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His Most Excellent Majesty GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

By courtesy of *Advance Australia*, Melbourne.]
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD DENMAN,
P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,
Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia
and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces.

By courtesy of *The Leader*, Melbourne.]
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
SIR RONALD C. MUNRO-FERGUSON, K.C.M.G.,
Governor-General Designate.
(He is to be sworn in at Adelaide on the 16th of May.)

BRITONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

Quay (*ke*, "e" as in *me*), landing-place of stone, iron, or wood, lying along or projecting into the water, for loading and unloading ships.
Tru'ant, wandering.
Gip'sy ("g" as *j*), scattered. (A gipsy is a member of a wandering race of Hindu origin with dark skin and hair.)
En-dures' ("s" as *z*), lasts.
Vi'sion (*vizh'un*), dream.
State'li-er, more dignified; more majestic.
Sev'ers, separates.
Cleave, hold fast; cling.
Realm (*relm*, "e" as in *met*), kingdom.
Rede (*red*, "e" as in *me*), scheme or plan
Hap'ly, perhaps
Weal, welfare; prosperity.
Woofed, woven.
E-ter'nal, everlasting; enduring through all time.

1. God made our bodies of all the dust
That is scattered about the world,
That we might wander in search of home
Wherever the seas are hurled;
But our hearts He hath made of English dust,
And mixed it with none beside,
That we might love, with an endless love,
The lands where our kings abide.

2. And, tho' we weave on a hundred shores,
And spin on a thousand quays,
And, tho' we are truant with all the winds,
And gipsy with all the seas,
We are touched to tears, as the heart is touched
By the sound of an ancient tune,
At the name of the Isle in the Western Seas
With the rose on her breast of June.
* * * *

3. Loved, you are loved, O England,
And ever that love endures;
But we must have younger visions
And mightier dreams than yours,
Cleaner Londons and wider fields,
And a statelier bridge to span
The gulf which severs the rich and poor
In the brotherly ranks of man.

4. Yet, with the bolder vision,
We cleave to you, look to you still,
That you gather our scattered toil, and bind
Our strength in a single will;
That you build with us, out of the coasts of the earth,
A realm, a race, and a rede
That shall govern the peace of the world and serve
The humblest state in her need.

5. Haply we are but tools in the hand
Of a power we do not know,
And not for ourselves we plow the waste,
And not for ourselves we sow;
Yet, by the vision that leads us on
To the goal of a single state,
We are blessed that our own great weal is woofed
With strands of eternal fate.

6. Come, let us walk together,
We who must follow one gleam;
Come, let us link our labors,
And tell each other our dream;
Shakespeare's tongue for our counsels,
And Nelson's heart for our task—
Shall we not answer as one strong man
To the things that the people ask?

—HAROLD BEGBIE, a living English writer.

CAN THE BRITISH EMPIRE ENDURE?

En-dure' ("u" as in *use*), last; remain; continue.
Sep'a-rate, divide
Tel'e-graph (*graf*, "a" as in *arm*), electric apparatus for communication at a distance
Fed'er-a'tion, union to form a sovereign power so that each of the uniting powers retains the management of its own local affairs.
Con-cern' ("c" as in *city*), relate or belong to.
Es-pe'cial-ly (*es-pesh'al-lee*), particularly; chiefly.
Cri'sis, time of difficulty, danger, or suspense.
A-lert', prompt; ready
Fore'fa-thers, ancestors.
Pro'gress or **prog'ress**, development; advance.
Hem'i-sphere, half of the globe.
Civ'i-li-za'tion, advancement in social culture.
Stunt'ed, checked in growth.
E-rect', upright; not stooping
Ex-ist'ence (*eg-zis'tens*), continuance in life.
Grate'ful, thankful.
Am-bi'tion (*am-bish'un*), eager desire to attain something.

1. No empire of past times has endured. Can the British Empire endure? There are grave dangers ahead—dangers from within, and dangers from without.

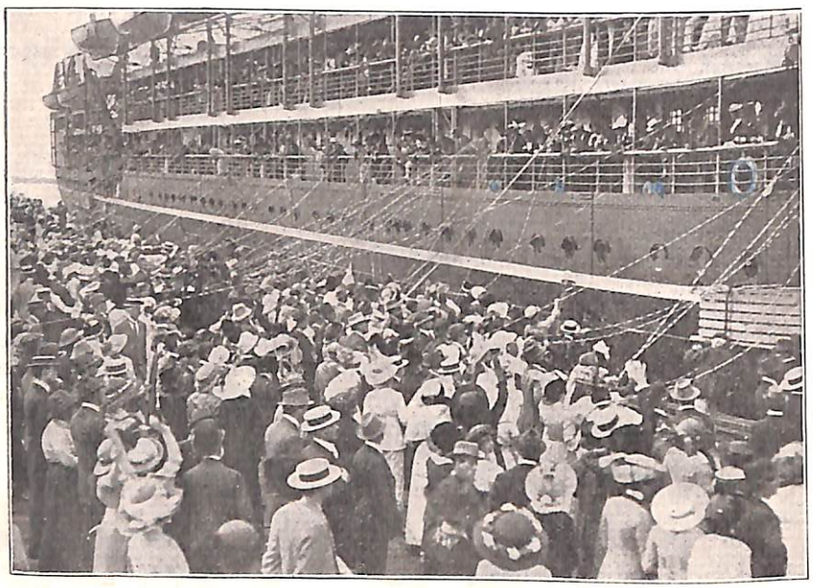
2. Twelve thousand miles of sea-journey lie between us and the motherland, and wide oceans separate Australia from South Africa on the one hand and Canada on the other. Now, men, like dogs, are apt to bark at strangers; and we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, even in these days of steamships and telegraphs, we are still strangers to most of our fellow-citizens in the British Empire. When we add that we are not all of one race or of one religion, we can see that many things may arise to separate us, and to break up the Empire.

3. Why not, then, make a kind of union of the motherland and her colonies—a federation of free nations that would have power to decide and act on all questions that concern the whole Empire? There are grave difficulties—difficulties so great that the members of the Empire, and especially the motherland, are not likely to face the task until it is forced upon them by a great crisis. Many statesmen think it dangerous to make any change; while others think there is no danger so great as that of allowing the colonies to drift away from the motherland and from one another, as they may easily do under the present arrangement.[1]

4. Great, too, are the dangers from outside enemies; but these dangers will probably do more good than harm, because they will keep us from becoming soft and pleasure-loving. If we keep alert and fit for hard work, we can face, cheerfully, all the dangers that are likely to come

to us from other nations. The Empire can produce another Pitt[2] if he is needed, another Clive,[3] another Wolfe,[4] another Nelson,[5] another Henry Lawrence,[6] another John Nicholson.[7] If greater men than those of past times are needed, greater men will come. We know better than our forefathers what the Empire stands for in the world's progress, and the cry of danger will stir the hearts of the Empire's best sons. It is great ideas that make great men. If the boys of the Empire believe that the finest work to which they can set their hands is to hold the Empire together, and to use its power to help on the world, then we shall have greater men than ever before.

5. No; it is not the dangers from without the Empire that we have most to fear, but the dangers from within, and especially the danger that



By the courtesy of the proprietors of *The Argus*.]

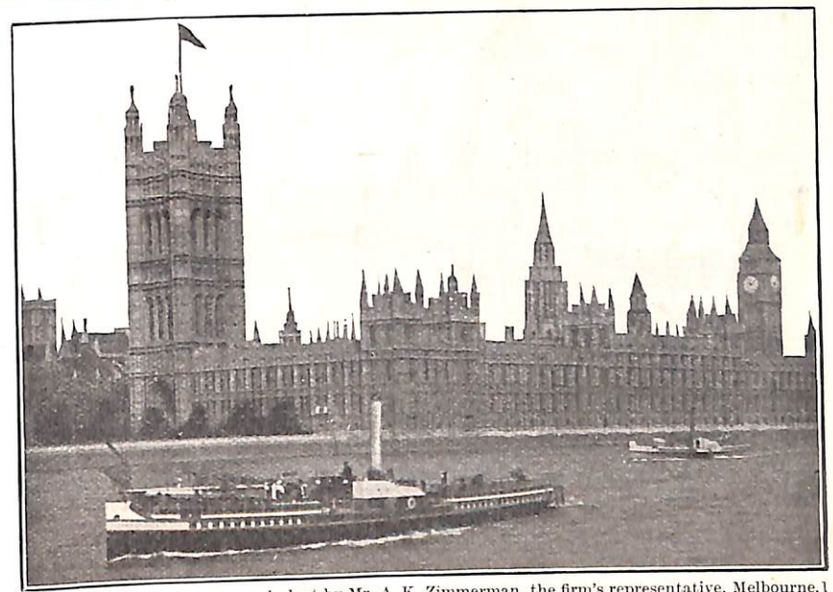
A BOND OF EMPIRE: MAIL STEAMER ABOUT TO LEAVE PORT MELBOURNE WITH TOURISTS FOR THE MOTHERLAND.

the members of the Empire may drift apart without wishing to do it. But this danger, too, can be met and overcome, if the citizens of the Empire can be induced to think about the Empire, and can be made to feel what the Empire means for themselves and for the advancement of the world.

6. In the days when Rome was the world's center, citizenship was given to all freemen. "*Civis Romanus sum*"[8] was the proud cry of men of the Empire from Egypt to Britain, and from Armenia to Spain. To-day, the greatest citizenship is that of the British Empire. In England,

Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Canada, not to speak of a hundred smaller places, the British citizen is at home. When he settles for life, he can choose his hemisphere and his climate.

7. It is in no spirit of boastfulness that we thus speak of the citizenship of the British Empire. Rather would we feel sobered by the thought that we have in our hands the greatest opportunity for helping on civilization that the world has ever seen. "I feel," said Lord Milner when speaking of the greatness of the Empire and the greatness of its duties to mankind, "no desire to shout 'Rule, Britannia!' but am much more inclined to go into a corner by myself and pray." About a quarter of the people of the whole world live in peace because they live under the British flag. Think what it would mean if the Empire broke up



From an Underwood stereograph, lent by Mr. A. K. Zimmerman, the firm's representative, Melbourne.]

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, LONDON: THE MEETING-PLACE OF THE "MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS."

and its members were free to war among themselves, like the nations of Europe, who spend yearly £240,000,000 on their armies and navies! Think, too, how much less would be our power to keep peace in the world beyond our borders.

8. When the Australian travels abroad, it pains him to see vast masses of men and women whose lives are stunted by poverty, anxiety, and overwork. It hurts him to see masses of men who cannot grow to full manhood, who cannot stand erect as free men and look the world in the face. The Australian cannot enjoy fully the "sights" of Europe

because he cannot take his eyes off the beggars of Europe. If he is a wise man as well as a good Australian, he feels that Australia must do its part in finding out what is wrong with the world and in setting it right.

9. In no way, perhaps, can Australia better help the world than by keeping on a high level of life. We are not content to be known as the land that grows the finest wool and the finest wheat in the world; we wish to be known as the land which, along with New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa, rears the finest men and women in the world. Now, we shall not be free to work out these splendid plans, if Australia is taken from us, or overrun by a backward race. Up to the present time, we have been safe, because the greatest fleet on the seas has stood between us and

From a drawing of the design for the completed building]

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

(It is now occupied by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.)

danger. True, we are training our young men to fight, and we are getting together a fleet of our own, and we hope, some day, to be strong enough to beat back an invading force; but, on the high seas over which we send our wool, wheat, butter, and fruit to the world's markets, we shall still need the help of the British fleet.[9]

10. On the other hand, without the help of the dominions, Britain would soon be unable to hold the world-wide trade on which she lives. The Empire would then begin to dwindle and decay. We should no longer be able to bring peace and progress to backward races, to put down the trade in slaves, and throw the weight of the Empire on the side of peace, justice, and humanity. In a hundred ways, the break-up of the Empire would narrow our outlook and lessen our power, and, in Australia,

we should have to fight for our very existence. Even if we succeeded in keeping our country, it would be at the cost of burdens so crushing that we should no longer be able to lead the world in our plans for bettering the race.

11. Let us bear in mind, too, that the bond which binds us to the motherland is much more than that of money or trade. We love the old home of the race, and we are proud to be of British blood. Our hearts glow within us when we remember what Britain has done to guide the world on the way to liberty; when we remember the high character of British rule in India and Egypt; when we recall the splendid roll of Britain's poets and thinkers, of her explorers and men of science. We are grateful to the motherland for all she has done for us, and we are ready to share her tasks as well as enjoy her fame. As we grow stronger, we shall not grow less grateful, for there are no sons as grateful to their mothers as those who have been taught to stand alone.

12. The great ambition of the good Australian—to rear a nation of fine men and women—is the ambition, also, of the men of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. If it were not so—if the men of the motherland differed from us in our dearest aims,—then no bond and no danger could long keep us united. But, like ourselves, the British citizen in the motherland values freedom even more than life itself; like us, he believes that there is no form of government in the world so good as the British form; like us, his chief delight is to find some useful work to do, and to take pride in doing it well; like us, he hates unfairness of every kind, whether in work or sport, and his dearest wish for himself and his sons is "to play the game."

13. United thus in our highest aims, as well as by our lower needs, we may hope for a union with the motherland so close and strong that nothing shall be able to break up the Empire.

—WILLIAM GILLIES, M.A., author of *Stories of British History*, &c.

1. As . . . . ar-range-ment. In Australia, all laws are made by our own parliaments, but must receive the consent of the King through his representative. Disputes could arise if the Commonwealth Parliament wished to pass a law which would interfere with the rights of England or other parts of the Empire.

2. Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham (1708-78), a British statesman. His administration of 1757-61 is famous for the successes of Wolfe in Canada, and of Clive in India He was a great orator, and strongly oppos d the interference with the American Colonies, which led to their Declaration of Independence (1776), and the formation of the United States of America.

3. Clive, Robert (1725-74), ranks high as a British empire-builder because of his successes against the French in India (1751-60), and his wise administration later (1765-7)

4. Wolfe, James (1727-59), a British general whose fame rests on his brilliant victory and noble death on the Heights of Abraham at Quebec, by which England secured the whole of Canada (1759).

5. Nel-son, Horatio, the greatest British naval hero, saved England from the French by victories at the Nile (1798), Copenhagen (1801), and Cape Trafalgar (1805)—where he was killed in the hour of victory.

6. Law-rence, Henry (1806-57), a British soldier and politician, noted for his successful work as governor of the Punjab, in India, 1849, and his defence of Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny (1857).

7. Nich-ol-son, John (1822-57), a British general and administrator in India from 1845-57, who was slain at the capture of Delhi, 1857. Lord Roberts spoke of him as the "beau ideal of a soldier and a gentleman." (See also Newbolt's "A Ballad of John Nicholson.")

8. Civ-is Ro-man-us sum, I am a Roman citizen.

9. We . . . fleet. In 1911, Australia sent, to other lands, goods worth over £76,000,000, and had goods sent to her by other countries worth about £67,000,000—a total oversea trade for a single year of £143,000,000.

DRAKE'S DRUM.[1]

Ham'mock (*ham'uk*, "u" as in *up*), swinging couch or bed, usually made of netting or canvas about six feet long and three feet wide, suspended by cords at the ends.

1. Drake he's in his hammock an' a thousand mile away,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),
Slung atween the round shot in Nombre Dios Bay,[2]
An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.[3]

STATUE OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE ON PLYMOUTH HOE.

Yarnder lumes the Island, yarnder lie the ships,
Wi' sailor lads a-dancin' heel-an'-toe,
An' the shore-lights flashin', an' the night-tide dashin',
He sees et arl so plainly as he saw et long ago.

Quit (*kwit*), leave ; forsake.
Ar-ma'da (*ma*, "a" as in *ale*), fleet of armed ships.
Ware ("a" as in *care*), aware ; wary ; cautious.

2. Drake he was a Devon man, an' sailed the Devon seas,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),
Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went wi' heart at ease,
An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low ;
If the Dons[4] sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them long ago."

3. Drake he's in his hammock till the great Armadas[5] come,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),
Slung atween the round shot, listenin' for the drum,
An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
Call him on the deep sea, call him up the Sound,
Call him when ye sail to meet the foe ;
Where the old trade's plyin' an' the old flag flyin',
They shall find him ware an' wakin', as they found him long ago !

—HENRY NEWBOLT, a living English poet, whose patriotic songs, "Drake's Drum," "Admirals All," "The Fighting Téméraire," "Vitaï Lampada," are famous throughout the Empire. A handy, well-printed edition of his collected poems has been published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, price one shilling net.

1. **Drake's Drum.** The poem is written in the dialect of Devonshire, a county in the south-west of England, between the Bristol Channel and the English Channel. Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir Humphrey Gilbert were all born in Devonshire, which is famous in English history for its daring sailors.

2. **Nom'bre Dios Bay** (*nom'bra dyos*, "a" as in *ale*, "o" as in *note*) is on the Atlantic coast of Panama, some miles east of the Panama Canal entrance. In 1597, Drake died of fever on board his ship in the Caribbean Sea, and his body, sewn up in his hammock, was committed to the deep. (For an account of Drake's exploits, see *British Worthies on Sea and Land*, by C. R. Long and G. M. Wallace.)

3. **Plym'outh Hoe** (*plim'uth*, "u" as in *up*) is a bold, rocky ridge, which stretches between the two natural inlet harbors of Plymouth Sound on which the important town of Plymouth is situated. From the Hoe, there are magnificent views both seaward and landward. Here, according to tradition, the captains of the fleet which assembled to meet the Spanish Armada whiled away the time by playing a game of bowls, which was interrupted by the news of the approach of the enemy.

4. **Don** (Latin, *dominus*, "lord"), Spanish title now applied by courtesy as the English *Mr.* or *Esq.*, but originally confined to the nobility. In Elizabethan times, it was used by English sailors to signify a Spaniard of any rank.

5. **Ar-ma'das.** Drake was vice-admiral of the English fleet that defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588. The poet had in mind certain verses in *The Revelation of St. John the Divine*, where it is stated that the nations of the earth will gather to battle at a place called Armageddon. There are many references in literature to the Battle of Armageddon—"the last great fight of all," as Kipling describes it in "A Song of the English."

OUR GOVERNORS.

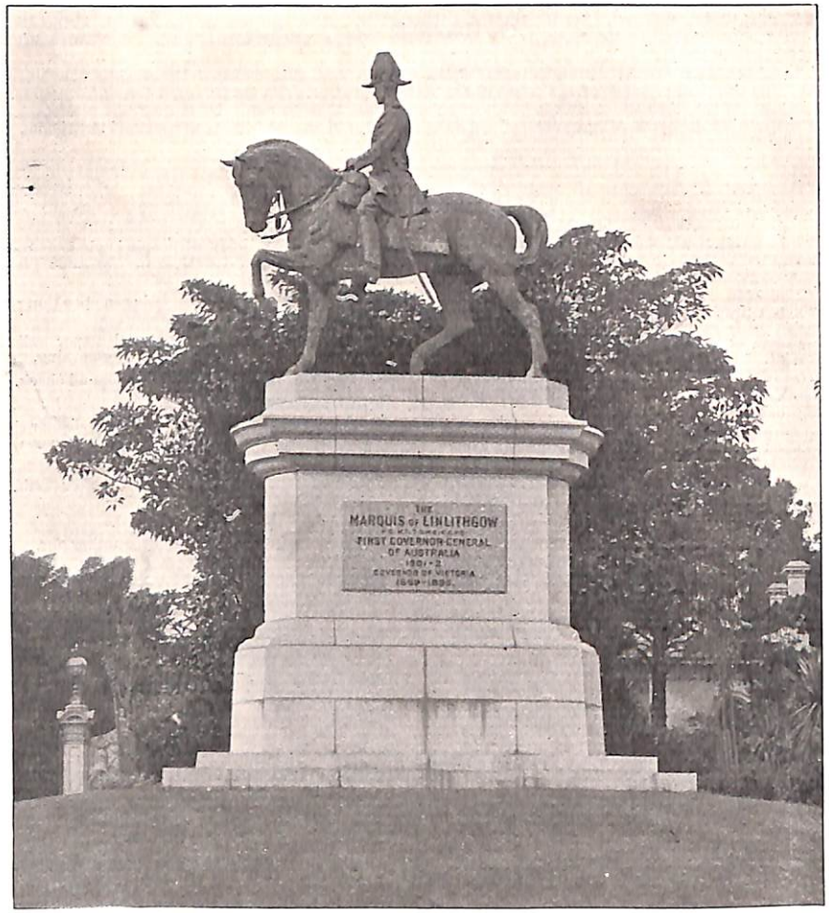
Con'sti-tu'tion-al, having reference to or connected with the constitution or established form of government.
Act, decision or decree of a legislative body. When a proposed law is submitted to Parliament, it is called a Bill. When Parliament approves of it, and it has received the Royal Assent, it is called an Act.
Del'e-ga'tion, act of one person in empowering another person to act for him ; granting of authority.
Com'mon-wealth,' state having a form of government in which the general welfare is regarded rather than the welfare of any class.
Do-min'ion, territory under a government. There are two Dominions in the British Empire—Canada and New Zealand.
Sub-stan'tial-ly, in substance ; essentially.
Prac'ti-cal-ly, really, but not theoretically.
In'de-pend'ent, free ; not subject to control by others.
Par'lia-ment, assembly of the people or their representatives to deliberate or legislate on national affairs.
Dor'mant, in abeyance ; not in action or exercise.
Im-plied', contained in substance or in meaning, although not expressed in words.
Com-mu'ni-ty, body of people having common rights, or living together in the same place under the same laws.
Dig'ni-ta-ry, one who holds a position of dignity and honor.
Doc'u-ment, original or official paper relied upon as the proof or support of something.
Ab'so-lute, uncontrolled ; free from all check.
Leg'is-la'tive, law-making.
Ex-ec'u-tive (*eg-zek'u-tiv* or *ek-sek'u-tiv*), for the purpose of carrying laws into effect or action.
Ad-min'is-tered, managed ; conducted.
Of-fi'cial, one who holds an office or public position.
Nom'i-na'ted, named ; proposed.
Nom'i-nee', person named by another for any duty or office.
Ve'to, *verb*, refuse assent to, and thus forbid.
Rep're-sent'a-tive, one who speaks and acts for another.
Vest'ed, fixed ; conferred legally.
Dis-solves', brings to an end by separation.
Pro-rogues', ends the sitting of Parliament.
Dis-cre'tion, good sense ; prudence.
Lev'ee, reception of visitors.

[The constitutional Acts of the colonies of Great Britain are illustrations of the delegation of sovereign power. . . . But colonies, dominions, or commonwealths, having such a system of government, substantially free and practically independent, are still subject to the sovereign power, the King in the British Parliament. That power, though dormant, is not extinguished or abandoned by the delegation. There is merely an implied compact not to interfere with those communities as long as they govern themselves according to the terms of their respective constitutions.—Markby's *Elements of Law*, quoted in Quick and Garran's *The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth*.]

1. Our Commonwealth possesses a Governor-General, and each of the six States that form it has its Governor. To these dignitaries, much attention has been directed of late, especially in Melbourne, for we have just welcomed to our shores, as successor to Sir John Fuller, the new State Governor, Sir Arthur Stanley, and, in a few weeks, we

shall be bidding farewell to Lord Denman, the Governor-General, who is to be succeeded by Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson. It is a fitting time, therefore, to make some acquaintance with those portions of the history of Australia that have a special bearing on the duties of the Governor.

2. When, in 1788, Governor Phillip[1] landed on the shores of Port Jackson to found a settlement with some 680 convicts, 220 marines to



EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW (FORMERLY THE EARL OF HOPETOUN) ON ST. KILDA ROAD NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE DOMAIN.

guard them, and a number of free persons—men, women, and children, —he had in his possession documents signed by George III. that conferred on him almost absolute sway over the people under his government. To him was given the whole of the legislative and executive

power, that is to say, he himself was to make the laws and provide for the carrying of them out.

3. In 1824, the authorities in Great Britain who administered the affairs of the colonies considered the time was ripe for the Governor of New South Wales to have local advisers. A small council was, therefore, established. It consisted, at first, of five Government officials, but was enlarged afterwards, and a few private persons were added to it. The Governor was Chairman of the Council, which could advise but not overrule him in matters of legislation, and which had to lay before the British Parliament all the laws that it passed.

4. In 1842, a more decided step was made in the direction of granting the colonists self-government, when the British Parliament provided for

Photographs by Shier, Melbourne.]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR STANLEY. K.C.M.G., GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.

LADY STANLEY.

the creation of a Council consisting of 36 members, of whom 24 were to be elected, and the rest nominated by the Governor. The presence of his nominees gave the Governor considerable weight in the proceedings of the Council; and, in addition, it was he who brought before the Council all measures relating to public expenditure, and he had the right to veto any of its resolutions. He, and not the Council, had control over the disposal of Crown lands and the revenue derived from them.

5. While this form of government was in existence, Victoria (then the Port Phillip District[2]) was a part of New South Wales, and entitled to send six representatives to the Council in Sydney. This was, however, considered to be very unsatisfactory by the settlers in the district, and much effort was put forth by them to obtain independence,

with the result that, in 1850, the British Parliament passed an Act which, on the 1st July of the following year, brought the colony of Victoria into existence, and also gave power to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania to frame new constitutions.

6. It was about five years before all the provisions of these constitutions were agreed to, and the British Parliament had decided that they should come into operation.[3] That of Victoria provided for a Parliament of two chambers—the Legislative Council[4] and the Legislative Assembly[5]—and a responsible Ministry[6] (Government or Cabinet): by which is implied that the representatives of the people, together with the British Crown, were given power to make laws, impose taxes, and expend the public revenue, and that the Ministry—those who conduct the affairs of the country—were to possess the confidence of Parliament.

7. Now, what is the position of the Governor in a system of self-government such as this? He is appointed by the Crown (that is, His Majesty acting under the advice of his Ministers) for a term, usually five years, to be the King's representative, and, in that capacity, he is the Commander-in-Chief[7] of the navy and army. He appoints the Ministry, not, however, choosing the members himself, but entrusting that duty to the leader of the party that forms the majority in Parliament. As all executive power is vested in the King, the Governor becomes the source of that, and presides over the Executive Council, the active members of which are the Ministry. He gives his assent to Bills passed by the Parliament (or, in certain cases, reserves them for the King's decision), and dissolves, prorogues, and summons Parliament. In the matter of dissolving Parliament, he must, in some instances, use his own discretion; but, in all other matters of administration, he is guided by the advice of his Ministry. He is the leader of society in the State, and attends public celebrations. He holds levees, which the citizens attend to pay their respects to him as the King's representative; and his wife holds receptions for ladies.

8. The duties of our State Governors have not been affected to any great extent by the creation of the Commonwealth with its Governor-General, and by the transference to it of certain departments of the Public Service.

9. Colonial Governors form an important class of British officials, and governorships are usually filled by noblemen or distinguished officers of the British army or navy. They help to strengthen the "silken ties" that unite the British Empire.

1. **Phil'lip** (1738–1814), was entrusted with the founding and governorship of the first colony in Australia. The fleet sailed from England in May, 1787, and the founding of Sydney took place on the 26th January of the following year. The Governor encountered troubles of many kinds. He was capable and energetic, but his health gave way, and he was allowed to take leave of absence and return to England in December, 1792. He did not resume duty.

2. **Port Phil'lip Dis'trict.** Colonel Collins, with about 400 persons (mainly convicts and their guards) from England, settled at Sorrento, on the south coast of Port Phillip Bay, in 1803; but, after a short stay, went to Tasmania and founded Hobart (1804). Batman, Fawkner, and others from Tasmania, took up their residence on the banks of the Yarra in 1835, and the occupation of the surrounding country by graziers soon followed. Governor Bourke of Sydney had to recognize the existence of the settlement, and sent, in 1836, Captain Lonsdale as police magistrate. He himself visited the village on the Yarra in 1837, and named it Melbourne after the Prime Minister of Great Britain at that time.

3. **In'to op'er-a'tion.** On the 21st November, 1856, the first Parliament of Victoria under responsible government met. In the 50 years that followed, that is, to the same day and month, 1906, 2,036 Acts were passed by it, and received the Royal Assent.

4. **Leg'is-la'tive Coun'cil,** body of men elected (nominated in some of the States) to assist in making laws. Its members must possess a certain amount of property, and the electors must also own, or occupy as tenants, houses or land of a certain value, or have certain educational qualifications.

5. **Leg'is-la'tive As-sem'bly,** body of men elected to assist in making laws. It initiates most legislation, and all Bills relating to money matters must be brought before it first. It exercises a general control over the administration, and most of the members of the Ministry must belong to it. At elections for the Assembly, every adult (person twenty-one years old or more) living in the State, who is a British subject, is entitled to vote, without regard to his position, or whether possessed of property or not.

6. **Re-spon'si-ble Min'is-try.** It consists of Ministers of the Crown who are members of Parliament, and have to answer to that body for their public acts. They may be called upon to resign their offices if Parliament is dissatisfied with their conduct or policy.

7. **Com-mand'er-in-Chief'.** The naval and military matters of the six Australian States are now under the control of the Defence Department of the Commonwealth, and the Governor-General, as the King's representative, is the Commander-in-Chief.

* THE FUNERAL OF GORDON.[1]

Stuc'co, plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls.

Rub'ble, broken stones, bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry.

A-ca'cia (*a-kay'sha* (*h*) or *a-kay'she-a* (*h*)), small tree. The kind that grows in Egypt has thorns. (What are called *wattles* in Australia are acacias.)

Lus'cious, exceedingly rich; delicious. (This word is generally used in connexion with the sense of taste, not that of sight.)

Squal'id, dirty through neglect.

Rec'tan'gle, four-sided figure having only right angles; right-angled parallelogram.

Hal'yards, ropes or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards, sails, flags, &c. (Written also *halliard*.)

Mel'an-chol-y, gloomy; dismal.

Treach'er-y, breach of faith or allegiance; perfidy; treason.

Chap'lains, clergymen attached to the army, navy, &c., for the purpose of performing religious services.

An'gli-can, English; especially, pertaining to the established church of England.

Leg'end, wonderful story coming down from the past, but not verifiable from historical record.

Myth, person or thing existing only in the imagination.

Her'ald, that which announces; forerunner.

Chas'tened, toned down; purified.

En'sign, flag; banner

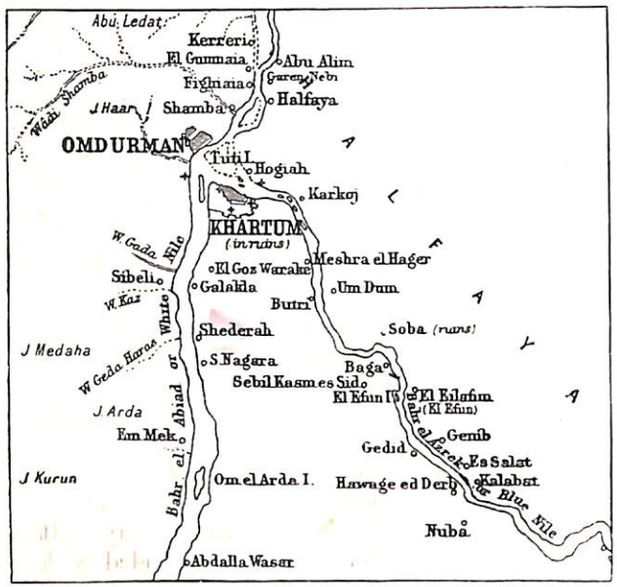
1. The Nile steamers—screws, paddles, stern-wheelers[2]—plugged their steady way up the full river. It was Sunday morning, and that furious Friday of the great battle seemed already half a lifetime behind us. The volleys had dwindled out of our ears, and the smoke out of our nostrils, and, to-day, we were going to the funeral of the good and noble Gordon. After nearly fourteen years, the Christian soldier, who had been killed at his post of duty, was to have a Christian burial. We British may be very slow, but, in that very slowness, we do not forget. Soon or late, we give our own their due.

2. The boats stopped plugging, and there was silence. We were tying up opposite a grove of tall palms. On the bank was a crowd of natives. They stared at us; but we looked beyond them to a large building rising from a crumbling quay. You could see there had once been a handsome building there, but it was all a ruin now. The upper story was clean gone; the blind windows were filled up with bricks; the stucco was all scars; and you could walk up to the roof on rubble. In front was an acacia all unpruned, deep luscious green, and drooping like a weeping willow. At the sight of this tree, everybody grew very solemn, for it was a piece of a new world, or rather of an old world,

utterly different from the squalid mud, the baking barrenness, of Omdurman. In that forlorn ruin, and in that drooping acacia, the bones of the murdered one lay before us.

3. The troops formed up before the palace in three sides of a rectangle —Egyptians to our left as we looked from the river, British to the right. The Sirdar,[3] the generals, and the staff stood in the open space, facing the palace. Then, on the roof—almost on the very spot where Gordon fell, though the steps by which the butchers entered had long since vanished,—we were aware of two flagstaffs. Officers of the two armies stood near.

4. The Sirdar raised his hand. A pull on the halyards: up ran, out flew the Union Jack, tugging eagerly at his reins, dazzling gloriously in the sun, rejoicing in his strength and freedom. "Bang!" went the *Melik's*[4] 12½-pounder, and the boat quivered to her backbone. "God save our gracious Queen" hymned the Guard's band—"bang!" from the *Melik*—and Sirdar and privates stood stiff—"bang!"—to attention, every hand at the helmet peak—"bang!"—in salute.[5] The Egyptian flag had gone up at the same instant; and, now, the same ear-smashing, soul-uplifting bangs marking time, the band of the 11th Sudanese[6] was playing the national hymn of Egypt.



5. "Three cheers for the Queen," cried the Sirdar: helmets leaped in the air, and the melancholy ruins woke to the first wholesome shout of all these years. Then, the same for the Khedive.[7] The comrade flags stretched themselves lustily, enjoying their own again; the bands pealed forth the pride of the country; the twenty-one guns banged forth the strength of war. Thus, white men and black, Christian and Moslem,[8] Anglo-Egypt set her seal once more, for ever, on Khartoum.

6. Before we had time to think such thoughts over to ourselves, the Guards[9] were playing the Dead March in "Saul."[10] Then, the

black band was playing the march from Handel's "Scipio,"[11] which, in England, generally goes with "Toll for the Brave": this was in memory of those loyal men among the Khedive's subjects who could have saved themselves by treachery, but who preferred to die with our Gordon. Next followed a deeper hush than ever, except for the solemn minute guns that had followed the fierce salute.

7. Four chaplains—Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Methodist —came slowly forward, and ranged themselves with their backs to the palace just before the Sirdar. One read the 15th Psalm; another read the Lord's Prayer; and another, laying his helmet at his feet, read a memorial prayer bare-headed in the sun. Then came forward the pipers, and wailed a dirge, and the Sudanese played "Abide with Me." Perhaps lips did twitch just a little to see the ebony heathens fervently blowing out Gordon's favorite hymn.

8. And there were those who said that the cold Sirdar himself could hardly speak or see as his officers one by one stepped out according to their rank and shook his hand. What wonder? He had trodden this road to Khartoum[12] for fourteen years, and he stood at the goal at last.

9. Thus with the Maxim-Nordenfeldt[13] and Bible, we buried Gordon after the manner of his race. The parade was over, the troops were dismissed, and, for a little while, we walked in Gordon's garden.

10. Gordon has become a legend with his countrymen, and many all but make a god of him dead who would never, perhaps, have heard of him had he lived. But, in this garden, you somehow come to know Gordon the man, not the myth, and to feel near to him. Here was an Englishman doing his duty, alone and at the instant peril of his life; yet still he loved his garden. It was all green, and, so far, refreshing after Omdurman; but it was the green of neglected nature, not of cultivation: leaves grew large, and fruit grew small and dwindled away. It was quite plain to every one that the garden Gordon had tended with loving care was dropping back to a wilderness. And, in the middle of the defeated fruit trees, grew rankly the hateful Sodom apple[14]—the poisonous herald of desolation.

11. The bugle broke in upon us: we went back to the boats. We were quicker steaming back than steaming up. While feeling chastened and ennobled by what we had done, every man felt lighter. We came with a sigh of shame; we returned with a sigh of relief. The long-delayed duty was done. The bones of our countryman were shattered and scattered abroad, and no man knows their place; but, none the less, we had given Gordon his due Christian burial at last. So we steamed away to the roaring camp, and left him alone again. Yet we looked back at the mouldering palace and the tangled garden with a new and a great contentment. We left Gordon alone again—but,

this time, alone in majesty under the conquering ensign of his own people. —Abridged from *With Kitchener to Khartoum*, by G. W. STEEVENS.

1. **Gor'don.** At his death, Gordon held the rank of major-general in the Engineers. He served in the Crimean War (1854–5), and, with great distinction, in China (1863–4). He was Governor of the Sudan from 1874 to 1880. The success of the Mahdi against Egypt led the British Government, early in 1884, to send Gordon to the Sudan, the idea being to withdraw the Egyptian garrisons, and to have nothing more to do with the Sudanese, except to defend the Egyptian frontier against them. Gordon reached Khartoum, but, failing to pacify the Mahdi and his fanatic followers, he was besieged in the town, and, on the 26th of January, 1885, murdered on the steps of his residence. A relief expedition under Lord Wolseley arrived at Khartoum two days late. (For an account of Gordon's career, see *Notable Deeds of Famous Men and Women*, by C. R. Long and G. M. Wallace.)

2. **Stern-wheel'ers.** Instead of there being a paddle-wheel on each side of the vessel, there is a wheel at the stern. Such vessels are used only in navigating rivers.

3. **Sir-dar'** (*sir-dar'*), chief commander of the Egyptian army, Sir Herbert (now Viscount) Kitchener. He was born in 1850, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1871. From 1883 till near the end of 1899, he was employed in the Egyptian army.

4. **Me'lik** (*mee'lick*), an armored steamer, which worked its way up the river to assist the land force.

5. **In sa-lute'** (*sa-lute'*; "u" as in use). In dealing with this graphic passage, note that the playing of the National Anthem and the salute by the soldiers were coincident. The "bang" of the gun firing a salute came at intervals of 10 seconds, and did not determine in any way the movements of the men saluting. Try the effect of reading from "God save . . . . salute," omitting the word "bang," whenever it occurs.

6. **Su-da-nese'** (*soo-da-neez'*), regiment recruited from the inhabitants of the Sudan. The *Sudan* is the native country of the Negro race, in Central Africa, stretching from Abyssinia to the Atlantic Ocean. It is sometimes called Nigritia or Negroland.

7. **Khe-dive'** (*kay-deev'*), governor or viceroy; title given in 1867 by the Sultan of Turkey to the ruler of Egypt. He is now almost an independent ruler, subject to British protection.

8. **Mos'lem** (*moz'lem*), a Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

9. **Guards,** a British regiment.

10. **"Saul,"** an oratorio by Handel, a German musical composer (1685–1759). (An *oratorio* is the description of some memorable event (generally scriptural) elaborately set to music.)

11. **Scip'i-o** (*sip'e-o*), an Italian opera by Handel.

12. **Khar-toum',** town in Upper Nubia, near the junction of the White Nile and the Blue Nile. After the death of Gordon, it fell entirely under the dominion of the Mahdi, and of his successor the Khalifa, but was neglected for Omdurman. It has now regained its former position. (The form "Khartum" is also in use.)

13. **Max'im-Nor'den-feldt** (*mak'sim*), a kind of machine gun. (*Machine gun*, a breech-loading gun (or group of such guns), mounted on a carriage or other holder, and having a reservoir containing cartridges, which are loaded into the gun and fired in rapid succession, sometimes in volleys, by machinery operated by turning a crank.)

14. **Sod'om ap'ple** (*sod'um*), fruit of a tree, a native of North Africa. If its pulp is eaten, it causes headaches, madness, and death. This fruit is distinct from the apple of Sodom, described by some ancient writers as beautiful to the eye, but filling the mouth with bitter ashes if eaten.

THE RACE.

(*A Selection for Peace Day, the 18th of May.*)

Jus'tice, giving to each his due. Here, the goddess of justice.

Wail'ing, mourning with cries.

Wis'dom, state or quality of being able to make a right use of knowledge. Here, the goddess of wisdom.

Some children, playing, fell to running; and, from running, fell to racing; and, from racing, fell to wailing, for Justice stood at the end, and only one received the prize. Then, Wisdom came, and advised them to run without racing, if they would run to obtain: whereupon, they started once more; and, if any dropped behind, they helped them on; and, if any tumbled down, they helped them up; and, doing what they had never done, and being what they had never been, and knowing each other better, and loving each other more, they gained all that they had wished to have, and much besides.

—From *Fireside Fables*, by E. P. BARROW, published by Dent and Sons.

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