the villagers did not realize what was in store for them in less than a week's time.

About a mile further on we pulled up to allow what appeared to be a complete regiment to pass us. We estimated their number to be about 1,500 to 2,000 and they had evidently recently landed at Woosung. There was an advance guard of about two companies strong with scouts well forward; a great number of connecting files followed, and then the main body. Light automatics were much in evidence and appeared to be the same weapon as used by the Chinese. Towards the rear of the main body there was a battery of light artillery on pack. The animals used were a long-legged half-bred Russian horse. There was no rear-guard, unless about the equivalent of two troops of cavalry were meant to be such. The latter appeared to have an awful lot of string mixed up with their saddlery.

The column seemed to be a self-contained unit and the men were well turned out. Uniform, equipment, steel helmets, etc., were obviously drawn straight from Mobilization Store. The Packs were a brown goat's skin affair and looked very serviceable.

The men marched in a flat-footed manner and none of their boots seemed to fit them. Their boots, although in good condition, seemed of poor quality and had not been cleaned recently. Apparently the Japs don't believe in cleaning their boots.

It was difficult to distinguish between the junior officer and the non-

commissioned officer, but the senior officers, who were mounted, looked very smart and had a great many medal ribbons on their jackets. I took care to salute all those who gazed suspiciously at me; the recipients then became all smiles.

Interspersed down the column were a good many travelling kitchens, rather after the same pattern of our own, but smaller. Various boxes of rations were hanging all round them, and instead of using a mule or horse to pull the cooker six or eight men pulled them along by ropes. It seemed a terrible waste of man power unless they were defaulters.

On arrival at the Japanese Headquarters at Changwahpang, about 2,000 yards west of the Woosung Creek, we were much struck with the contrast between the men occupying the reserve positions and the regiment we had passed on the road. The former's uniform and equipment was filthy, and they all appeared to have three or four days' growth of beard. The headquarters were situated in a disused factory on the banks of the Whangpoo, with a railway siding of its own. There was tremendous activity and congestion, as apparently Operations Section, R.E., Ordnance, and Supplies had all established themselves here.

We were met by an English-speaking N.C.O., who, on learning our errand, sent for the Liaison officer, Capt. Kita. The latter, a tall man for a Japanese, rather fat and very dirty, and spoke English well, said, Major-General Shimomoto had gone to meet Lieut.-General Uyeda who had just landed. He, however, placed himself at our disposal.

He answered our questions so ably that at the end of twenty minutes questioning we had only learnt that the Chinese had forced the fighting on the Japanese—that the latter were not across the Woosung Creek as previously reported; they had merely sent a fighting patrol across, which had now returned. Our questions having been skilfully parried we gave up the unequal struggle, and Capt. Kita then took a piece of paper from his pocket and said "I will now tell you a story." He then proceeded to read from the paper a harrowing tale of an Infantry Captain in command of a raiding party who had been killed at the head of his men and "had died for Japan with a smile on his lips." The raiding party had then avenged the death of their leader with great gallantry and had left the field complete victors with only three men wounded, whilst the Chinese had lost sixty killed, one prisoner, and countless wounded. "Sob stuff," whispered the reporter to me, but I saw in the next day's paper that he had written up a very good story and improved it considerably. We then expressed a wish to see the prisoner and were taken to an empty railway truck with two armed sentries at the doorway. We peered inside and saw the prisoner lying on a pile of straw. He had received a flesh wound in the buttock and in response to sundry kicks from his captors got up slowly and lurched to the doorway.

He proved to be a boy of about 19 years of age dressed in the usual well-padded clothes of the countryman. His face was very dirty and woe-begone. In reply to questions he said that he came from Canton side and had been in the 19th Route Army for about a year. He had no interest in this war or any other war and would like to return to his own home on the land. Asked as to whether he had any animosity towards the Japanese for the way they were treating his countrymen, he replied "On the contrary his feelings towards Japan were almost those of affection, and that if they would only let him go he would never give them another moment's anxiety."

This reply pleased the assembled Japanese soldiers immensely and Capt. Kita wished us to make a note of it, presumably for propaganda purposes.

We then moved forward of the headquarters and our guide pointed out various landmarks. No attempt had been made to place the reserve posts in a state of defence and evidently the Japs had no doubt in their own minds that they would advance with the greatest ease when the time came. During our visit there had been sporadic gun-fire from the direction of Woosung, and looking over that way

we could just distinguish the Union Jack that flies over the Woosung Hotel. The owner, Commander Davis, an elderly retired British Naval officer, had refused to evacuate and had remained on through the bombardment of the village and the forts.

The sun was sinking and it was very cold so we thanked Capt. Kita for his courtesy and drove back in the direction of Shanghai. We turned North just before reaching the Japanese flying ground and eventually came to Hongkew Park area. This residential suburb was deserted, except for Japanese bluejackets and a battery of guns which occupied the park. Very little damage was apparent but all important road junctions were sandbagged and heavily wired. Light automatic posts were everywhere, and armoured cars patrolled the streets. We were constantly being stopped by Ronins (Japanese Plain-clothes Reservists on semi-police duty) but our Consular pass got us through without difficulty. We passed the last Japanese barricade and found ourselves in Chinese territory on the outskirts of Chapei.

The Chinese soldiers were very friendly and apparently extremely idle. The rifles of the sentries leaned against the wall or barricade while they cooked their "Chow," etc. Now and again they would pick up their rifles and negligently discharge them in the direction of the enemy.

Passing through the streets of Chapei to the Settlement we were much struck by the haphazard way barricades had been erected. Sandbags, old sacks, pillows, etc., had been flung carelessly one on top of another. They did not appear to be bullet proof and the Chinese evidently believe "cover from view is cover from fire." Much ingenuity was displayed in wiring, however, chairs, stools, and tables having been pulled out of the houses into the middle of the streets, and the barbed wire "criss-crossed" over the furniture. These were pretty formidable obstacles.

As we entered the settlement my companion asked me how long I thought it would take the Japanese to drive back the Chinese. I incautiously replied that, provided the Japanese put down a heavy bombardment from land and air, and followed this up immediately with an infantry attack the battle would be over within thirty-six hours. To my horror I read the next day in the columns of the *Daily News* that "in the opinion of a competent Military Authority the Chinese could not hold their positions against a determined offensive for a longer period than thirty-six hours." If I remember rightly it took the Japanese twelve days to dislodge the Chinese after some very bitter fighting. I am sure my reporter friend regrets the word "competent."

THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM.

Additions to the Museum since the last issue of the JOURNAL are as follows:—

1. Score of the Regimental March ("Braganza") as arranged by the late Lieut.-Colonel J. Mackenzie Rogan, M.V.O., Mus. Doc. Sent by 2nd Battalion for placing in the Museum.
2. Drum, presented to the 16th Battalion, The Queen's, by Lieut.-Colonel E. W. B. Green, D.S.O. Found in store at the Depot.
3. "Historical Records of the Second Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia" (Davis). Purchased for the Museum.



4. South African Medal with Clasps: Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Laings Nek, South Africa, 1901—"7398 Pte. R. Tonge VI: Co: R. W. Surrey Regt." On long loan from Medal Branch, War Office (A.G.4).
5. Regimental Standing Orders, 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, 1854 (revised 1875). Found in store.
6. Regimental Standing Orders, 2nd Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment, 1904. Found in store.
7. No. 1 and No. 96 (final) copies of the *Peninsula Press*. Presented by Q.M.S. Swanson (O.R.S.).
8. Copy of *John Bull*, August 4th, 1822, with paragraph concerning one Pte. John Furnell of 2nd Regiment of Foot. Acquired.
9. An oil painting of the late Charles Edward Thornton who served in the 2nd Foot, 1846-1850. Obtained from The Bedford Galleries, London, for the Museum.

The following extract from *John Bull* re Pte. Furnell (No. 8 of above) should make us realize how times have changed:—

"A private of the 2nd Regiment of Foot (named) John Furnell, when lying at Hull, had received 300 lashes, inflicted with such severity that he died in consequence at York. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, which continued two days: Mr. Andrew Browne, a surgeon in the Dragoon Guards, under whose care Furnell was placed on his arrival at York, thought that had the man been able to take sufficient nourishment he might have recovered; the lungs, he said, were in a state of putrefaction but that might have occurred subsequent to the punishment. He, however, added, 'that the man's bones were as bare of skin and flesh, as if his back had been scraped with a knife!'

"Lieut. Waring, the adjutant of the 2nd Regiment stated that the deceased was tried by a Court-Martial for having in his possession a silver spoon or spoons belonging to the mess of the Regiment, which he offered to dispose of, knowing them to have been improperly obtained. That the man was found guilty, and sentenced to receive 300 lashes, and that no more lashes were inflicted than the sentence authorized. That the deceased rode from Hull to York in the baggage cart. Maurice Alexander, Surgeon of the 2nd Regiment, said, if he had thought the deceased unable to travel he should have been left behind. He examined the back of the deceased at Beverley, after the first day's march, and dressed it; he then appeared to be doing well. After the second day's march the deceased complained of his back, and, on examination, witness found that a mortification had commenced, and that the deceased was at that time labouring under a very smart fever. Witness did not know of any proper medical man with whom to leave him, and in consequence the deceased was taken to York.

"He complained of having received a hurt on the baggage cart. Witness concluded by acknowledging that the weather was extremely hot during the march. Thus closed the evidence and the Jury returned a verdict 'That the deceased received 300 lashes; and that he died of same, and of the fever, mortification, and debility arising therefrom.'

The handsome painting of Charles Edward Thornton has been loaned to the Officers' Mess from the Museum, and now hangs in the dining room.

Some details about this officer are as follows—Ensign, 56th Foot, 30/12/1842; Lieut., 56th Foot, 20/8/1844; Lieut., 2nd Foot, 28/4/1846; Captain, 2nd Foot, 19/9/1848; Captain, 86th Foot, 1851/1855 (India), and Major (Brevet), 7th Foot, 3/6/1860.

It is hoped that before long the Museum will be situated in the ground floor ward of the Hospital. This room is larger, lighter, and in every way more suitable than the old schoolrooms, in which the Museum property is at the present time. These rooms will once more become available for school use.

24th LONDON REGIMENT (THE QUEEN'S)

Headquarters: 71, New Street, Walworth, S.E.17.

Honorary Colonel: Colonel W. G. Simpson, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Sanders, D.S.O., M.C.

WITH no Easter training at the Depot or with the home Battalion to fall back on, the material from which to gather our news for this instalment is very sparse. In some ways our Easter visit to barracks in a normal year is almost as important as Annual Training, as it does give us, as a unit, the chance of living with and watching the example of our regular brethren. This much, therefore, can be said for this year's foreshortened programme, that while we were to have no Camp and no Easter Training, our week in August with the second Battalion should go a long way towards combining those advantages which we are missing.

The principal events of the winter have been, as usual, the Armistice Sunday Church Parade and our Annual Prize-giving.

The Sunday Parade was one of the best we have had. It was very well attended, both by serving members and Old Comrades, and the playing of the band and drums was conspicuously good. The Bishop of Southwark preached the sermon.

For prize-giving, which we held this year in early December, we departed from our usual routine. It was felt that in these hard times it was more suitable to use the occasion for entertaining our more intimate friends only. Consequently, except for General and Mrs. Oldham, and Colonel and Mrs. Leetham, we confined our official invitation to members of the Queen's. We had a splendid and representative party from the Regiment, Colonel Giffard being the chief guest. The prizes were presented by our Honorary Colonel who, by the way, we are very pleased to hear has been granted a further extension in his appointment. Colonel Simpson has the happy knack of making any function of ours which he attends a complete success, and we should find it very strange and difficult to get on without him.

Winter training has been marked by a new departure in the running of a series of Cadre Courses for junior officers, senior and junior N.C.O.s., and potential lance-corporals. It has been laid down that promotion will not be possible in the future without attendance and a good report from one or more of these Courses, and so far they have been attended with enthusiasm, and much good work has been done. So far as we are aware this is an entirely independent experiment on our part, and great praise is due to the various instructors who have given up extra time to this work. In the autumn the officers spent a most interesting and instructive evening at the hands of General Sir Wilkinson Bird, who gave a tactical lecture based on an episode in the South African War. The story was genuinely exciting and the lesson clearly brought home to everyone. We were very honoured by his visit and the trouble which it involved.

The present regulations with regard to recruiting have entailed a slight falling off in our strength. It is a great pity that, just when we were building up to better numbers, the curtailment of training and recruiting should have checked our

progress for the time being, but we can console ourselves with the thought that those who stay with us during bad times will be of all the more value when our development becomes normal again.

Among the officers, Capt. E. C. Stubbs has unfortunately had to go on to the reserve for family reasons. His loss, which we can only hope will be temporary, has been keenly felt. He was commanding "C" Company when he left and has always been a great power in the Bayonet Fencing world, but his greatest success undoubtedly was with the Signal Section, which he raised from practically nothing to being the winners of the Brigade Signalling Cup for three successive years. Another departure is that of our Adjutant, Capt. F. J. Davis, who has been greatly missed. All ranks will wish him success in his P.T. Staff job at Salisbury. In his place we welcome Lieut. R. H. Holme from the 2nd Battalion. He has already shown that the strange problems, which a Territorial Battalion sometimes presents to a regular soldier, have no terrors for him, and we predict the successful tour of duty which we most cordially wish him.

We hear that the 22nd are also about to change Adjutants. Capt. Pickering has always been very helpful to us, and no one could fail to recognize what he has done to cement the feeling of friendship and co-operation which exists between the regular Battalions and the London Territorials. His successor, Capt. Boyd, is an old friend of ours and it bodes well for a strengthening of these ties in the future.

Apart from that the only notable change is the substitution of Sergt. Bacon for Sergt. Donaldson. The former has already impressed us with his keenness on the Cadre Courses, and to the latter we wish the best of luck in every walk of life in which he may find himself.

We cannot conclude these notes without referring to the Sergeants' Mess Dinner which took place early in April at the Shaftesbury Hotel. It was a most interesting function, attended by many officers past and present, and anyone there could not fail to come away with the feeling that the spirit of the "backbone of the Battalion" was never better. One of the guests of honour, a C.S.M. in the 2nd Battalion, was one of our post-war recruits. We congratulate him on his successful progress and are proud to think that his first soldiering was done with us.

It is something achieved if we can help the Regiment in ways like this.

OLD MILITARY CUSTOMS

THE BRITISH ARMY FROM THE BEGINNING.

(Continued from page 32, Vol. IV, No. 1, November, 1931.)

THIRD PERIOD.

After the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle the uniform of the Army was changed. In place of the wide skirts there was introduced a swallow-tailed coat, and the loose breeches were replaced by close fitting pipe-clayed ones. Long black gaiters were worn with the breeches, and a head-dress of sugar-loaf shape was the general issue. Also was introduced the punishment of the cat-o'-nine-tails. At first there was no limit to the number of lashes given. Two hundred and fifty lashes were not uncommon and occasionally as many as a thousand.

Members of Parliament opposed these sentences, and in 1846 the number of lashes were limited to fifty strokes; in 1867 the use of the "cat" was abolished during peace.

Parliament was now growing used to a standing army, and its members were not so hostile as formerly.

Up to and for some time after the American War regiments were raised by contract. Arrangements were made by the Crown with a contractor to raise a regiment for which he would receive so much per head; the Government reserved the right to appoint officers but sometimes the contractor was permitted to do so, this brought on the sale of commissions and the purchase system which lasted until 1870, when it was abolished.

Commanding officers used to receive a sum of money to cover the cost of paying, clothing and recruiting their battalions, a bad system, as it resulted in the issue of inferior food, poor clothes and other fraudulent uses of the money.

Enlistment was voluntary, though often bounties were offered, and the press-gang resorted to. Recruits arranged with their Colonel the terms of service they wished to serve, either for a number of years, for life, or duration of a war. When war broke out the ranks were filled with bad characters. This was the cause, until recently, of the general dislike towards the army as a profession.

Barracks were few and far between; most troops were in camp or billets with the result that the condition of the army was poor. The campaign under Wellesley in India and later the victory at Waterloo, showed that the military spirit still remained, the British army emerging from a long struggle with a very fine reputation.

When hostilities with France had ceased, a general reduction of the forces took place, and from about 250,000 only 80,000 were retained. In order not to attract the attention of reformers, whose first thoughts for the improving of the national finance was to save the army estimates at the expense of our defensive strength, Wellington made very few reforms in administration. Not until 1846 was it proposed to issue medals for the Napoleonic Wars, they being presented two years later to the survivors. In 1851 the survivors of the Indian campaign of 1803 also received a medal.

In 1847 the terms of enlistment were for a period of ten years with the Colours and eleven on the reserve; this was altered in 1867 to terms of twelve and nine years. Owing to such long periods of service recruiting was very poor, so 1871 saw another revision, that of three years with the Colours and nine on reserve, changed later to seven and five, which is still the normal period of engagement.

During the long period of peace the army at home was hidden away and became rusted. Its only active service of any importance was Burmah, 1842, Afghanistan, 1841, Scinde, 1844. A change of armament was effected in 1853 a light pattern rifle being used, of Enfield make, to replace the heavy "minie" type.

Most of the fine experience gained during the Peninsular War was forgotten. The excellent transport corps formed by Wellington almost ceased to exist. There were no trained reserves to back up a small army sent to Turkey in 1854. As formerly commissions were given to gentlemen who could raise recruits to the number of seventy-five, and for each recruit a bounty of £6 was given. Notwithstanding the disasters of the severe Crimean winters, and the incompetence of the home authorities to cope with a war abroad, national heroism still shone.

The campaigns of Persia, India and China between 1856 and 1860 were followed by a further increase of the army. After the Indian Mutiny the Crown took over the governing of India and nine battalions of European infantry with three cavalry regiments were added to the Indian Army.



BRIDGING OPERATIONS AT FRITH FARM, DOVER.

The natural mistrust which had been the national feeling towards the standing army, when first formed, was dying out. It had proved itself worthy of the National confidence, and as part of our national life has won the esteem and respect of its fellow-countrymen.

Auxiliary forces consisted of the militia, Yeomanry, the Honourable Artillery Company and the Volunteers. Recruited by voluntary enlistment, it was liable in cases of emergency to be provided with men by ballot from the civil population. It had frequently been embodied for long and short periods and had done duty in garrisons abroad.

Except for a few minor operations the Army was again hidden to prevent reduction until the South African Wars of 1899 to 1902. A punitive expedition was sent to deal with the trouble but it was found that the conflagration once started, wanted some putting out. Larger forces were needed, the tactics of the Boers were such that until a considerable force was put in the field they could do almost as they pleased. After a series of disasters the British Army won through, peace being declared in 1902.

One effect the South African War had was to introduce, generally, Khaki for our forces in the field, the first idea of camouflage on a large scale.

The British Army was now distributed almost over the whole globe, Africa, Bermuda, China, India and numerous other places. In 1908 the former Volunteer Corps was replaced by the Territorials which embodied the Yeomanry and Honourable Artillery Company. All branches of the service are represented, forming a good second line reserve.

The Great War, 1914 to 1918, saw the "Contemptible Little Army" doing splendid service until the arrival of larger forces to hold in check the advance of the German Army. Though thousands volunteered to assist our allies it was found that the number of recruits were insufficient to deal with an enemy so prepared for war. Schemes were devised whereby men could be raised. Kitchener's Army of 100,000 had done wonders but still more were required. The Derby scheme was introduced, calling upon all men between the ages of 18 and 35, but the loop-holes for those not desirous of joining the army were many, so the beginning of 1918 saw the introduction, for the first time in British history, of the "Man Power" Act or compulsory service. All men between 18 and 45 had to present themselves to the military authorities, and only the most unfit were discarded from any military service.

No one had anticipated a war of such magnitude. Casualties ran into thousands a week from our own army, man power was never so sorely needed. At the beginning of the war the British Army consisted of about 711,575 officers and men; by August, 1917, the Army had grown into 7,000,000 men. All Overseas Dominions helped to swell the numbers. The voluntary army of Great Britain and the Dominions was the biggest voluntary force the world had ever known. The Armistice of November, 1918, caused a sigh of relief from the whole world, peace being signed in July, 1919. Then began the task of reducing such an enormous army; in 1921 and 1922 the army estimate was 341,000 men exclusive of India.

The general dislike of the army had been swept away, for there were few households who had not someone "out there." It is something to be proud of that we belong to one of the finest armies in the world with a reputation that none can compare.

THE QUEEN'S RANGERS, 1st AMERICAN REGIMENT.

Headquarters: 860, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. W. T. Rogers, M.C., V.D.

WITH the beginning of recruit classes and company parades, training for the annual inspection of the Regiment got under way early in September. As notes for the last issue of the JOURNAL finished with a description of the activities of the camp in August, we shall pick up the thread where it was dropped.

Duties of a routine nature in the unit vary little from year to year, but every season shows advances in training. The annual platoon marching and firing competition last autumn, for example, was different from previous competitions. While all have been conducted over different grounds, platoons have marched by road. On this occasion each platoon was given a route, part of which was by road and a portion over open country. As a test of knowledge of map-reading, the competition was a success. Judges waited in vain for two platoons to reach their destinations. The majority, however, followed their routes correctly, with the aid of compass and map. On arrival at the rifle ranges at Long Branch, platoons fired in relays of three.

The result of the competition was undecided until the parade following. No. 5 Platoon, commanded by Lieut. W. E. Patterson, were declared the winners.

The competition for the 20th Battalion Cup for Platoons, based upon the showing made during the spring and autumn seasons of training, resulted in No. 9 Platoon, commanded by Lieut. M. L. Harris, taking the honours. The Eaton Cup, a trophy for annual competition by platoons in rifle, squad and platoon drill, fire orders and control, extended order movements, was also won by No. 9 Platoon. The 20th Battalion Company Cup was retained by "C" Company, commanded by Major W. H. Keslick, M.C., V.D.

At a parade of the unit, previous to a Regimental Smoker, the officer commanding presented these cups and other trophies to the winners. The cup for individual competition in the rifle match went to Major W. D. Sprinks, M.C., V.D. Major Sprinks had won the cup twice in succession. It, therefore, was now his property, but he presented it again to the Regiment for annual competition. Many other prizes were presented at this parade. Colonel Rogers presented to Capt. W. E. Millsap a long service medal.

Headquarters and Headquarters Wing won the team prize at the annual rifle match.

The inspection of the Regiment early in November, by Major-General E. C. Ashton, C.M.G., V.D., District Officer Commanding, revealed the fact that, despite difficulties common to most urban units, and others peculiar to our own, the Regiment possessed strength in a number of directions. At the same time, as usual, it afforded opportunity to examine a few weaknesses which we are now trying to remedy.

Major R. C. Merrick, M.C., late in November, was returned to duty on completion of his tenure of appointment as Brigade-Major, 14th Infantry Brigade. He took command of Headquarters Wing.

Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ingles, D.S.O., V.D., commanding the 2nd Battalion,

became head of a committee to revise and amend standing orders of the Regiment. Lieut. W. H. S. Pote, who had many months of work on the draft of the Standing Orders, had completed his work, and the committee has met a number of times to put them into final shape for publication.

A class in Lewis Gun training for officers and N.C.Os. began in the regimental armoury on Monday evening, January 18th, under an instructor of the Permanent Force. This class was well attended, and results of a lasting nature are expected to follow from it.

For some time the unit has not had a chaplain, but this defect was remedied recently when Capt. The Rev. P. J. Dykes was attached to the unit as chaplain.

An indoor tactical exercise for officers of the 14th Infantry Brigade was held at District Headquarters on Saturday and Sunday, February 27th and 28th. Seven officers from each unit attended. In addition to the infantry units taking part, officers were present from the Signals, Engineers and the 1st Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps. The scheme was designed to bring out facts relative to guerilla warfare and the protection of convoys. The scene chosen was in the vicinity of the Connaught Rifle Ranges, at which is situated the Canadian Small Arms School.

Owing to the absence on leave of the Officer Commanding in Florida, it was decided to postpone the annual dinner of the officers until Saturday evening, March 5th. Held as usual at the Canadian Military Institute, this year's dinner was characterized by the absence of formal speeches, but that did not detract from the success of the evening.

During the last five years the Regiment has conducted four provisional schools of infantry at which officers and N.C.Os. may obtain the qualifications for the next higher rank. Members of other units may enter the school. This year's school, conducted by officers of the Regiment, as usual, was on a somewhat larger scale than those of the two previous years.

A rifle competition between teams of twelve officers, twelve W.Os. and sergeants, and twelve men took place on Monday, March 21st, on the miniature range. The sergeants were the winners.

Spring training began on Thursday evening, March 24th, to be continued until after the Garrison Church Parade.

A special platoon of forty men of the unit, with the band, participated in the military exhibition on Armistice Night at the Coliseum given in aid of veterans. On the evening of November 28th the band took part in a benefit concert in the Mutual Street Arena, given by bands of the Garrison.

During the winter months a class of physical training, conducted by a qualified instructor, was carried on in the main hall of our Armouries. The class was open to all ranks of the Regiment.

The New Year's dance of the officers was an enjoyable affair. Arrangements of a permanent nature allowed more space than on previous occasions, and the changes should help the success of functions of this sort in future.

Visitors from District Headquarters, the Permanent Force units and other units of the Garrison and the surrounding district, were entertained at the annual "at home" of the officers on New Year's Day. The Sergeants' Mess also entertained in the traditional manner.

The annual meeting of the officers of the Regiment was held in the Mess on Thursday evening, January 14th. At this meeting there is always opportunity for frank discussion, and many points of view on a variety of subjects are aired. The question of honorary members of the Mess was ventilated, but decision was held over. The members decided that they will, in future, probably have to contribute more to the maintenance of the Mess, aside from their pay, than they have in the past, as the assistance to the militia seems to be still on a decreasing ratio. They began by doubling last year's assessment.

THE OFFICERS' ADVISORY SOCIETY

THIS Society, formed in 1930 under the chairmanship of Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, offers to assist all those in the Services in dealing with various civilian matters with which they may not be very conversant. Members can obtain free information about any civilian transaction and gain a general idea of the points to be considered before taking any definite action. This obviates the necessity of consulting professional advisors, and thus incurring expense for the purpose of merely receiving preliminary advice.

Where members, after due consideration, require the actual assistance of experts, the Society can arrange for the services of reliable and fully qualified experts to look after their interests as efficiently and economically as possible.

The subjects dealt with include:—Legal matters, *i.e.*, the preparation of Wills, marriage settlements, the examination of leases and contracts for the purchase of house property, etc. Accommodation transactions, *i.e.*, advice upon the value and rents of houses, flats, etc., and reports as to their structural condition, etc., and protecting the interests of tenant or purchaser generally. Income Tax assessments and claims for rebates, and advice upon the particular cases arising in the case of serving officers both at home and abroad. The investment of members' money in Stocks and Shares or other forms of securities. Insurance, advice upon effecting life insurance annuities and endowment policies as a means of saving money, and also advice on insuring baggage, personal effects and real property. The investigation and inquiry into businesses in which retired officers may consider investing their money for the purpose of employment on retirement.

All commissioned officers, serving and retired, of the Regular Forces, are eligible for membership, the subscriptions being 7s. 6d. per annum, which can be commuted by one payment of £5 for life membership. Widows and unmarried daughters of deceased officers can commute annual subscription by one payment of £2.

The Society relies entirely on subscription for its maintenance and on the co-operation of all concerned in subscribing towards its funds. The bigger the membership the more useful it can become in giving advice and assistance as and when required by individual members. There is a tendency for officers not to join until they require information, and it is pointed out that, in the meantime, the Society's work is being retarded for lack of funds.

By the very kind permission of the Editor it is hoped to publish from time to time in this Journal, items of the Society's work which may be of interest to readers, and, where these points happen to affect them personally, full details can be obtained from the Society on application.

Particulars, membership forms and other information can be obtained from:—

THE SECRETARY,
Officers' Advisory Society,
Royal United Service Institution,
Whitehall, London, S.W.1.



INSTRUCTIONAL CONFERENCE AT AMERICAN WAR COLLEGE AT WASHINGTON.



84-5014-9-A.
A GROUP OF AMERICAN OFFICERS OF 84th DIVISION SHOWING THE CHIEF OF STAFF TALKING TO LIEUT.-COL. RAINSFORD-HANNAY.

THE DEPOT

GENERAL.

THERE have been two changes in the officer personnel at the Depot since the last issue of the JOURNAL. Capt. Haggard left at the beginning of the year and was to have sailed for China in February. Owing to a serious operation from which, we are glad to say, he has now recovered, he was prevented from leaving England. We wish him the best of luck during the remainder of his stay in this country and for his future service abroad. A hearty welcome is extended to his relief, Capt. F. A. Coward, from the 1st Battalion.

Lieut. G. S. Grimston left us in February and to him and to his successor, Lieut. R. M. Burton, we wish the best of luck. Lieut. Grimston is to be congratulated on the award of his Army Hockey Colours.

With the summer not far off, the Depot is beginning to look its best again. There can be few, if any, barracks in England in which it is more pleasant to live than this Depot in the summer months. Many will be disappointed that it has been found impracticable, for financial reasons, to hold the garden parties at the Depot this summer. It is hoped that these will be resumed in 1933.

The Regimental Cricket Week is again being held in what was the "garden party" week, the last week in June, and should be a great success. It is hoped that on the Thursday of this week, it will be found possible to throw open the Depot to relations and friends of recruits, so that they can see for themselves what the Depot is like.

Recruiting has been good, and had it not been for the Autumn "cuts" this recruiting year would doubtless have been a record one. As it is, we have had several squads under training for some months, and have had no difficulty in attaining our quota. At the present time there are 177 recruits "under training" at the Depot. This is more than we have had for a very long time.

The Officer Commanding and officers of "The Queen's Rangers" have most generously presented a fine Moose head to the Depot Mess in token of their affiliation with and friendship towards The Queen's.

Lieut.-Colonel H. F. N. Jourdain, C.M.G., late The Connaught Rangers, has kindly presented Volumes I, II and III of the History of the Connaught Rangers. This gift is very much appreciated and we heartily endorse his remarks when he says, writing in connection with the history, "I hope also it will perpetuate the kindly and friendly feelings we have always felt for The Queen's Royal Regiment."

STATISTICS.

Number of men enlisted for Regiment since last publication	...	201
Number of men posted to 2nd Battalion (Recruits)	...	122
Number of men Discharged (Recruits)	...	30
Number of men Deserted (Recruits)	...	3
Number of Deserters rejoined (Recruits)	...	2
Transferred	...	Nil

THE DEPOT

OFFICERS ATTACHED FOR A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

2/Lieut. T. G. Henderson: Supplementary Reserve, from 14/11/31 to 13/1/32.
 2/Lieut. A. W. Penn: (O.T.C.) Grammar School, Reigate, from 30/3/32 to 10/4/32.

POSTING TO 2ND BATTALION.

Gheluvelt Platoon, 26 men, 17/9/31.

Tangier Platoon, 22 men, 29/10/31.

Ladysmith Platoon, 22 men, 28/11/31.

Namur Platoon, 25 men, 16/1/32.

Corunna Platoon, 27 men, 10/3/32.

Lieut. G. S. Grimston: On completion of tour of duty, 28/2/32.

6082746 Pte. T. Tripp: On completion of tour of duty, 26/8/31.

6572598 Cpl. J. Boughton: On completion of tour of duty, 23/9/31.

6084057 L./Cpl. W. Coleman: On completion of tour of duty, 27/2/32.

6082862 Pte. A. Watson: On completion of tour of duty, 16/1/32.

771797 Pte. L. Wanstall: On completion of tour of duty, 9/11/31.

6076676 Pte. W. Blanks: On completion of tour of duty, 15/3/32.

6081724 Cpl. G. Tester: On promotion, 1/3/32.

6076552 Sergt. T. W. Dodds: Posted to 1st Battalion, 22/12/31.

6078190 Sergt. A. W. Jenner: Posted to 1st Battalion, 22/12/31.

POSTED FROM 1ST BATTALION.

Capt. F. A. Coward: For a tour of duty, 29/12/31.

POSTED FROM 2ND BATTALION.

Lieut. R. M. Burton: For a tour of duty, 28/2/32.

POSTED FROM 1ST BATTALION.

1826275 Sergt. L. Chapman: For a tour of duty, 28/12/31.

6079418 Sergt. A. Martin: For a tour of duty, 28/12/31.

POSTED FROM 2ND BATTALION.

6084048 Cpl. J. Johnson: For a tour of duty, 8/10/31.

6084761 Pte. E. Knight: For a tour of duty, 21/10/31.

6084616 Pte. A. Lacey: For a tour of duty, 21/10/31.

6083959 Dmr. P. Daniels: For a tour of duty, 21/11/31.

6084593 Pte. G. Brooker: For a tour of duty, 24/1/32.

6084312 L./Cpl. S. Tranter: For a tour of duty, 21/2/32.

6084240 L./Cpl. D. White: For a tour of duty, 21/2/32.

6078847 Pte. C. Knell: For a tour of duty, 14/3/32.

6084019 Pte. E. Martin: For a tour of duty, 16/3/32.

OCTOBER, 1931.—TANGIER PLATOON.

Individual Champion and Winner of Regimental Cane: 6084700 Pte. R. Beckett; Runner-up: 6084783 Pte. R. Bush. Shooting: 6084794 Pte. W. Dade. P.T.: 6084793 Pte. B. Grimes. Individual Drill: 6084783 Pte. R. Bush. Athletics: 6284581 Pte. H. Cullen. Winning Section: No. 3 Section.

NOVEMBER, 1931.—LADYSMITH PLATOON.

Individual Champion and Winner of Regimental Cane: 6084819 Pte. M. Lynch; Runner-up: 6084813 Pte. L. Byatt. Shooting: 6084798 Pte. W. Mallion. P.T.:

THE DEPOT

6084817 Pte. E. Harris. Individual Drill: 6084829 Pte. W. Holmes. Athletics: 6084816 Pte. C. Iles. Winning Section: No. 2 Section.

JANUARY, 1932.

Individual Champion and Winner of Regimental Cane: 6083184 Pte. G. Newman; Runner-up: 6084848 Pte. J. Tomlin. Shooting: 6083184 Pte. G. Newman. P.T.: 6084825 Pte. H. Gill and 6085006 Pte. G. Anthony (tied). Individual Drill: 6083184 Pte. G. Newman. Athletics: 6083968 Pte. F. Cooley. Winning Section: No. 3 Section.

MARCH, 1932.—CORUNNA PLATOON.

Individual Champion and Winner of Regimental Cane: 6085018 Pte. G. Carr; Runner-up: 6085024 Pte. E. Dillon. Shooting: 6085027 Pte. J. Osborne. P.T.: 6085018 Pte. G. Carr. Individual Drill: 6085019 Pte. A. Marillatt and 6083559 Pte. W. Stubberfield (tied). Athletics: 6085034 Pte. H. Bates. Winning Section: No. 2 Section.

RECRUIT TRAINING.

In addition to the scheme for the Individual and Inter-Section Competitions another scheme for the encouragement of individual effort and keenness on the part of the recruit has been instituted.

If a recruit attains a recognized standard he is allowed certain privileges. The standard required is:—

Turn out and Drill.—Awarded “Good” by the C.S.M.

Education.—In possession of a Third Class Certificate.

P.T.—Passed all Second Class Standards.

W.T.—Passed all T.O.E.T. up to the end of his ninth week of training.

Interior Economy.—Excused weekly kit inspection three times.

Conduct.—Satisfied his instructors.

The privileges are:—

1. A long week-end pass from after duty Friday until Sunday night, whenever he wants it.
2. Given a permanent late pass during his stay at the Depot.
3. Chosen to be a leader of his Section.

The success of this scheme has been most marked.

HOCKEY.

The Depot has had a most satisfactory Hockey Season as the results show:—

Goals					
Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.
30	19	9	2	108	59

Some of our most satisfactory results were the defeat of The Owls by two goals to none, the Cranleigh Masters and Boys by four goals to two, Depot Royal Fusiliers by nine goals to two, while the two hardest games were with the Depot East Surrey Regiment, and Royal Sussex Regiment, resulting in a draw and 1—0 win for the Depot team.

A new fixture with a recently formed club, the “Q” Hockey Club of Woking, was found to be a very pleasant one which it is hoped will become permanent.

The following recruits have played for the Depot team: Harris, Wilmer and Bilbrough, the first-named showing considerable promise at outside-right. Sergt. Good, our A.E.C. Sergeant, has done noble work at inside-left, while L./Sergt. Hubbard at right back, and Cpl. Elkins as roving-half have played well.

We have been successful in our Inter-Depot matches, losing to one depot only.

One incident is worthy of note. After the match against Cranleigh, the captain of the Depot team called, "Queen's, three cheers for 'Charterhouse'"; the retort was immediate and brilliant. "Cranleigh, three cheers for The Buffs."

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

In the past six months results have improved slightly, and altogether 113 Third Class Certificates, and 37 Second Class Certificates, have been gained. It is gratifying also to see rather less recruits leaving the Depot without Third Class Certificates.

FENCING.

Match results to date—Won 3; Lost 11.

Not encouraging, perhaps, on the face of things! Nevertheless, heavy defeats have been few, and our opponents, for the most part, have been of a higher standard than we have been accustomed to meet during the last few seasons. Our fixture list this year was purposely a little ambitious so that we might gain experience. That the experience gained has been useful will be illustrated, it is hoped, by those taking part in the Bronze Medal Tournament, at Shorncliffe, and by those of the Depot Team who are included in the Regimental Team for the Army Inter-Unit Competition.

Four of the better matches were intended for Regimental fixtures and Lieut. K. J. Wilson, on leave from Catterick, and Lieut. L. C. East, Cpl. Allison and Cpl. White from the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot strengthened the team.

The band of regular fencers at the Depot is still far too small. There are only six who can be included in it, Lieuts. Ponsford and Gibbs, Sergts. Spence and Lambert (A.P.T.S.), Cpl. Whelan and L./Cpl. Ferrari. Most of these have fenced regularly in matches. R.S.M. Tedder has also fenced and should, with practice, make a useful Epée fencer with his height and reach. Pte Fillingham has shown spasmodic keenness and could become a very quick foilist. He has all the advantages of "P.T." training. Others have come to the Gymnasium, held a weapon in their hand and dropped it again like a hot brick. A little effort on their part, combined with the able instruction and encouragement which S./Sergt. Lambert is always ready to give, will make useful fencers of most people.

Concerning the team, Lieut. Ponsford has improved a good deal with the Epée, L./Cpl. Ferrari has made progress in all three weapons, whilst Sergt. Spence has been top, more often than not, of the Epée Ladder Pool.

Results of this season's matches to date are as follows:—

- v. Royal Military College, Camberley (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 15—12.
- v. The "Blades" Fencing Club (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 7—20.
- v. "Masks" Fencing Club (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 9—18.
- v. R.A.F., Uxbridge (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 13—14.
- v. Charterhouse School (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Won, 11—17.
- v. A.P.T.S., Aldershot (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Won, 12—15.

1st BATTALION.



JAPANESE POST AT TIENTSIN, November, 1931.



ON THE BUND NEAR No. 2 POST, TIENTSIN, 12th November, 1931.

(Winning Photograph in Battalion Competition.)

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- v. Wellington College (Foil and Sabre). Lost, 10—8.
- v. Grosvenor Fencing Club (Epée, 5 aside). Lost, 18—7.
- v. "Blades" Fencing Club (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 17—11.
- v. A.P.T.S., Aldershot (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 19—10.
- v. R.A.F., Uxbridge (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 20—7.
- v. Bertrands "A" Team (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 21—6.
- v. Birmingham Fencing Club (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost.

Since the above notes were compiled Lieut. Ponsford obtained second place in the Eastern Command Officers' Epée Competition at Shorncliffe, whilst L./Cpl. Ferrari reached the final part of the Other Ranks' Foil. S./Sergt. Lambert tied for first place in the Eastern Command Inspectors Weapon Competition.

These results are very satisfactory and show that the fixture list above was justified.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The season has not been quite the success desired, for several reasons. We took no part in the Surrey Junior League competition, and all matches, except those in the Surrey Junior and Minor Cups, have therefore been "friendly" games.

In consequence, the standard of opposition has not been of the high quality of past seasons. The result has been a slight loss of form amongst the team. An excellent attempt was made in the Surrey Junior Cup Ties, and it was only after the third meeting that Guildford Reserves managed to defeat us. It should be mentioned that both teams played exceedingly well in these matches. Unfortunately several injuries necessitated our playing a weakened team in the third match.

The recruits' eleven in the Surrey Minor Cup was successful in the first round, but Stoughton proved a more experienced team in the second round.

The majority of the good football shown during the season has been confined chiefly to last season's players, but signs of promise have been observed in some of the recruits.

Results have been as follows:—

Surrey Junior Cup.—1st Round: Bye. 2nd Round: 1st Match, v. Guildford Reserves, drawn, 1—1. Replay, 1—1. 2nd Replay, lost, 0—2.

Surrey Minor Cup (Recruits' eleven).—1st Round: v. Dennis Athletic, won, 5—2. 2nd Round: v. Stoughton, lost, 0—6.

Table to date showing other matches:—

1st Eleven.					Goals	
Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	For.	Against.	
21	14	2	5	71	32	
Recruits' Eleven.					Goals	
Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	For.	Against.	
14	7	3	4	39	47	

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The new system of awarding points for P.T. Tests and Tabloid Sports is a great success. Lectures periodically by the P.T. Officer, and P.T. Staff, ensure

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that the recruits fully understand the method of marking, and how the results are arrived at. We find this necessary as each recruit has to keep a record of his own results.

Our boxing activities have increased, largely through the efforts of our Officer i/c of training, Capt. A. P. Block. In addition to the Platoon Inter-Section Championships, which are held when a platoon leaves the Depot for the Battalion, we call for a number of volunteers from all other platoons to box. The numbers are usually too many for one evening's entertainment. The boxing meetings are very popular. The assistance given by the W.Os. and N.C.Os. to make these meetings a success is greatly appreciated.

Since our last notes the Supervising Officer for P.T. Eastern Command has paid several visits to pass out recruits. Very satisfactory reports have been given to the platoons on each occasion. Special mention must be made of "Namur" Platoon (Sergt. Spence) and "Corunna" Platoon (Sergt. Torkington) who passed out "with honours."

The following are the winners of the Platoon P.T. Competition since our last notes:—Pte. E. Harris ("Ladysmith"). Pte. H. Gill and Pte. G. Anthony ("Namur") tied for 1st place. Pte. Carr ("Corunna").

The Staff Officer, Physical Training Eastern Command, has decided the winner on each occasion, during the passing out.

The Inspector of Physical Training, Colonel G. N. Dyer, D.S.O., paid the Gymnasium a visit on February 18th, and was very satisfied with the training that was being carried out.

On March 12th cross-country and boxing teams were sent to "Caird Hall," the Headquarters of the Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps. The run, over a distance of five and a-half miles, was won by the Cadets, Pte. Roberts ("Peninsular") was second man home, his time being 34 min. 10 sec. The boxing resulted in a draw, each team obtaining seven points.

After the splendid tea which had been arranged both teams competed in a series of indoor games. The recruits proved to be a little superior in the Billiards and Snooker, but suffered defeat at Table Tennis. The darts and shove-halfpenny were very close games. At 8 p.m. the boxing tournament took place. Special mention must be made of Ptes. Head and Drummond, both winning with a "knock-out."

The Cadets must be congratulated on their fine display of determination, and if pluck was any criterion they would be world champions. Nearly all recruits were awarded prizes before our final competition, which took the form of three cheers, there being no need to print here the name of the winning team.

R.S.M. Tedder, D.C.M., congratulated the Cadets on their victory in the "Run," and thanked all who were responsible for the splendid entertainment that had been given to him and the recruits, and a reunion at the Depot at Guildford, he said, was assured.

SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

The changes in personnel since the last issue of the JOURNAL have been Sergts. Jenner and Dodds who have left us for the 1st Battalion, and who were relieved by Sergts. Chapman and Martin from the 1st Battalion. Our very best wishes accompany the former and their families. These were expressed in practical fashion by holding a social evening in the Mess, which proved a success.

We welcome the arrival of Sergts. Chapman and Martin and wish them every success.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

The dances held this season have proved to be unqualified successes. Much of this success is due to the hearty co-operation of all members, in both preparation and clearing up, and the services of all are very much appreciated.

Commencing with the Gheluvelt Ball on October 30th, 1931, we have since organized two others, on January 1st, 1932 and February 19th, 1932, and the popularity of these dances amongst our many friends is increasing, the number of guests exceeding 300 on each occasion. The Commanding Officer and officers of the Depot, the 2nd Battalion and the 5th Battalion, have given us great pleasure in attending, and we were very pleased to have the Mayor of Guildford with us as a guest at the last dance.

H.M.S. "VERNON."

Our old friends of H.M.S. *Vernon* visited us on September 19th, 1931, and were entertained in the Mess after a football match, in which we avenged our reverse at cricket last summer by winning three goals to two.

The evening was wound up in convivial fashion by several "turns" in the Mess, to which enjoyment members of both parties contributed with great success.

We are now busy preparing for another dance, which we hope to hold in April, and for a successful summer season at cricket and tennis.

RIFLE CLUB NOTES.

Since the issue of our last notes recruits' shoots have been organized in the Miniature Range. These take place on Tuesday of each week and great enthusiasm is shown by those attending. The small charge made of 2d. for five rounds covers the cost of the ammunition and the prizes awarded. No instruction is given during these shoots and it is found that the shooting improves; the recruit appears to gain confidence and the use of the smaller bull compels him to realize the necessity of "accuracy of aim."

The Christmas shoot for recruits was a great success and the sum of 70s. was awarded in prizes, "Corunna" Platoon taking a large percentage of this.

The Christmas shoot for the Depot Staff was run on the same lines as last year, "Handicap" and "Lucky" competitions, the senior recruit platoon also taking part. It was divided into two classes, Class A, Depot Staff; Class B, recruits. Money prizes were awarded to the winners of each class, the "Handicap" competition being separate to the "Lucky" competition.

As in previous years the Depot entered two teams for *The Surrey Advertiser* Challenge Cup, which was fired in three stages on the Miniature Range. The following were the scores:—

"A" Team ...	218	183	182	Total ...	583
"B" Team ...	172	187	193	Total ...	552

Although these scores were not up to standard of past years the "B" Team was, nevertheless, top of the Surrey "B" Group. Headway is expected from those who took part in the Surrey shoots and competitions held at Bisley last summer, for we shall need all our "bulls" to retain the trophies which we have won in the past two years, namely, the Surrey County Championship, The Belhaven Cup, The Watney Cup, and the Surrey Brewers' Cup.

The standard of recruits firing Table "A" is above the average, this is mainly due to the competitions held on the Miniature Range. Recruits now fire two rounds on the thirty yards range in the very early stages of their training, and it is found that confidence in the rifle is gained. Likewise, with the Lewis

Gun, each recruit fires a burst of five rounds after he has been taught "holding and aiming." The object of this is not only to let the recruit see what happens on his pressing the trigger, but to give him confidence and to impress on him from the commencement of L.A. training the necessity of a correct holding of the gun.

Recruits obtaining 90 points or over in Table "A" (possible 105) are awarded a silver spoon. The following were the winners of the last two platoons:—
"Corunna" Platoon.—Pte. J. Osborne; Pte. G. Holland, Pte. S. Young and Pte. G. Carr.

"Peninsular" Platoon.—Pte. A. Scully, Pte. T. Wilmer, Pte. F. Raray, Pte. F. Cooper and Pte. A. Harris.

Two shooting matches are usually held each year between teams from recruits of the Depot and Cadets of the Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps. These matches are much appreciated. The result of the last match was as follows:—

Cadet Corps.—L./Cpl. Swill, 14; L./Cpl. Holden, 31; L./Cpl. Mothersill, 9; Cadet Mothersill, 11; Cadet Holden, 34; Cadet Rawlin, 16; Cadet Nailen, 6; Cadet Kishpatrick, 16; Cadet Croombe, 19; Cadet Seragisson, 15; Cadet A. Harding, 35; Cadet Alexander, 33. Total, 239.

Depot.—Pte. Beckett, 31; Pte. Brookbank, 29; Pte. Dade, 24; Pte. Finnegan, 26; Pte. Kidd, 35; Pte. Morgan, 34; Pte. Newman, 31; Pte. Saunders, 26; Pte. Botting, 25; Pte. Harris, 26; Pte. Phelan, 29; Pte. Pingree, 19. Total, 335.

The Depot "B" Team which won the "B" Group of the *Surrey Advertiser* Competition consisted of the following:—R.S.M. Tedder, C.S.M. Jude, Cpl. Salmon, Cpl. Nye and Dmr. Wakeford.

Two very interesting letters have been received from an ex-member of the Regiment. Extracts have been included in the JOURNAL as it is thought that they must be of interest to many readers.

The Officer Commanding,
Depot, 2nd The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment,
Stoughton Barracks, Guildford, Surrey, England.

DEAR SIR,

I am a stranger to you but an old member of The Queen's, having served in "K" Company, 1st Battalion, and "B" Company, 2nd Battalion. With the 1st Battalion, Belfast, Dublin, Ireland and Aldershot; with the 2nd Battalion, India and Dover, recalled from Portsmouth and went to Natal, South Africa, with the 2nd Battalion in the Ladysmith Relief Column in the Boer War, returning as a "time expired" reservist to England. Was afterwards a member of the 3rd Battalion (Vol.) The Queen's, Bermondsey, 1902-1906 (now the 22nd County of London Battalion). Emigrated to Ottawa, Canada, 1907. In 1908 enlisted in the Canadian Ordnance Corps, Canadian Permanent Force, served six years and discharged with rank of corporal and exemplary character.

Served with Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in Canada, England, Belgium and France (there were about ten ex-members of The Queen's in that Regiment)

There are over 32 years' military service to my credit. I felt this would interest you to know how one of the old members of The Queen's fared. I am nearly 63 years of age now, suffering, of course, from war disabilities but keeping fairly well. I often think of the days of long ago with the two battalions and cherish the memories. I would like to possess a memento of The Queen's in the shape of a hat badge and two collar badges of the Regiment



MR. (LATE STAFF-SERGEANT) JOHN SMITH.

Served for 32 years in 1st, 2nd and 3rd (Vol.) Battalions of the Regiment, Canadian Ordnance Corps and Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

I enclose a snapshot of myself taken previous to my discharge in 1923, the middle of June. I was a Staff-Sergeant then. I give it to you for the Regiment. I wish The Queen's, through you, sir, a Happy New Year, and look back with pride upon the grand old Regiment of which I had the honour of being a member thirteen years and six days, and would like to be considered an honorary member still of The Queen's if that is permissible?

Convey my kind regards and wishes for the welfare of officers, N.C.Os. and men of both Battalions, wishing all the compliments of the season, if you please.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. SMITH.

10, Huron Avenue,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
December 27th, 1931.

DEAR CAPTAIN NEVINS,

I have received your very kind letter with the Regimental Badges, also the books. I was very interested in the reading of these and wish to thank those responsible for the gift.

Give my kind regards to Major Olliver and thank him for me for his kindly interest. It did me a world of good to know of the splendid spirit of comradeship that prevails.

Like the grand old Regiment, it still lives on and leaves a trail behind it that others need not be afraid to follow. . . . I think, as I write, of the grand old cry, said to be the rallying cry of The Queen's, "Forward, there never was a hill The Queen's could not climb." Well, that was sent to me in a letter once, when I was up against it, and it just bucked me up and has been a backbone stiffener ever since. I pass it on to all of the past and present members of our Regiment. . . . I have striven to give loyal service and now reap the reward of that service in retirement to life pension from the Canadian Government, who also compensated me for being disabled in their service in the Great War. I have been permitted to serve in two of the finest regiments in the British Empire, viz., The Queen's and the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, at the front, and then finished up with the Corps of Military Staff Clerks at Ottawa, retiring with the rank of Staff-Sergeant, which rank I held some time previous to retirement . . . first I owe a great debt to Almighty God, and, secondly, to my officers, N.C.Os. and men, wherever I have served, for the help and experience during my terms of service at home and abroad, in peace and in war . . .

Give my kind regards and wishes to officers, W.Os., N.C.Os. and men; although it is February I still wish all a "Happy and Prosperous, 1932" . . .

I remain, sincerely yours,

J. R. SMITH,
Late Pte., 2157, "B" Company, 2nd
Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regt.

10, Huron Avenue,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
February 5th, 1932.

Writing recently to a correspondent, General Sir Bindon Blood, G.C.B., made the following remarks:—"I shall never forget the 1st Battalion The Queen's, Collins's; which served under me in 1897 in the Malakand Field Force—a better Battalion I never saw."

OLD COMRADES' ASSOCIATION.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1931

THE General Committee have the honour to present their Eleventh Annual Report and Abstract of Accounts for the year 1931, duly audited.

MEMBERSHIP.—Membership continues to increase. Figures for 1930 and 1931 are as follows:—

1930.—Officers and Hon. Members, 334; Other Ranks Serving, 1,500; Other Ranks Non-Serving, 3,450.

1931.—Officers and Hon. Members, 340; Other Ranks Serving, 1,600; Other Ranks Non-Serving, 3,500.

Those who have served in any Battalion of the Regiment and have not yet joined the Association are earnestly invited to do so. Members are requested to forward to the Secretary the names of any comrades who have served in the Regiment and have not joined the Association in order that particulars may be sent them.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.—The figures now stand at 114 serving, and 491 non-serving, against 128 and 472 respectively at the close of 1930.

EMPLOYMENT.—The Surrey Branch of the National Association has functioned during the whole year, results, notwithstanding the continued trade depression, show an improvement as compared with nine months' working in 1930.

Captain Thomas, Secretary Job-Finder, has worked in close touch with our Association throughout 1931.

Your Committee voted £200 for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 towards the expenses of this Branch, and have voted a further £200 for the year 1932-33.

The total number of applications dealt with by the Surrey Branch from January 1st to December 31st is:—

			Queen's.	Other
			Units.	
Number of men on Register, January 1st	...	...	43	209
Number of new Registrations	...	...	19	980
Registrations other than first time	...	...	2	41
			64	1,230
Number of men placed in employment	...	...	30	408
Number of men secured own employment	...	...	22	216
Number of men remaining on Register	...	...	12	606
			64	1,230

During the year nine Queen's men were offered employment but for various reasons did not accept. Many indoor jobs offered the Association could not be filled, there being no suitable candidates available.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN.—During the year the Association has dealt with the following applications:—

(a) Cash Grants:—Number granted, 190. Total of grants made, £271 2s. 6d.

(b) Loans:—Number allowed, 13. Total amount granted, £146 4s. 7d.

(c) £318 was given to other organizations working in the interests of our members.

ACCOUNTS.—Abstract of Accounts will be found below.

APPEAL FOR LEGACIES.—Incalculable good can be afforded the Association by benefactors remembering it in their Wills, and the Committee feel that it has never occurred to the many interested in the old Regiment to help the Association and those for whom it was instituted, by means of this form of assistance which perpetuates the donor's association with the Regiment, and his or her help to its old soldiers.

ANNUAL DINNER.—The 23rd Annual Dinner was held at Harrods on June 13th, and proved to be a great success. The Dinner and Service were excellent. Above 500 members attended.

The 24th will take place at Harrods on Saturday, June 11th, 1932. Will members intending to be present please inform the Secretary as soon as possible.

GARDEN PARTY.—The Sixth Garden Party was held on the lawns of Stoughton Barracks on Saturday, June 27th. The gathering numbered about 400. Weather being favourable a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. The Band and Drums, 2nd Battalion, were again very much in evidence—their performance throughout was very much appreciated by the whole party assembled. The Museum was crowded the whole of the time available. Many sportsmen found their way to the playing field where the final game of the Regimental Cricket Week was in progress.

It is regrettet that circumstances have arisen which prevents a Garden Party being held this year (1932). It is hoped that it will be possible to continue the Garden Party in future years.

CONCLUSION.—The Committee on behalf of all ranks, past and present, express their gratitude to those who have shown a kindly interest in the Regiment by supporting the Association by subscriptions and thus becoming Honorary Members.

The help given by various Branches of the Soldiers and Sailors Help Society and the British Legion in investigating and reporting upon cases referred to them has again proved very valuable.

It trusts that the improved method for obtaining employment will continue to show steady progress, and that a further increase in Membership will be obtained.

W. D. BIRD, Major-General, Chairman of Committee.

G. K. OLLIVER, Major, Hon. Treasurer.

R. NEVINS, Captain, Secretary.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, The Queen's Royal Regiment, O.C.A., Stoughton Barracks, Guildford.

Obituary.

List of those known and reported to have died since last publication.

No.	RANK AND NAME.	BATTALION.	SERVICE.	DATE OF DEATH.
	Lt.-Col. A. Elias Morgan			11/1/32
	Lt.-Col. J. Mackenzie-Rogan, C.V.O.			11/2/32
	Major T. J. B. Dunne			2/10/31
	Capt. C. Pascoe			1/3/32
6081795	L./Cpl. N. Fraser	1st Bn.	... 1923	20/8/31
6700043	Pte. L. Patten	1st Bn.	... 1929	2/9/31
525	Pte. R. Russell			25/9/31
9115	Pte. W. Attwell	2nd Bn.	... 1907-1919	23/10/31
6076895	L./Cpl. M. H. Boice	2nd Bn.	... 1919-1926	7/10/31
1967	Sergt. G. Dorey			4/11/31
1839	Pte. J. Russell	1st & 2nd Bns.	1887-1908	29/10/31
6084368	Pte. W. J. Turner	2nd Bn.	... 1929	12/11/31
763357	Pte. W. Stout	1st Bn.	... 1925	22/11/31
5874	Sergt. J. Casey	1st & 2nd Bns.	1898-1909	1/12/31
582	Clr./Sergt. Perry	1st & 2nd Bns.	1868-1889	30/12/31
4389	Cpl. J. Few	1st Bn.	... 1894-1913	10/1/32
2870	Pte. I. Grantham	1st & 2nd Bns.	1889-1902	8/1/32
1123	Clr./Sergt. H. A. Jones	1st & 2nd Bns.	1884-1905	8/12/31

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. ELIAS MORGAN, who died at his residence at Puttenham, Guildford, on January 11th, 1932, began his military career in the 105th Regiment in February, 1874, transferring to "The Queen's" as a Lieutenant in May of the same year. He was promoted Captain in September, 1884, and served as Adjutant of the 3rd (Militia) Battalion from October, 1887, to October, 1891. Promoted Major in December, 1893, he saw service with the 1st Battalion on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-98, and was with the Malakand and Mohmand Field and the Tirah Expeditionary Forces, being awarded the medal with two clasps. He retired as a Major in 1898 and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on the Reserve of Officers in 1902.

On the outbreak of the Great War, Lieutenant-Colonel Elias Morgan was posted to command the Regimental Depot and, assisted by Mrs. Elias Morgan, brought into being the organization for supplying comforts to troops in the field, and regimental prisoners-of-war, which did such splendid service throughout the war.

When he finally retired Colonel Elias Morgan took a very keen interest in the welfare of the ex-soldier and became President of the Puttenham and Wanborough Branch of the British Legion on its formation in 1929. He always took the keenest interest in the doings of the Regiment in which he served for so many years. His eldest son, Lieut. G. M. Elias Morgan, is serving with the 1st Battalion in China and is Adjutant of the Battalion.

A large number of serving and past officers of the Regiment attended the funeral at Brookwood, among those present being Brigadier-Generals Glasgow and More-Molyneux. Colonels Robson, Tringham, Parson, Whinfield, and Dyer. Lieutenant-Colonel Giffard, Major Pain and Lieut. Elliott of the 2nd Battalion and Major Olliver of the Depot.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. JOHN MACKENZIE ROGAN, C.V.O.

LATE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT—THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT—COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

ON February 4th, 1867, a small boy, aged twelve, but giving his age as fifteen, took Queen Victoria's shilling and became No. 1832 Boy John M. Rogan, 2nd Battalion 11th (North Devon) Regiment of Foot.

On March 25th, 1920, the erstwhile Boy John M. Rogan retired from His Majesty's service as Lieutenant-Colonel John Mackenzie Rogan, C.V.O., Mus. Doc., R.A.M., with four war medals and many other decorations bestowed by appreciative foreign potentates.

The fifty-three years intervening between 1867 and 1920 were fraught with many experiences, some pleasant, some otherwise, but always throughout the rough and tumble of military life, by persistent application and assiduous study, John Rogan held his own, pushing onward and upward until he arrived at the zenith of his career, and was universally acknowledged to be the most prominent outstanding figure that military bands in the British Service have yet produced.

After serving with the 11th Foot at home, in South Africa, and India, Rogan was, in January, 1880, sent to Kneller Hall to qualify as Bandmaster. He was then Drum-Major, and shortly after joining the Hall was appointed Acting Sergeant-Major of that Establishment.

After eighteen months at Kneller Hall he was, at the request of Colonels H. P. Phillipps and E. L. Hercy, nominated for the 2nd Battalion The Queen's but could not be appointed until after the discharge of his predecessor. He joined the 2nd Battalion at Peshawar in May, 1882, and found hard work awaiting him. The band was then thirty-five strong and had been without a competent leader for some time, moreover, seventeen men were due for discharge during the ensuing season. He tackled the job enthusiastically and by training men from the ranks, and boys from home and from Sanawar School, he gradually brought the band up to a high standard of perfection. Rogan served as Bandmaster of the 2nd Battalion for fourteen years until, as an indirect result of the band's performance during an inspection of the Battalion by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, he was, much to the regret of all ranks, transferred to the Coldstream Guards on April 8th, 1896.

Whilst with the 2nd Battalion he made his mark in connection with the sports and amusements of the Battalion. As a good all-round cricketer he played in the regimental eleven. A rifle shot above the average, he formed one of the Sergeants' Mess team and successfully competed in the Presidency and Simla Rifle Meetings, while in the matter of amateur theatricals and concerts he was a most efficient manager and conductor, at times taking an active part on the stage.

To follow Rogan through the remaining stages of his career would take more space than our Editor could spare. Suffice it to say that, with the band of the Coldstream Guards, he on two occasions visited Canada. During the Great War he made three tours through the battle area, and afterwards took the Guards massed bands through Italy. His outstanding musical ability brought him into close and intimate contact with leading musicians, while his band accompaniments won the appreciation of such eminent singers as Melba, Tetrazini, Clara Butt, Carrie Tubb, etc.

His prominence in the musical world was marked in January, 1918, by a massed band concert in the Queen's Hall, when Sir Alexander Mackenzie presented him with an illuminated address, a cheque, and a grandfather clock which had been subscribed for by musical and other friends throughout the length and breadth of the land.

After leaving the Army he continued to take an active interest in musical matters, becoming Honorary Director of Music to the British Legion, and taking a large share in the arrangements for the Armistice Night musical festival at the Albert Hall.

Although of magnificent physique and commanding appearance, the wear and tear of a strenuous life began to make itself felt, while the death of his wife, after over fifty years' companionship, hastened the gradual slowing down which comes with increased years. In February of last year he was told by doctors that work must cease. He submitted to the decree, but the heart was weakened, and after a long and painful illness he passed to rest on February 11th.

He was buried at Sanderstead in the presence of a large concourse of relations and friends. While his last Regiment desired that he should be given full military honours it was his oft expressed wish that his funeral should be as private as possible. A telegram of sympathy from H.M. The King, and a letter from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, together with magnificent floral tributes from his three regiments, the Brigade of Guards, Musical Magnates, Masonic Lodges, Clubs, etc., bore ample evidence to the affectionate regard and esteem in which he was held by all who had had the privilege of his friendship.

Notwithstanding all that came to him in after years, he was always proud of his connection with The Queen's and often declared that much of his after success was due to the experience gained during his fourteen years under "The Lamb and Flag."

The Regiment was represented at his funeral by Major Whiffin, Major Grubb, and Capts. Bolton and Willis.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Editor: Colonel G. N. Dyer, D.S.O.

Assistant Editors:

1st Bn.—Capt. G. A. Pilleau, M.C.

2nd Bn.—Major F. J. Jebens, M.C.

4th Bn.—Col. B. L. Evans, T.D.

5th Bn.—Major W. S. Cave, D.S.O.

Queen's Rangers, 1st American Regiment.—Capt. H. M. Jackson.

Hon. Treasurer:

Colonel G. N. Dyer.

22nd London Regiment.—Lieut.-Col.

F. M. Pasteur, M.C.

24th London Regiment.—Major D. G.

Adams.

Depot.—Lieut. J. B. H. Kealey.

2nd Bn. Australian Military Forces.—

Major F. G. Galleghan.

Offices:

Corner House, Worplesdon, Guildford.

* * *

The following are suggestions which may be of help to Battalion Assistant Editors and contributors in sending in material:—

1. Assistant Editors should frame their material on the following lines:—

(a) A general survey of things in which the whole Battalion has taken part, *i.e.*, Battalion General News.

(b) Training, Musketry, etc., of the Battalion.

(c) Battalion Games and Sports. In this connection it is suggested that short reports of important Battalion matches should be given, mentioning names of goal-scorers, good scores or good bowling performances at cricket, together with the names of teams in each match. Concerts, dances, etc., should be included under this sub-head.

(d) Sergeants' Mess News.

(e) Corporals' Mess News.

(f) Company and Platoon Games and Sports.

2. Contributions should be written on one side of the paper only, and should, if possible, be typewritten, but this is not essential.

3. Photographs should be marked on the back with the title, and, in the case of groups, names should invariably be given. In this connection, readers are invited to send all photographs likely to be of interest.

* * *

The JOURNAL is published half-yearly, in May and November, and the Rates of Subscriptions are:—

Officers: 7s. 6d. per annum. Single copies, 5s. each.

Other Ranks: 4s. per annum. Single copies, 2s. each.

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Many subscribers have asked for a suitable publishers' cover to bind up the four issues of each Volume of THE JOURNAL OF THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT. Messrs. Gale & Polden, Ltd., Wellington Works, Aldershot, have therefore prepared binding cases in whole royal blue cloth, lettered title on back and crest on side in real gold. Prices 3s. 6d., postage extra.

They will also undertake to bind the four numbers of Volume III, their charge for binding being 3s. 6d., postage extra, this amount being in addition to the cost of the publishers' case.

Subscribers are requested to notify at once any change of address. Unless this is done the safe delivery of the JOURNAL cannot be guaranteed.

All material for publication should be addressed to:—

THE EDITOR,

THE JOURNAL OF THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT,

CORNER HOUSE,

WORPLESDON,

GUILDFORD.

All inquiries regarding subscriptions and matters connected with financial detail should be addressed:—

HON. TREASURER,

THE JOURNAL OF THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT,

CORNER HOUSE,

WORPLESDON,

GUILDFORD.

O.C.A. ACCOUNTS

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Salaries and National Insurance	310 4 10	By Members' Subscriptions	658 7 2
“ Donation to Surrey Branch, N.A.E.S.S. and A.	250 0 0	“ Life Members' Subscriptions (proportion)	35 0 0
“ Printing, Stationery and Postage	40 18 7	“ Interest on Bank Deposit Account	10 6 5
“ Garden Party	22 11 8	“ Sales of Badges	9 6
“ Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses	58 10 10	“ Miscellaneous	1 17 9
“ Balance being Excess Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1931, carried to Balance Sheet	23 14 11		706 0 10
	£706 0 10		

DINNER CLUB. ALL RANKS.

EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Dinner	175 16 2	By Members' Subscriptions	212 15 10
“ Salary (proportion)	20 0 0	“ Life Members' Subscriptions (proportion)	9 10 0
“ Printing, Postage and other Expenses	6 5 0	“ Interest on Bank Deposit Account	9 6 3
“ Balance being Excess Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1931, carried to Balance Sheet	29 10 11		231 12 1
	£231 12 1		

CHARITABLE FUND.

EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Grants in Aid	268 17 9	By Dividends on Investments	388 0 8
“ Subscriptions to Charity Organizations	68 5 0	“ Donations	94 5 0
“ Postage and Miscellaneous Expenses	1 0 0	“ Interest on Bank Deposit Account	6 9 10
“ Balance being Excess Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1931. Carried to Balance Sheet	338 2 9		489 4 6
	151 1 9		£489 4 6

O.C.A. ACCOUNTS

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET MADE UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Life Members, Association as per last Balance Sheet	350 0 0	By Lloyds Bank, Limited :	
“ Add Subscriptions received during year 1931	4 0 0	General Account	371 2 6
	354 0 0	Charitable Fund Accounts	371 3 7
Less Proportion transferred to 1931 Revenue Account	35 0 0	Dinner Club Account	385 13 0
	319 0 0	“ Cash in hand of Secretary	14 17 5
“ Life Members, Dinner Club, as per last Balance Sheet	89 10 0		1142 16 6
“ Add Subscriptions received during year 1931	6 0 0	“ Investments at cost as at 1st January, 1931	8915 7 3
	95 10 0	“ Add Stocks purchased at cost during year	1576 1 0
Less Proportion transferred to 1930 Revenue Account	9 10 0		10491 8 3
	86 0 0	Less Sale of 3½% Conversion Loan at original cost	1571 9 0
“ General Income and Expenditure :— Balance as at 1st January, 1931	2766 12 11	(Market Value £8071 at 31st Dec., 1931.)	8919 19 3
“ Add Net Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year 1931	23 14 11	“ Advances :—	
	2790 7 10	Balance as at 1st January, 1931	1683 16 5
“ Charitable Fund Income and Expenditure Account :— Balance as at 1st January, 1931	7990 2 8	Advances made during year	146 4 7
“ Add Net Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year 1931	151 1 9		1830 1 0
	8141 4 5	Less Amounts repaid	125 6 9
“ Dinner Club Income and Expenditure Account :— Balance as at 1st January, 1931	250 5 6		1704 14 3
“ Add Net Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year 1931	29 10 11		
	279 16 5		
Investments Reserve as at 1st January, 1931	146 9 4		
“ Add Profit on Sale of 3½% Conversion Loan	4 12 0		
	151 1 4		
	£11,767 10 0		
	£11,767 10 0		

(Signed) G. K. OLLIVER, Major,
Hon. Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

The foregoing Statements of Accounts relating to the Queen's Royal Regiment Old Comrades Association have been examined by me together with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto and, subject to provision for loss on any advances that may prove irrecoverable, I certify them to be correct and in due order.

(Signed) W. KELLER SNOW, F.S.A.A.,
Incorporated Accountant.
Dated this 21st day of January, 1932.
LONDON, GUILDFORD and FARNHAM.

INTER-UNIT TEAM FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP

ONCE again the Regiment is to appear in the final of the above championship which takes place at the Royal Tournament, Olympia, on Thursday and Friday, June 9th and 10th, beginning at 9.30 a.m. each day.

In the first round of the Aldershot Command Stage the Regiment beat the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment; in the semi-final the R.A.S.C., Aldershot, and in the final the Cameron Highlanders. The first two matches were won with a comfortable margin, but the final proved to be a very close match, only one point separating the two teams. The scores were: Foil, Queen's, 5 wins; Cameron's, 4. Epée, Queen's, 5 wins; Cameron's, 4. Sabre, Queen's, 4 wins; Cameron's, 5. Total: Queen's, 14 wins; Cameron's, 13.

In the Inter-Command Stage the Regiment met the 16th/5th Lancers, winners of the Southern Command and beat them by 18 wins to 9. The scores being: Foil, Queen's, 7 wins; 16th/5th, 2. Epée, Queen's, 4 wins; 16th/5th, 5. Sabre, Queen's, 7 wins; 16th/5th, 2.

The following have represented the Regiment in the competition: Lieut. F. J. Davis (F. and S.), Lieut. L. C. East (E. and S.), Lieut. K. J. Wilson (F. and S.), Cpl. White (F. and S.), Lieut. F. J. K. Ponsford (E.), Lieut. Gibbs (E.), Cpl. Allison (S.), L./Cpl. Ferrari (S.). Unfortunately, Lieut. Davis became ineligible to fence after the first two matches owing to his appointment as G.S.O. for Physical Training, Southern Command; he will be missed at Olympia. Best of luck to the team and may they carry off the trophy for the fourth time.

The Army Inter-Unit Fencing Team Championship was instituted in 1926 when a trophy was presented for competition by the Committee of the Royal Tournament. The Championship has been won by the following Regiments:—1926, The Queen's Royal Regiment; 1927, The Queen's Royal Regiment; 1928, The York and Lancaster Regiment; 1929, The York and Lancaster Regiment; 1930, The Queen's Royal Regiment; 1931, The Sherwood Foresters.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES (CITY OF NEWCASTLE REGIMENT)

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. J. J. Dunbar, V.D.

Honorary Colonel: The Earl of Dudley.

SINCE the last issue of the Journal the Battalion has undergone a most intensive period of training, having completed two bivouacs, which are held in lieu of the camps, and has acquitted itself with credit in all spheres.

In November last the Battalion held a two-day bivouac at Smelter's Beach, adjacent to Newcastle, which lends itself in no mean way as a desirable spot for

camp and Tactical Training. Following the completion of range practices at the local rifle range, the Battalion marched to the bivouac site in very heavy rain, which, however, failed to damp the ardour of the troops. Various minor Tactical Exercises were carried out during the two days, and Inter-Company and Platoon Competitions decided. Following a camp fire concert on Saturday night the Battalion bedded down on the sand, well wrapped in blankets and ground sheets, for a good night's rest. The first item on the Sunday morning was a Swimming Parade, and the cold did not deter many from taking advantage of a "dip" in the surf. During the bivouac the Unit was visited by the Brigade Commander, Col. (now Brigadier) J. M. C. Corlette, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., and Lieut.-Col. P. McFarlane, p.s.c., G.S.O.1, 1st Division.

On March 7th last the second bivouac, of four days, was held at Newcastle Show Ground. Owing to the inability of the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Dunbar, V.D., to be present, the Second-in-Command, Major F. G. Gallegan, was in command. Taking into consideration the fact that most of the troops had to come distances to attend, often at great personal inconvenience, the attendance of 73 per cent. was most creditable. More advanced work was carried out during the four days, culminating in Company Tactical Training, and satisfactory results were achieved. On the second evening, the Officers and Sergeants, in their respective Messes, entertained "The Ladies," at dinner, and after to an impromptu dance. In former years, owing to regimental camps being held some distance from home, it has not been possible for the Messes to entertain, and the opportunity on this occasion was cheerfully embraced.

The next evening was General Guest Night in the Officers' Mess, and those attending included Brigadier Corlette (Brigade Commander and Temporary Divisional Commander), and representatives of other Newcastle units. A very fine concert, organized by the men, was held in one of the pavilions on the Show Ground, being attended by a very large crowd, and was voted a great success.

The strength of the Battalion is being kept up, but cannot be exceeded owing to departmental economy, and, naturally, recruiting is not continued on a large scale. However, recently we were successful in recruiting a full platoon at Charlestown, a few miles from Newcastle, this being the largest number enlisted by any one unit for some time.

An occasion of special note in Newcastle was the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General of Australia, Sir Isaac Isaacs, K.C.M.G., P.C. The Guard of Honour mounted at Newcastle Railway Station to meet His Excellency was supplied by this Battalion. The King's Colour was carried, and the officers consisted of Capt. F. J. D. Field, and Lieuts. G. H. Whitfield and C. E. Morgan, M.M. The Guard performed their functions very well, and were the recipients of a letter from His Excellency, through his Military Secretary, conveying his appreciation of their soldierly bearing and efficiency.

During His Excellency's visit a Gymkhana was held at the Newcastle Sports Ground, before a record crowd. An excellent sports programme was enjoyed, and displays of work given by various arms. The motor-cycle despatch riders contributed more than their share to the display by their amazing feats. The 1st Field Artillery Brigade and 1st Field Company of Australian Engineers also showed by their efforts the high degree of efficiency they have attained. The 16th Light Horse Regiment, by their dashing riding displays, clearly emphasized that the boys of the New Army are not far behind the light horsemen of the A.I.F. The mimic battle, which concluded the gymkhana, was most realistic, and showed the co-ordination of all arms in battle. The attacking infantry troops were drawn from the 2nd Battalion, and co-operated with Field Artillery, Light Horse, Engineers and A.M.C.

In October last the Flagship of the Australian Squadron, H.M.A.S. *Canberra*, with H.M.A.S. *Tattoo*, paid its first visit to Newcastle. A courtesy call on the Commodore was made by the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Dunbar, accompanied by Major Galleghan, and at the invitation of the Commanding Officer of the R.A.N., Commodore Holbrook, M.V.O., R.A.N., a party of officers from the Battalion paid a visit to the *Canberra*. A most enjoyable and interesting morning was spent in being conducted over the pride of the Australian Navy, and the officers were afterwards entertained in the Wardroom.

The Annual Dinner of the Officers' Mess, held on the sixth anniversary of the presentation of the Battalion Colours, was a great success. A large number of guests were present, including Messrs. F. W. Taylor and Maddigan, of the 2nd Battalion A.I.F. Association, and representatives of various Newcastle units. Lieut.-Col. Dunbar, in responding to the toast of the "2nd Battalion," mentioned that after twenty-seven years' service with the Battalion it would probably be his last annual dinner as an active member. Col. Dunbar will relinquish his command in May this year, his term of command having terminated.

To mark the completion of the training half-year, the Annual "Smoko" was held in the Sergeants' Mess last December. The Mess was *en fête*, and those responsible were entitled to the complimentary remarks so generously bestowed. The visitors included the Commanding Officer (Lieut.-Col. Dunbar), the Second-in-Command (Major F. G. Galleghan), the Adjutant (Capt. R. A. Perkins), and Mr. J. H. Dunbar (Col. Dunbar's father), who was at one time R.S.M. of the 16th Regiment, the parent unit of the 2nd Battalion. Musical items were contributed by Col. Dunbar, C.S.M. Silverton, Clr.-Sergt. Neave, Sergts. Parkes, Hannington, Armbrister and O'Connell, and Messrs. J. H. Dunbar and L. Lancaster. The accompanist was Sergt. Armbrister.

Lectures are given by members of the Mess after each Mess Meeting. As a large proportion of the members saw active service, the lectures have proved a most interesting and instructive innovation. The Sergeants' Mess is to be congratulated on the progress made in the last year, and the foundation of what will be the best Sergeants' Mess in the 1st Brigade has been made.

The men's Recreation Room has proved a highly popular institution, and almost any evening at least a dozen men can be found there reading, playing cards, or availing themselves of the privileges afforded. On last pay-night each individual was asked to contribute towards the cost of furniture and equipment, and, as a result, to-day they have two well-furnished and comfortable rooms available for their use at all hours. The men are indebted to various personnel for donations of items of use, amongst which are a fine reading lamp and a set of stationery. Amongst the possessions of the Men's Room Committee is a set of hair-cutting materials, and the wants of the unemployed personnel are thus satisfied.

The Battalion is greatly indebted to Col. Dyer, Editor of this Journal, for the gift of six exceptionally fine engravings representing battles which form some few of the battle honours of the Queen's Royal Regiment. These fine reproductions have been framed and are hung in the main portion of the Regimental Drill Hall, near the Memorial Panel, and are a source of very great interest to the members of the Unit and visitors.

The Mess President (Major F. G. Galleghan) has been the recipient of the photographs of the following, direct from the donors, which occupy honoured places in the Mess:—Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood and General (the late) Sir John Monash (both of whom commanded the A.I.F. during the Great War). The Mess President is also thankful to Major-General Sir Wilkinson Bird, K.B.E..

C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen's Royal Regiment for a copy of his photograph.

Major F. G. Galleghan has been successful in passing the written portion of the examination for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and has been the recipient of congratulations from all ranks.

Regret was expressed throughout the Unit at the loss of the R.M.O., Capt. N. P. Breden, a very popular officer, who has proceeded to England to take an appointment with the British Army. Capt. Breden carries the good wishes of all ranks for his future success, and, before leaving Australia, received a silver cigarette box from the officers; and he presented the Officers' Mess with a silver rose bowl. Capt. Breden was handed a letter of introduction to the Queen's Royal Regiment, and will take the first opportunity of meeting the members of the Queen's Royal Regiment in England, and personally conveying the good wishes of the members of the 2nd Bn. Australian Military Forces.

Lieuts. A. T. Coles and B. J. Crawford have transferred to the 56th Battalion, Sydney, to which city their civil avocations have called them. Their departure is regretted, and the members of the unit wish them the best of good luck in the future.

The following were the winners of the Skill-at-Arms Prizes for the year 1930-31:—

Best Combined Rifle and Lewis Gun Shot in each Company.—Each £1: "H.Q." Wing, L./Sergt. C. V. Armbrister; "B" Coy., Pte. C. W. McGuire; "A" Coy., Cpl. J. R. Hannington.

Best Combined Rifle and Vickers Gun Shot.—£1: Cpl. C. A. Downie, "D" (M.G.) Coy.

Best Rifle Shot in each Company.—Each £1: "H.Q." Wing, Pte. F. J. Doherty; "A" Coy., Sergt. C. E. Dalton; "B" Coy., Cpl. W. J. Studte; "D" (M.G.) Coy., Cpl. C. R. Ward.

Best Lewis or Vickers Gun Shot in each Company.—Each £1: "H.Q." Wing, Pte. R. Brighton; "A" Coy., Cpl. L. G. Lee; "B" Coy., Cpl. J. C. Banister; "D" (M.G.) Coy., Pte. V. E. Rowlands.

Best Signaller.—Pte. E. C. J. Miller, 18s.

Best Range-taker.—Pte. G. A. Henderson, £1.

Best Scout.—L./Cpl. G. L. Standen, £1.

Best Transport Driver.—Dvr. A. Cooperthwaite, £1.

Marksmen, First-class Lewis and Vickers Gunners.—Each 13s. 8d.: W.O.2 E. S. Fielder, Sergt. R. J. Paynter, Cpl. C. H. Wardley, Ptes. J. J. O'Keefe, H. Seiver and H. Foran, "A" Coy.; W.O.2 I. S. McKenzie, L./Sergt. L. Hammond, Cpl. A. D. Studte, Ptes. F. W. Butler, F. Cant, V. Hanley and J. T. Maloney, "B" Coy.; W.O.2 C. Silverton and Pte. K. Fogarty, "D" (M.G.) Coy.

At the 1st Infantry Brigade Competitions held in March last, the Battalion was successful in retaining the Vickers and Lewis Gun Championships. Owing to an unforeseen occurrence, the Unit Band, which would have had to come a considerable distance to attend, was unable to be present, and forfeited the Battalion's excellent chance of winning the Brigade Championship Cup, which it has held for the past three years.

Anzac Day, the outstanding day of the year in Australia, will be the occasion of another muster parade of all Newcastle units, when the parade through the

streets of the city will be held. The 2nd Battalion will be in full strength, and the Commanding Officer hopes to carry off the Anzac Cup, for which the 2nd Battalion was placed second, by a very narrow margin, last year. The Cup, which was presented by the Newcastle Branch of the Returned Soldiers' League, is for annual competition between all units participating in the Anzac Day March. Points are allotted for general turn-out, marching and attendance.

In March this year, the event for which the whole of Australia, or for that matter, the Empire, has been waiting, took place, in the official opening of the recently completed Sydney Harbour Bridge. The bridge, which spans Sydney Harbour from Dawes's to Milson's Points, has been seven years in the course of construction, and the accompanying photographs give only a small idea of the magnificence of the colossal structure. Erected at a cost of nearly £15,000,000, the bridge and approaches take the whole of the train, tram, road and pedestrian traffic between the city and North Sydney. Tolls for the first week ran into over £7,000, and the bridge should pay for itself in a comparatively short time.

The opening day will be ever remembered by those fortunate enough to be in Sydney. The processions, etc., reminded onlookers of the Mardi Gras of New Orleans, or the Carnival of Flowers at Nice. The opening ceremony was performed by the Premier of New South Wales, Mr. J. T. Lang, and those present included the Governor-General of Australia (Sir Isaac Isaacs), the Governor-General of New South Wales (Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game) and Governors of other States, leading politicians, citizens and thousands of overseas visitors. Immediately following the opening ceremony, the procession of ships down the harbour commenced, and was only overshadowed by the illuminated and firework displays that night, during which the bridge dwarfed everything in sight—it fact it can be seen for many miles around in any direction.
