

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA.

THE SCHOOL PAPER.

FOR GRADES VII. AND VIII. (1914).

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* TO THE HELPERS AT HOME.

Troop-ships, ships carrying soldiers.

Shrap-nel, kind of shell filled with bullets and a charge of powder. It was called after its inventor, General H. Shrapnel.

A-dieu' (*ad-yuh'*, "u" as in *urn*; commonly, in English, *a-deu'*), good-bye.

Cho-rus (*ko-rus*), here, sound produced by a number acting together



CHILDREN AT A VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOL MAKING GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

1. When you've finished with your
cheering,
When the last good-bye is said,
When the troopships bid
our shores a long adieu,

Let me rouse you for a mo-
ment
For the work that lies ahead,
For the work that we who
stay at home can do.

2. We can hear no shriek of shrapnel,
We can hear no cannons' roar;
But we know that, somewhere in a leaden rain,
Our men will battle bravely
In the Empire's cause and ours—
Let us not forget *our* tasks that still remain.
3. Let us not forget the suffering
And the misery and woe
That follow in the wake of every war;

—Slightly adapted from a poem by PHIL HARUM, in *The Australian Journalist*.

OUR SHARE.

VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

- Pa-tri-ot-ic** (*pa*, "a" as in *ale*; or *pat*, "a" as in "am"), actuated by love of one's country.
- Com-mit-tee**, body of persons to manage, control, or consider certain affairs.
- Con-trib-ution**, money paid to a joint fund.
- Guin-ea** (*gin-ee*), English gold coin issued from 1663 to 1813;—so called because it was struck out of gold from Guinea, West Africa. It was worth 21s.
- Lam-en-ta-ble**, to be lamented; deplorable.
- Do-na-tion**, gift; that which one gives as a present.
- I-de-a**, here, belief or opinion.
- Ar-ma-ments**, the weapons of an army, or the guns, &c., of a ship.

- Let us help to bear the burden,
For our friends would like to know
They are not forgotten
though they are afar.
4. Let us have it to our credit
In the better days to come,
When the dove of peace is brooding once again,
When the clash of arms is silent,
And the leaden chorus dumb,
That Australian children helped Australia's men!

- Bat-tal-ions**, bodies of soldiers ready to fight. A battalion consists of several companies.
- Dis-ci-pline** (*dis-sip-lin*), subjection to rule; training to act in obedience to given orders.
- Ad-ven-ture**, action whose result is doubtful; bold or risky action.
- Cent-u-ries**, hundreds of years.
- Drag-on**, winged serpent, breathing fire.
- Cir-cus**, round ring or building where feats of horsemanship, &c., are shown.
- Self-sac-ri-fice**, loss or pain willingly undergone for the sake of others.
- Pet-ty**, small; mean.

1. When reading last month's number of this paper, you learnt that, at a large meeting of teachers held in the Town Hall, Melbourne, and presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction (the Hon. T. Livingston, M.L.A.), it was resolved that a patriotic fund be raised in the State schools of Victoria.

2. Steps were soon taken by the committee appointed at the meeting to inform all the head teachers of what had been decided on, and to ask collect and forward your contributions to headquarters.

3. To this fund, it is hoped that every one of you will put in his or her mite, be it never so small a coin, for every little helps. When each back upon with pride when the war is over.

4. From one school of about 150 children, a guinea a day, as their own contribution, has been received for some weeks past by the treasurer of the fund (the Accountant, Education Department). It will be recognized that the response made by this school to the appeal is a very generous one. Though the pupils of all our schools may not be able to give so liberally, we feel sure that every one is helping to the utmost, and will continue to do so as long as this lamentable war lasts.

5. Mr. Gillies, with whom you all, no doubt, feel that you are acquainted, as you have read so much that he has written concerning the history of Great Britain, has some good advice to give you in respect of your donations. Here it is:—

6. "This is a time when we need boys and girls with big thoughts. We are fighting for a great idea, and it is only by keeping great thoughts in our minds that we can go on fighting to the end. Nothing, at a time like this, can hurt us more than small or selfish thoughts. Great armaments, huge battalions, iron discipline, go far; but, in the end, it is the nation that fights for the highest ideas that wins.

7. "Now, one of the great thoughts that we should keep in our minds is that we are partners with the motherland, and with France, Russia, and Belgium, in a great adventure. An adventure? Yes, an adventure that will be read of, with bated breath, by boys and girls for centuries to come! Was ever fabled dragon more dangerous to peaceful folk than the modern Bismarck? ¹ Was ever a crusade ² more sacred than this fight for honor, and for the rights of the small nation? Get the glow of this thought into your hearts, and you will not be content to give your father's money to the Patriotic Fund: ³ you will wish to give yourself.

8. "What you give must be really your own: it won't do to give what costs you nothing. Here is a story that will help you to understand what self-sacrifice means.

9. "One day, many years ago, a circus arrived in a quiet village in the United States. Among the happy children who got money for the circus was a boy called Abe Lincoln. ⁴ As he ran to the great tent, Abe saw a girl stumble and fall. As she fell, a can of milk flew open, and its contents ran over the pavement. The girl did not cry, but a look of terror came into her eyes. How could she go home without the milk? The boy saw her eyes, and understood. 'How much was it?' he asked. 'A quarter' ⁵ whispered the girl. It was a quarter he had in his hand, and, without another word, he thrust the money into the girl's hand and ran away. That was a great day in the life of that boy. He lost the circus—a grievous loss to a country boy,—but he found the secret of self-sacrifice. No boy can become a real man till he has learned that secret; and no Australian boy can play the man, no Australian girl the woman, in this war, till this secret of self-sacrifice has been learned.

10. "You must give up something that it hurts to give up; do something that goes against the grain to do. Only then will you feel that you are taking part in the great adventure. When you have really made some sacrifice, you will feel that something new and fine has come into your life. You will no longer live in a small, petty world, but in a great world. You will feel inches taller, and a new glow will burn in your heart. You will, at last, understand the strange words, old, yet ever new, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"⁶

1. **Bis-marck**, German statesman, born in 1815, the year of Waterloo. He died in 1898. By his public acts, he gained a reputation for "aggressiveness, executive capacity, relentlessness, and far-sighted scheming."

2. **A cru-sade**, any enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm. The name comes from the Crusades, wars undertaken by Christian powers, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans.

3. **Pa-tri-otic Fund**, a fund established in Australia to raise money in order to help Britain in her present war with Germany, and to relieve the distress occasioned by the war.

4. **Abe Lin-coln** (*lin-kŏn*). Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, is known as "the savior of his country and the liberator of a race." He was born in the State of Kentucky. He began to earn his living as a farm laborer, and was afterwards clerk in a store, captain of an expedition against the Red Indians, storekeeper, postmaster, lawyer, member of the State Parliament, member of Congress, and finally President. He spoke strongly against slavery, and held office during the Civil War straightforward in speech and action, and noted for his kindness.

5. **A quar-ter**, a silver coin, current in the United States of North America. It is worth a quarter of a dollar (4s. 2d.), that is to say, one shilling and a halfpenny.

6. "Than to re-ceive." The quotation is from *Acts XX., 35.*

VITAI LAMPADA.¹

1. There's a breathless hush in
the Close² to-night—
Ten to make and the match
to win,—
A bumping pitch, and a blind-
ing light,
An hour to play, and the last
man in.
And it's not for the sake of a
ribboned coat,
Or the selfish hope of a
season's fame,
But his captain's hand on his
shoulder smote,
"Play up! play up! and
play the game!"
2. The sand of the desert is sodden
red,—
Red with the wreck of a
square that broke,—

The Gatling's³ jammed, and
the colonel dead,
And the regiment blind with
dust and smoke.
The river of death has brimmed
his banks,
And England's far, and
honor a name,
But the voice of a schoolboy⁴
rallies the ranks,
"Play up! play up! and
play the game!"

3. This is the word that, year by
year,
While in her place the
School⁵ is set,
Every one of her sons must
hear,
And none that hears it dare
forget.

This they all with a joyful
mind
Bear through life like a torch
in flame,

And, falling, fling to the host
behind—
"Play up! play up! and
play the game!"

—From *Admirals All and Other Verses*, by HENRY NEWBOLT,
a living poet (see p. 137).

1. **Vi-tai Lam-pa-da**, (they hand on) the torch of life, that is, their guiding principle of conduct. The phrase is used by the Latin poet Lucretius. *Vitai* is an old form of the genitive case of *vita*, life; *lampada*, the Greek form of the accusative case of *lampas*, a lamp or torch. The reference in Lucretius is to runners in a torch race, who, as soon as they have run their allotted distance, hand on the torch to other runners; so men, when they have run their allotted race and die, hand on the torch of life to the men who follow them. In the same way, the boys of the best public schools of England pass on, year after year, the spirit of "Play the game"—play for the success and credit of the school and not for personal fame.

2. **Close**, enclosure; piece of enclosed land, particularly that about a cathedral or abbey.

3. **Gat-ling**, a machine gun, consisting of a cluster of barrels, which, being revolved by means of a crank, are automatically loaded and fired.

4. **School-boy**, an officer not much older than a schoolboy—the batsman of the first verse.

5. **School**. The reference may be general; but the poet's school, Clifton College, is most probably referred to, and hence the initial capital letter.

VICTORIA'S CONTINGENT AT THE BROADMEADOWS CAMP.

A-er-o-plane (note the four syllables), flying machine with a light, rigid plane, or with two planes. The former is called a monoplane; the latter, a biplane.

Com-pos-ite, made up of distinct parts.

In-fan-try, body of soldiers armed and equipped for service on foot.

Ar-til-ler-y, men and officers of that branch of the army to which the care and management of heavy guns is confided.

Bat-ter-ies, more than one battery, which consists of two or more pieces of artillery arranged under a single command for united action.

Corps (*koar*), division of an army, forming a tactical unit.

En-gi-neers, division of an army composed of men who do such work as building fortifications and bridges, making roads, running trains, &c.

Ap-pa-ra-tus (*ray*), things provided as means to some end.

Reg-u-lar-i-ty, uniformity; state of being regular.

Es-sen-tial (*shal*), necessary; vital; all-important.

Re-veil-le (*reh-vayl-zeh*, or, often, *re-vel-ly*), sunrise bugle or drum, to rouse sleeping soldiers to the day's duties and to notify sentinels that they may refrain from challenging.

Sem-a-phore, means of signalling by showing flags, movable boards, lanterns, &c.

Phys-i-cal, having to do with the body as opposed to the spirit.

Ap-ply-ca-ble, capable of being applied.

He-li-o-graph, apparatus for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays thrown on a mirror.

Or-der-ly, soldier who carries the messages of a superior officer.

Pe-cu-li-ar, special; belonging to oneself and to no other.

Skir-mish-ing, fighting in small parties.

Ac-cu-ra-cy, freedom from error; exactness.

Hy-gi-ene, science of the laws of health.

Route (*root*), road.

Mo-not-o-ny, sameness.

Req-ui-sites (*rek-wi-sitz*, the "i's" as in *pin*), things needful.

Mat-tress, stuffed bag to sleep on.

Vac-ci-na-tion, affecting with the matter of the cow-pox to guard against small-pox.

Ty-phoid, dangerous fever, affecting the intestines, &c.

1. One would need an aeroplane to see the camp at its best. Only from such a height could one realize its expanse. Just as a composite army may be analysed into its various units, so would be distinguished the lines of the various arms—the Infantry, the Artillery with their five batteries, the Army Service Corps¹ with their mass of stores, the Light Horse with their rows and rows of horse lines, and the Engineers with their wireless apparatus. The whole mass is working with the regularity and "snap" essential to a trained army, and it is being realized by every man that the most powerful force is the force that is controlled.

2. The reveille—the “revelly” of the soldier—is sounded at 6.15. One by one, the men take their turn at the taps with their greencanvas wash-buckets. Some of the Infantry fall in and have a “wash parade.” Dress for parade is bugled at twenty minutes to seven; five minutes later, the “fall in.” Two forms of drill are the order in the early morning—semaphore signalling and physical drill.

3. Every man is learning the signalling; in fact, almost every man can send a message with his flags or his arms as semaphores. Some flag the Morse code,² which has the advantage of being more generally applicable to a greater distance, and to a heliograph light as well as flags.



Photo. by T. Humphrey and Co., Melbourne.]

**COLONEL J. W. McCAY, COMMANDANT,
VICTORIAN CONTINGENT,
FIRST IMPERIAL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.**

4. At eight, the bugler is again produced to blow the cook-house call. Men fall in in front of their tent, and file past the cooks with a tin plate in one hand for the stew and a pannikin in the other for coffee. An immense slice of bread is given in. In some camps, an orderly from each tent collects the food in a big dish, and the coffee in a bucket.

5. Breakfast over, there is a rush for the fairly clean washing-up water. Drill again at nine. Each unit has, of course, its own peculiar drill. The Infantry, which form the body of the troops, march out in their companies on to the parade ground, and spend their morning with rifle drill and skirmishing—the mock war-gallop round their paddock, unlimber the 18-pounders, and fire with ease and accuracy.

6. The various Ambulance Corps³ have a first-aid lecture for an hour each morning, and spend the rest of the time with the stretchers, tending the dummy wounded and bearing them back to the Red Cross wagons. It is interesting to note that a modern ambulance wagon has a large red cross on the roof to warn aeroplanes.

7. The Light Horse are a fine regiment—their mounted drill is splendid. They have their own paddock, wherein they skirmish, fire off their empty rifles, and gallop round. Everywhere are little batches of signallers, flagging to distant parties. The day has passed when the “Repeat, can't follow” sign was the most constant message.

8. Morning drill is over about 12.15. Dinner at one—meat, one potato, an onion, tea, and bread. Drill again at two. Another lecture for the Ambulance Corps on the care of horses or the elements of camp hygiene. Then, more drill. Lately, route marches of five to six miles

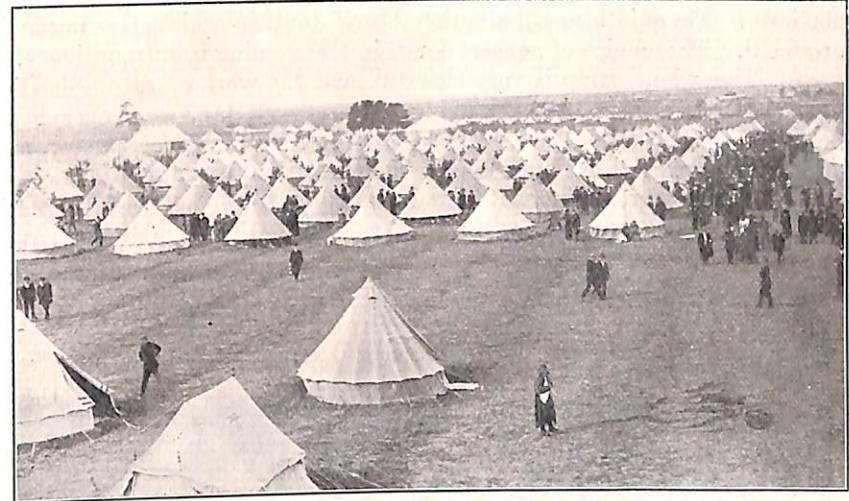


Photo. by Darge Melbourne.]

THE CAMP AT BROADMEADOWS, VICTORIA.

along the high road have broken the monotony. The afternoon session is over about five. Again, the rush for the wash-buckets. Tea at six, composed, as a rule, of stew, tea, and bread. Each tent receives one tin



Photo. by Darge, Melbourne.]

A BODY OF LIGHT HORSE, BROADMEADOWS CAMP.

of jam per day. Butter and milk are not provided, but may be bought outside the camp as an extra.

9. The food is excellent. Every man can eat it all, and an “empty stomach” complaint is never heard. At each meal, an officer comes round to each tent asking for complaints. Everybody looks splendidly fit.

10. After tea, there is a foot inspection in the Infantry lines, after which the feet are bathed in a solution of Condy's crystals.⁴ Truly, a soldier is as strong as his feet.

11. The evenings are variously spent. There is a Y.M.C.A.⁵ tent, which provides all writing and reading requisites; it has a piano and a platform. There is also a Salvation Army⁶ tent, in which also music is provided. The choice of concert songs in the evening is extraordinary.

12. The whole camp is very cheerful, and the work is really splendid. There is a "go" about the whole thing. After a good day's work, everybody sleeps. First post,⁷ 9; last post, 9.30. The beds consist of a waterproof sheeting, a straw-filled mattress, and the regulation thick, grey blanket.

13. Everybody is being vaccinated who has not been successfully vaccinated within the last twelve months. Arms are beginning to itch. Later,



Photo. by Darge, Melbourne.]

PARADE OF INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY, BROADMEADOWS CAMP.

we shall probably have a vaccination against typhoid. When the Force finally moves, it will be a wonderfully fine one, splendidly equipped and splendidly trained—the finest ever sent from here.

—F. KINGSLEY NORRIS, Light Horse Field Artillery, in *War Notes and Queries*, an illustrated weekly magazine of the war, published by George Robertson & Co., Melbourne.

1. **Ar²my Ser²vice Corps**, the department of an army which has to do with the issue of all kinds of stores to the troops.
2. **Morse code**, the telegraphic alphabet or code, consisting of dots, dashes, and spaces, invented by Samuel F. B. Morse (1791-1872), an American artist and inventor.
3. **Am²bu-lance Corps**, the department of an army which looks after the succor of the wounded. It is equipped with ambulance wagons, field hospitals, &c.
4. **Con²dy's crys²tals**, crystals of permanganate of potash, used for disinfecting purposes.
5. **Y.M.C.A.** The initials stand for Young Men's Christian Association.
6. **Sal²va²tion Ar²my**, a religious and charitable organization on military lines, having for its main object the evangelization of the poor and degraded not reached by the churches.
7. **First post.** The first and last post are bugle calls sounded at tattoo, the time when notice is given soldiers to repair to quarters.

THE VIGIL.¹

Shrine, altar; sacred place.

Con²se²-crate, hallow; make holy.

Ruth, pity.

Meed, reward; recompense.

Com²-mune' (in verse, often *com²mune*), confer; take counsel.

Knight²-hood, honor; chivalry.

Con²quer (*kong²-ker*), win.

1. England! where the sacred flame
Burns before the inmost shrine,
Where the lips that love thy name
Consecrate their hopes and thine,
Where the banners of thy dead
Weave their shadows overhead,
Watch beside thine arms to-night,
Pray that God defend the right.
2. Think that, when to-morrow comes,
War shall claim command of all,
Thou must hear the roll of drums,
Thou must hear the trumpet's call.
Now, before they silence ruth,
Commune with the voice of truth;
England! on thy knees to-night,
Pray that God defend the right.
3. Hast thou counted up the cost,
What to foemen, what to friend?
Glory sought is honor lost;
How should this be knight-hood's end?

Know'st thou what is hatred's meed?
What the surest gain of greed?
England! wilt thou dare to-night
Pray that God defend the right?
4. Single-hearted, unafraid,
Hither all thy heroes came,
On this altar's steps were laid
Gordon's² life and Outram's³ fame.
England! if thy will be yet
By their great example set,
Here, beside thine arms, to-night,
Pray that God defend the right.
5. So shalt thou, when morning comes,
Rise to conquer or to fall,
Joyful hear the rolling drums,
Joyful hear the trumpet's call.
Then, let memory tell thy heart:
"England! what thou wert,
thou art!"
Gird thee with thine ancient might,
Forth! and God defend the right.

—HENRY NEWBOLT, a popular living English poet, in *The Island Race*. His *Collected Poems* (published by Nelson and Sons) can be obtained at 1s. net. Many of them might be used, with advantage, in history lessons.

1. **Vig²il** (*vij²il*). On the eve of knighthood, the squire who had served worthily, and so fitted himself for the higher rank, "watched beside his arms" all night in the church. In the morning, he placed his sword on the altar, as a sign that he devoted his whole strength to righteous duties.
2. **Gor²-don**, General Charles George Gordon (1833-1885), a famous British soldier who distinguished himself in China and the Sudan. He was killed by the Sudanese at Khartum. A fine statue of Gordon stands in Spring-street, Melbourne.
3. **Ou²-tram** (*oo²-tram*), Sir James Outram (1803-1863), a British general who earned his fame during the Indian Mutiny (1857). He was associated with Havelock in the relief of Lucknow.

* **A SEND-OFF TO TEACHERS.**

Im-pe-ri-al, having to do with empire.

Ath-e-næ-um, a literary or scientific association or club. The *Athenæum* was the temple of Athena (Minerva) at Athens, where scholars and poets read their works and instructed students.

Fes-tiv-i-ty, time of rejoicing.

Ob-li-ga-tions, what one has to do.

Rev-e-la-tion, making clear and open what was concealed.

Or-gan-iz-ing (the first "i" as in *ice*), getting into working order.

Dis-cip-line (*dis-sip-lin*), training.

Re-ver-ses, changes from good to bad fortune.

Va-cat-ing (the second "a" as in *ate*), quitting.

Rec-ol-lec-tion, act of calling back to mind.

1. Among those who have been chosen to go to the war in the First Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force are forty-five Victorian State school teachers and two public servants employed at the Education Office. In order to wish them good-bye and God-speed, a concert and leave-taking was arranged by their comrades of the Education Department. It took place on Thursday, the 10th of September, at the Melbourne Athenæum. The Honorable T. Livingston, M.L.A., Minister of Public Instruction, occupied the chair. The following are extracts from a report of the speeches delivered during the evening.

2. Mr. Livingston expressed the pride he felt in meeting the volunteers before they departed to do their duty to the Empire. As he surveyed the gathering, he was reminded of a similar festivity that had taken place shortly before the battle of Waterloo. It was to uphold the honor and the pledged word of the Empire that Australians were going to the front. He trusted that, before long, they would meet again in the same room, and he assured them that their welcome home would be a very hearty one.

3. The Premier of Victoria, the Honorable Sir Alexander Peacock, K.C.M.G., said that, though these were troublous times, they were soul-stirring times. There was not a Briton to-day who did not walk with head more erect, and with firmer step, than of yore. And why? Because the British Empire had stood up to its obligations. Australia's whole-hearted response to the Empire's call would be a revelation to the nations of the world. In future, Britain's enemies would realize that, if they were to attack the motherland, it would mean attacking also her children oversea.

4. The Director of Education, Mr. Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O., said he had been out to the camp at Broadmeadows, and had never before been so proud of being an Australian. This was a time when every one of us was being tested as to what metal he was made of, and the test had proved successful throughout the length and breadth of the land.

5. All had not the privilege of going to the front, but, for those who remained, there was work to do. He paid a high tribute of praise to the help that was being afforded by women teachers in organizing sewing-classes, and by the girls in State schools, who were doing their best for the Empire in making warm garments for the soldiers.

6. The boys, too, he said, were performing splendid service. He knew of some of them, in a country school, who, on Saturdays, hauled in



Photo. by Frazer and Vallance, Melbourne.] THE MEETING AT THE MELBOURNE ATHENÆUM, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1914.

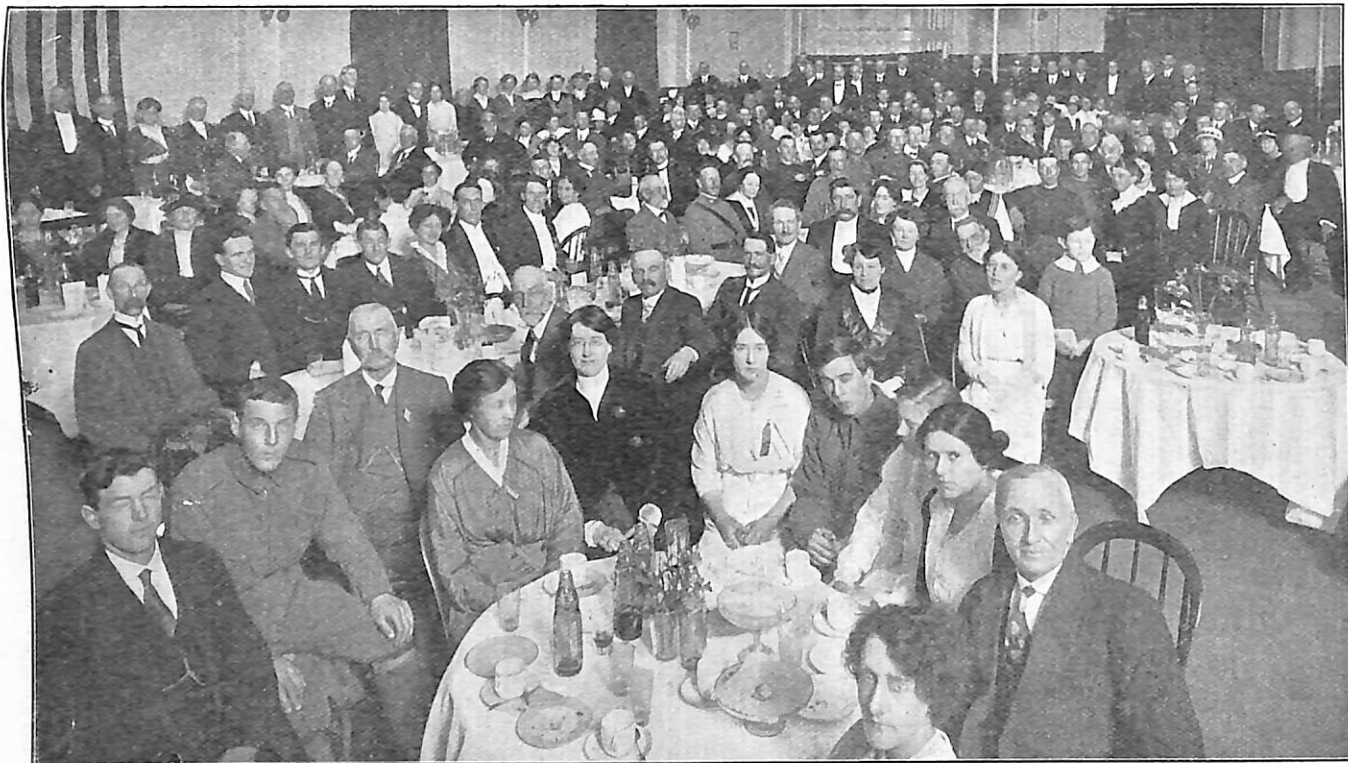


Photo. by Frazer and Vallance, Melbourne.]

THE MEETING AT THE MELBOURNE ATHENÆUM, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1914.

firewood to be sold for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. The boys of another school spent their spare time in clearing rushes from grazing land, and freely gave the reward of their labor to the same fund. At another place, the boys were capturing frogs and selling them in aid of the cause to the medical students at the Melbourne University.

7. Continuing, the Director said there was one reason why teachers ought to make good soldiers, namely, that they understood the value of discipline. This knowledge was of the highest value to the soldier.

8. In conclusion, he wished them God-speed and good fortune. The people of Victoria would think of them always with kindness and with confidence. They would rejoice with them in their victories; they would sorrow with them in their reverses. He trusted that the Almighty would watch over them and bring them back with honor.

9. Major McNicoll, who is vacating the position of head master of the Geelong High School in order to go to the front, returned thanks on behalf of his comrades in arms. That evening, he said, would live long in their memories. The recollection of it would give them comfort in the midst of discomforts. He trusted that the Australian force would act well its part in turning the tide of invasion and upholding the honor of the Empire.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Gov^{er}-ments, bodies of persons that direct national affairs.

Do-minⁱons, territories subject to a king, but having each a particular government or control.

Un-par^a-l-leled, unequalled; unmatched.

Ap-pease, calm; allay.

Vi^o-lat^ed (the "a" as in *mate*), treated with violence in the case of what should have been held sacred.

Des^o-late, in a ruined state.

Ex-tinc^tion, blotting-out; utter destruction.

Par^a-mount, of the highest importance; pre-eminent.

Her^{it}-age, that which passes on from heir to heir.

En-dorse, here, sanction; approve.

De-ci^sion (*de-sizh²n*), the fixing how a thing is to be.

Nec^{es}-sa-ry (*nes*), needful.

Loy^a-ty, faithfulness to duty or to friends.

Sac^{ri}-fi-ces, losses borne to benefit others.

Pros^e-cute, pursue; continue.

Ex^{pe}-di^tion-a-ry, having to do with a body of ships or of soldiers sent away to serve at a distance.

Re-spon^{si}-bilⁱ-ties, obligations; duties for which one is answerable.

Pro-vin^cial (*pro-vin²shal*), having to do with a province or constituent state.

In-evⁱ-ta-bly, unavoidably.

Un^{mis}-tak^a-ble (the first "a" as in *ale*), not able to be mistaken; sure; certain.

Fun^{da}-men^{tal}, forming that on which a thing rests.

Di-ver^{si}-ty, difference of parts; variety.

Cir^{cum}-stan^{ces}, conditions; surroundings.

1. "To the Governments and peoples of my self-governing Dominions:—

"During the past few weeks, the peoples of my whole Empire at home and overseas have moved with one mind and one purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilization and the peace of mankind.

2. "The calamitous conflict is not of my seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife, and to appease differences with which my Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities were laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honor, and given to destruction the liberties of my Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision.

3. "Paramount regard for treaty, faith, and the pledged word of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of Great Britain and the Empire. My peoples in the self-governing Dominions have shown beyond all doubt that they whole-heartedly endorse the grave decision which it was necessary to take.

4. "My personal knowledge of the loyalty and devotion of my oversea Dominions had led me to expect that they would cheerfully make the great efforts and bear the great sacrifices. The readiness with which they have placed their services and resources at my disposal fills me with gratitude. I am proud to be able to show to the world that my peoples oversea are as determined as the people of the United Kingdom to prosecute a just cause to a successful end.

5. "The Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand have placed at my disposal their naval forces, which have already rendered good service for the Empire. Strong expeditionary forces are being prepared in Canada, in Australia, and in New Zealand for service at the front, and the Union of South Africa has released² all British troops, and has undertaken important military responsibilities, the discharge of which will be of the utmost value to the Empire. Newfoundland has doubled the numbers of its branch of the Royal Navy Reserve, and is sending a body of men to take part in the operations at the front. From the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada, large and welcome gifts of supplies are on their way for the use both of my naval and military forces, and for the relief of the distress in the United Kingdom, which must inevitably follow in the wake of war.

6. "All parts of my oversea Dominions have thus demonstrated, in the most unmistakable manner, the fundamental unity of the Empire amidst all its diversity of situation and circumstances."

1. **Vi^o-lat^ed**. In spite of the Treaty of London (1831), agreed to by Germany, which guaranteed Belgium against aggression, that country was invaded by German troops about the beginning of August of this year. Britain thereupon declared war on Germany (4th August).

2. **Re-leas^ed**, released from duty; set free from local service.

* NOTES ON THE WAR: THE EASTERN THEATRE.

Con-nexⁱon, relation.

The^a-tre, place where anything is seen or takes place.

Co-los^sal, of a huge size; gigantic.

Mo^{bi}-li^{za}-tion, act of assembling and equipping a body of troops or ships.

Im-me^{di}-ate-ly, at once; without delay.

Ter^{ri}-to-ries, lands belonging to a city or a country.

Se^{ri}-ous-ly, gravely.

Men^{ac}ed, threatened.

Muⁿitions, military stores and provisions.

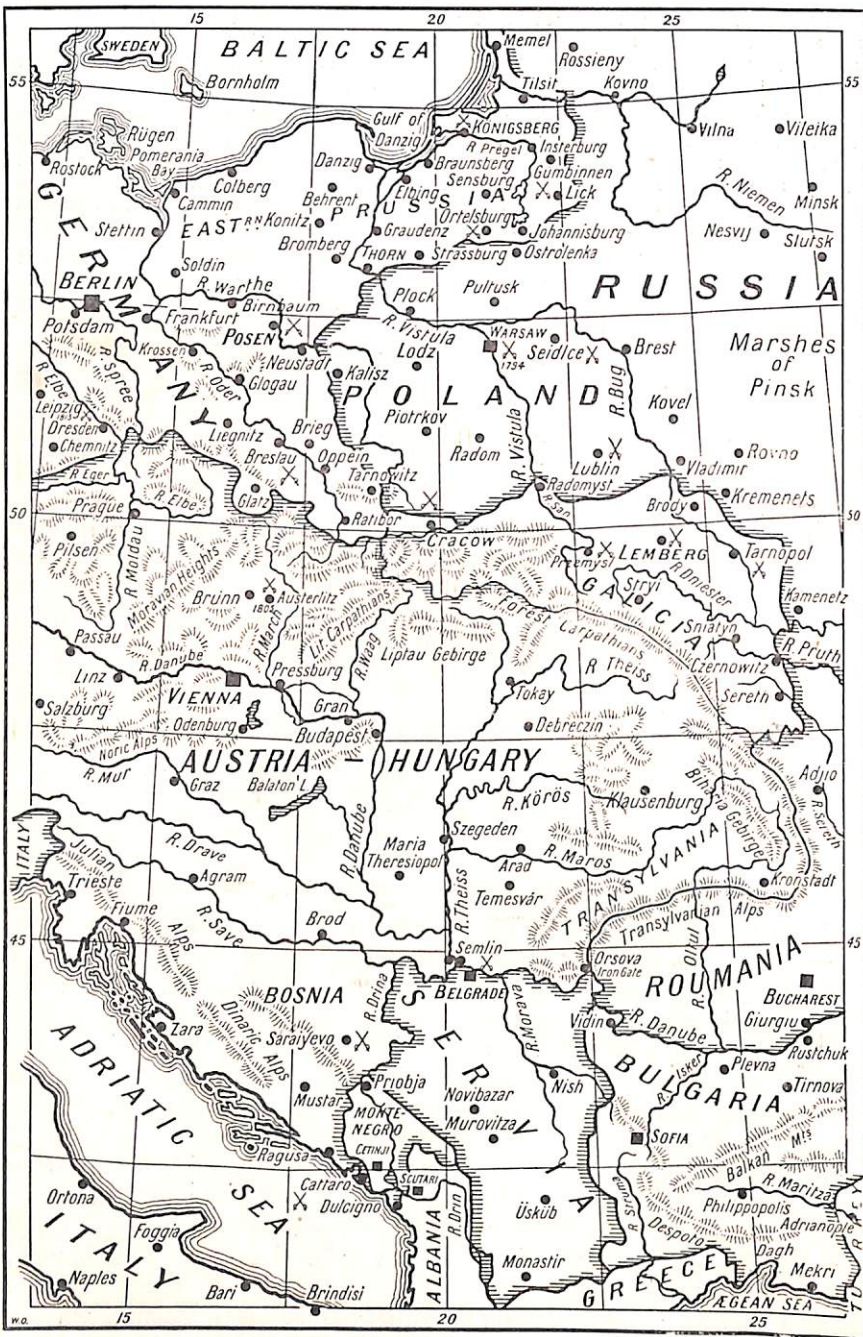
Bom-bard^{ed}, attacked with artillery fire.

1. In connexion with the war in Europe, a map is published on the next page of this paper showing the eastern theatre of operations, where the colossal battles have been waged between the Russian forces and the allied Austrians and Germans.

2. It will be remembered that Austria declared war on Serbia on the 28th of July. Three days later, the Czar issued orders for the mobilization of his troops. Germany immediately declared war on Russia. Border skirmishes began.

3. Four great Russian armies, comprising, it is said, two million men in each, were got ready for the field. In a fortnight, the advance into the enemies' territories was commenced. The northern army invaded Prussia, captured Lick, won a great battle at Gumbinnen, and invested Königsberg.

4. A central army has been operating in Russian Poland, whence Austrian invading forces have been driven back across the border. The



THE EASTERN THEATRE OF THE WAR.

Russians appear to be marching towards Posen. To secure the loyalty of the Poles,¹ the Czar has promised them a greater measure of self-government.

5. The heaviest fighting has taken place in Galicia, a province of the Austrian Empire lying to the north of the Carpathians. Here, following on an engagement at Lublin, occurred the great battle of Lemberg, in which, after seven days' furious fighting, the Russians were victorious, capturing many prisoners, cannons, and munitions of war. After the battle, their advance was continued towards the German province of Silesia, whose capital, Breslau, was, by last reports, seriously menaced. The invading line of march appears to follow the Oder towards Berlin.

6. To southward, there have been fierce conflicts between the Austrians and the Servians. The latter have received help from the Montenegrins, in whose company they have invaded the Austrian province of Bosnia. Austrian attacks on Belgrade, the capital of Servia, played some havoc with the city, but were repulsed. The Austrian seaport of Cattaro, on the Adriatic, has been bombarded by the French fleet.

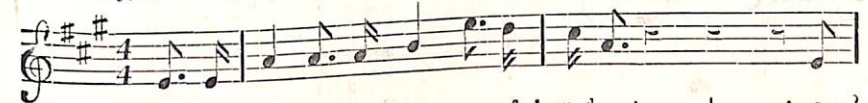
7. At the time of writing, the German and Austrian armies are suffering defeat both in the east and in the west. One of the greatest wars that has shaken the world will, let us hope, be over sooner than most people at first expected.

1. The Poles, natives or inhabitants of Poland, once a kingdom, now divided into provinces that have been incorporated in the empires of Germany, Austria, and Russia. Russian Poland had its own constitution till 1830, and a separate government till 1864, when, after the suppression of a revolt, the last visible remnant of independence was taken away.

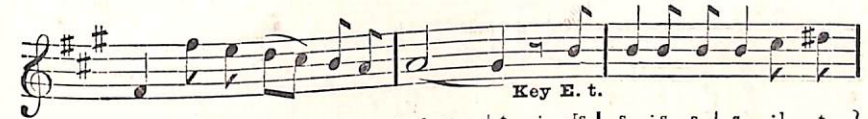
2. Note on the Pronunciation of Names:—The first vowel sound in "Königsberg" is like the sound of "u" in fur. The last syllable in "Breslau" rhymes with now. "Cattaro" is pronounced kah-tuh-ro.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

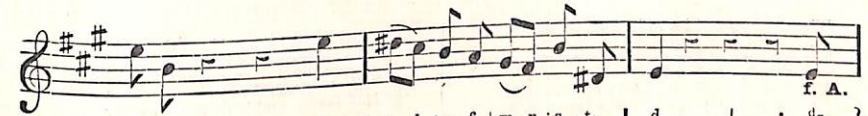
Boldly, and with precision.



Key A. :s| .s| d :d .d | r :s .f | m.d. - : | : .s| }
 O Bri - tan - na, the pride of the o - cean, The



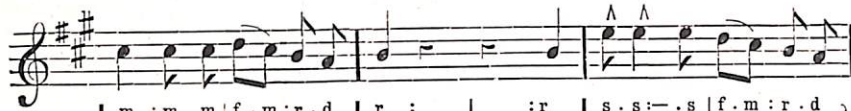
Key E. t.
 | h : l .s | f .m : r .d | d - | t : : 's | s : s | s : l . t }
 home of the brave and the free, The shrine of each patriot's de-



f. a.
 | d' .s : | : d' | t .l : s .f | m .r : s .t | d . | : .s | }
 vo - tion, No land can com - pare un - to thee; Thy



| r :r .r | d .t₁ :l₁ .s₁ | s₁ .d : | :d .r }
 man - dates make he - roes as - sem - ble With



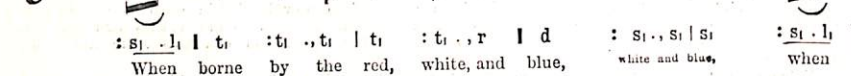
| m :m .m | f .m :r .d | r : | :r | s .s : - s | f .m :r .d }
 vic - t'ry's bright lau - rels in view. Thy ban - ners make ty - ran - ny



| t₁ .l₁ : | :l .s | f .m :r .d | t₁ :l₁ .t₁ | d :- | }
 trem - ble, When borne by the red, white, and blue.



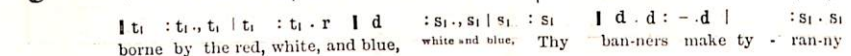
:t₁ .d | r :r .r | r :s .f | m : | :t₁ .r }



:s₁ .l₁ | t₁ :t₁ .t₁ | t₁ :t₁ .r | d :s₁ .s₁ | s₁ :s₁ .l₁ }
 When borne by the red, white, and blue, white and blue, when



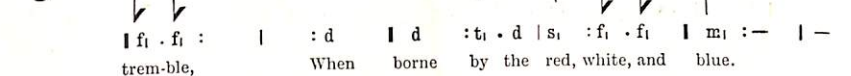
| r :r .r | r :s .f | m : | :d .m | s .s : - s | f .m :r .d }



| t₁ :t₁ .t₁ | t₁ :t₁ .r | d :s₁ .s₁ | s₁ :s₁ .l₁ | d .d : - d | :s₁ .s₁ }
 borne by the red, white, and blue, white and blue. Thy ban - ners make ty - ran - ny



| t₁ .l₁ : | :l .s | f .m :r .d | t₁ :l₁ .t₁ | d :- | - }



| f₁ .f₁ : | :d | d :t₁ .d | s₁ :f₁ .f₁ | m₁ : - | - }
 trem - ble, When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war spread its wide desolation,
 And threaten'd our land to deform,
 The ark then of freedom's foundation—
 Britannia—rode safely thro' the storm!
 With her garlands of victory around her,
 When so nobly she bore her brave crew,
 With her flag floating proudly before her,
 The boast of the Red, White, and Blue.
 The boast, &c.

O Britannia! the pride of the ocean,
 The home of the brave and the free,
 The shrine of the sailor's devotion,
 No land can compare unto thee!
 May justice and honour ne'er sever
 From Britain, the faithful and true!
 And so shall wave proudly for ever
 The glorious Red, White, and Blue.
 The glorious, &c.