

carry the ball to the vicinity of the opposing team's goal and throw it into the goal. It is a foul for any man to touch the ball or another player with his hand—except the goal-keeper, who may not throw the ball, but may stop it in this way. A man may run with the ball, as far as possible, but opposing players may knock the ball out of his stick or run in front of him and "check" him with their bodies. In lacrosse there is no "offside" rule as in other similar games, nor is the ball out of play when it has passed outside the goal and behind the goal-line.

LAFAYETTE, MARQUIS DE (1757–1834). Lafayette was the gallant young Frenchman who generously placed his life and his fortune at the disposal of the revolted American colonists. By birth he belonged to one of the old noble families of France. His father had been killed in the battle of Minden, on August 1, 1759.

Then the young man, whose family name was Du Motier, inherited from his father a castle and the title of Marquis, and from his mother a princely fortune; and at 16 he was married to a charming young wife, who belonged to one of the greatest families in France.

Three years later, when he was 19 and a captain in the French army, came the news that the American colonies had declared their independence of England, France's ancient foe. "At the first news of this quarrel," Lafayette afterwards wrote, "my heart was enrolled in it."

A Soldier under Washington

So he disobeyed the commands of his king and his angry father-in-law, purchased a ship, and after many difficulties sailed for America. Since he offered to serve without pay, Congress (July 31, 1777) gave him the rank of major-general and placed him under Washington,

who soon became a firm friend—almost a father—to the young Frenchman.

Lafayette's services were of inestimable value. Very important was his influence in inducing the French government to sign a treaty of alliance with the colonies, in 1778, without which they could not have won the war.

Lafayette's love for liberty naturally led him to be one of the liberal French noblemen who favoured the Revolution of 1789 in his own country. He was elected to the Estates-General, and in that body presented a draft for a Declaration of Rights modelled on the American Declaration of Independence. On the day after the storming of the Bastille, he was made commander-in-chief of the new National Guard, organized to safeguard the Revolution. It was he who proposed for the Revolutionary armies the famous tricolour—the "red, white and blue"—of modern France.

For the next three years Lafayette played a large part in the history of France. He rescued the queen from the mob of October 5, 1789, and issued orders to stop the king when he sought to flee to the hostile armies outside France. But gradually Lafayette became dismayed at the growing

excesses of the Revolution. As the head of an army raised to defend France against Austria, he planned to overthrow the Jacobins and support a limited monarchy. He was therefore proclaimed a traitor, and to escape arrest and the guillotine he fled into Belgium, where he was imprisoned by the Austrians. For five years, 1792–97, he there remained in captivity, until his release was obtained by Napoleon.

Lafayette disapproved of the rule of Napoleon, however, and took no part in public affairs until after his overthrow. Under the restored Bour-

TO A LOVER OF LIBERTY



The monument erected in Washington in memory of the great assistance rendered by Lafayette and his companions during the War of American Independence.