

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA.

THE SCHOOL PAPER.

FOR GRADES VII. AND VIII. (1914).

No. 181.] [Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.] MELBOURNE. Price 1d. [Nov. 2, 1914.

"MISSING." 1

Squadron, here, body of soldiers; sometimes, a body of ships

Soundless, here, probably, not able to be sounded; unfathomable.

Perished, died.

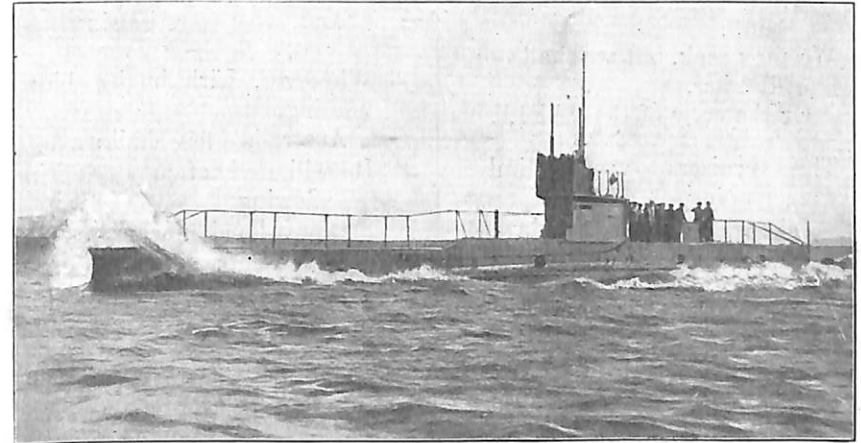
Patrolling ("o" as in *oil*), going round, as on sentry duty.

Answered, here, did something in return; responded.

Cruisers, warships that cruise for the protection of commerce, pursuit of an enemy's ships, &c.

Vi-brated ("a" as in *a'e*), quivered.

Wake, track that a ship leaves on the water.



From a photograph taken in England.]

THE MISSING SUBMARINE "AE1."

1. They heard no clamor of battle,
No charging squadron's
cheers ;
No murderous Maxim's² rattle
Was din'd in their dying
ears ;
For, wrapped in the ocean
boundless
Where the tides are scarcely
stirred—

In deeps that are still and
soundless,—
They perished, unseen,
unheard.
O! brave are the heroes, dying
'Mid thunder of charge and
gun ;
But our half-mast flags³ are
flying
For the crew of the "AE1."

2. Lean hull through the light waves leaping,
 Afar o'er the seas she sped,
 Patrolling the long swells sweeping
 With the sunlit clouds o'erhead.
 One touch of the hand that steered her,
 She answered swift to her helm;
 Yet the scattering spray that cleared her
 Could smother her and o'erwhelm.
 And, into the deeps that bind her,
 She plunged with a swirling run.
 We may seek, but we shall not find her,
 Or the crew of the "AEI."

3. The cruisers were dimly creeping
 Like ghosts 'neath a dawnlit sky,
 Seeking, searching, and sweeping;
 But the deeps made no reply.
 Hour after hour, they waited
 For the lift of a conning-tower,⁴

And a periscope⁵ that vibrated
 To her engines' eager power,
 Or the gleam of a white wake, hissing
 In the rose of the rising sun.
 They have posted them sadly.
 "Missing—
 The crew of the 'AEI.'"

4. When Australia's brave sea-story
 Is written and told, we know
 Their names will be lit with glory;
 And, wherever the six stars⁶ go,
 Wherever, with bugles blowing,
 Australia's flag shall wave,
 It will tell of a dark tide flowing
 O'er a lonely ocean grave.
 And the sound of the women weeping
 For husband, lover, and son
 Shall stir them not in their sleeping—
 The crew of the "AEI."

—WILL LAWSON, a living poet (born in England in 1876, resident in New Zealand since 1880, author of *The Red West Road*, &c.), in *The Bulletin*.

1. **Mis-sing.** Australia's first serious loss in connexion with her navy occurred in September of this year. The following statement is from a report issued by the Naval Board:—"It is with the deepest regret that we have to report the loss at sea, with all hands, of the Australian submarine "AEI." She was last seen on the 14th of September, returning from patrol duty. The weather was fine, the sea smooth, and no enemy was in the vicinity. It was thought that she might have sighted an enemy and given chase, but the result of a thorough search has now caused this hope to be abandoned."

2. **Max'im,** a quick-firing machine gun, named after its inventor, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, of Birmingham, England. The recoil of the gun, assisted by the pressure of gases from the muzzle, causes the firing to continue.

3. **Half-mast' flags.** A flag hung half-mast high is a token of mourning, or, sometimes, of distress.

4. **Con'ning-tow'er,** an armored pilot-house, usually having narrow, horizontal slits for observation purposes, and intended to protect the commanding officer and the helmsman during battle.

5. **Per-i-scope,** an apparatus used in a submarine boat for obtaining a view of objects above the water by a system of mirrors.

6. **Six stars.** The Commonwealth flag bears the five stars of the Southern Cross and the great star of union. The last-named is seven-rayed to indicate the union of the six States and the Territory of Papua.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

A MARCH THROUGH MELBOURNE.

Ex-pe-dition-ary (the first "i" as in *pin*), having to do with a party sent to perform some service at a distance.

Ex-cel-len-cy, title of honor given to certain persons in high positions.

Kha-ki (*kah-kee*), cloth of a dull brownish yellow.

Par-li-a-ment, assembly of the elected governing body.

Min-i-a-ture, likeness on a very small scale.

Fas-ci-nat-ed (the second "a" as in *fate*), spell-bound.

Dom-i-nant, ruling.

Typ-i-cal-ly, in a way that represents the chief features common to the members of a group.

De-tract, take away from.

Dis-ci-plined, trained with care and strictness.

Cal-i-bre (*ber*), here, standard; capacity.

Ac-cou-tre-ments (*ak-koo-ter-mentz*), trappings of a soldier.

Rhythm, regular, measured motion.

In-di-vid-u-al-i-ty, that which marks off on person from another.

Re-cruits, newly enlisted soldiers.

En-thu-si-asm, fervor; zeal.

Cer-e-mon-ies, actions performed according to established rules.

Pa-tri-ot-ic, having to do with love for one's native land.

Tab-lean' (*tab-lo'*), living picture.

Som-bre (*som-ber*), gloomy.

Un-mis-tak-a-bly, beyond the possibility of mistake.

Com-man-dant, commanding officer of a body of men.

Phy-sique' (*fiz-eeek'*), appearance or make of a person's body.

1. In last month's *School Paper*, an account was given of the daily life and training in camp of the Victorian members of the Expeditionary Force. Some results of their training were shown on Friday, the 25th of September, when they marched through Melbourne, passing the Federal Parliament House, at which point they were reviewed by His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson.

2. The densely packed masses of people who bordered the streets watched the long line of khaki winding its way between the tall, grey buildings, down the hill of Collins-street, and up again over the brow to Parliament House. They watched the glittering bayonets and the swinging arms seemingly fascinated; and the serried ranks of sunburned faces set a fierce joy surging through the breasts of the men and women who looked on. The dominant note of all was pride in the men who marched.

3. It was all typically Australian. The Light Horsemen, who headed the parade, bore themselves with a freedom and ease that did not detract from the disciplined order of their ranks. The short, nuggety horses looked as if they could be depended upon to do a great deal on a very



Photograph by H. W. Barnett, London.]

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RONALD MUNRO FERGUSON, K.C.M.G., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORCES.

little. And the men themselves were somewhat of the same calibre—spare, wiry men from the hills of Gippsland and “up-country,” where men and horses know each other and move as one.

4. The clatter of hoofs and the jangle of accoutrements were missing in the march of the infantry, but they carried themselves with the swing and rhythm of regulars. If some of them had looked youthful a month before, when they marched through the city as recruits, the training in the interval had turned them into grown men. Their marching indicated both discipline and enthusiasm.

5. Scarcely had the ceremonies in connexion with the arrival of the Governor-General at the steps of Parliament House been completed



Photograph by Sears, Melbourne.]

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ON ITS MARCH THROUGH MELBOURNE:
THE LIGHT HORSE.

when a distant murmur indicated that the head of the marching column was approaching. At first, there was little more than a whisper; but the volume of sound grew as the tramping feet came nearer, until a thunder of cheers welcomed the leading line of troops into Spring-street. Instantly, miniature Union Jacks sprang from everywhere. They waved and fluttered overhead as if it all had been a prearranged patriotic tableau. Those who had not provided themselves with flags signalled a greeting with their handkerchiefs, and the red, white, and blue against the sombre winter background gave an inspiring touch of brightness.

6. As the column approached nearer and nearer to the saluting base, the bands struck up a quick-step, and His Excellency the Governor-

General and staff took up a position on the roadway. Colonel J. W. McCay, the officer in command of the Victorian quota of the Expeditionary Force, rode at the head of the procession with drawn sword.

7. Recruited only from trained men, the Light Horse unit contained no poor riders, yet the paler face of the city trooper distinguished him unmistakably from the super-tanned volunteer drafted from the country. There was a uniform type of face, however, among these Light Horsemen—a smiling, rollicking expression, that sets into a fighting mould almost on the instant.

8. His Excellency's opinion of the day's proceedings, and of the force generally, was expressed in a message forwarded to the Commandant



Photograph by Sears.]

THE INFANTRY.

after the parade:—"The Governor-General was most favorably impressed by the steadiness of the Light Horse, the swinging step of the infantry, and the physique of the whole force. After visiting the four main camps in Australia and inspecting the men, he has formed the opinion that, whether in camp or on parade, the Australian troops appear to great advantage, and inspire every confidence." —Abridged from *The Argus*.

* WAR AND PEACE.

Weapons of war are not the tools of the superior man. He uses them only when he cannot help it. Peace is his highest aim. When he conquers, he is not elated. To be elated is to rejoice at the destruction of human life. And he who rejoices at the destruction of human life is not fit to be entrusted with power in the world. —FROM THE CHINESE.

THE WINNERS.

Com-rades, mates; companions. (In pronouncing this word, it is preferable to sound the "o" as in *odd* and the "a" as in *senate*.)

Goal, final purpose or aim.
Loy-al, faithful; unswerving in allegiance.
Cot-tage, house of small height.

1. We stand one with the men that died ;
Whatever the goal, we have these beside !
Living or dead, we are comrades all.
Our battles are won by the men that fall !
2. He who died quick with his face to the foe,
In the heart of a friend must needs die slow :
Over his grave shall be heard the call,
" The battle is won by the men that fall ! "
3. For a dead man leaves you a work to do :
Your heart's so full that you fight like two !

- And the dead man's aim is the best of all.
The battle is won by the men that fall.
4. O, lads, dear lads, who were loyal and true,
The worst of the fight was borne by you ;
So the word shall go to cottage and hall,
Our battles are won by the men that fall.
 5. When peace dawns over the country-side,
Our thanks shall be to the lads that died ;
O, quiet hearts, can they hear us tell
How peace was won by the men that fell ?

—LAURENCE HOUSMAN, a living English novelist and poet.

*** THE WAR: OPERATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.**

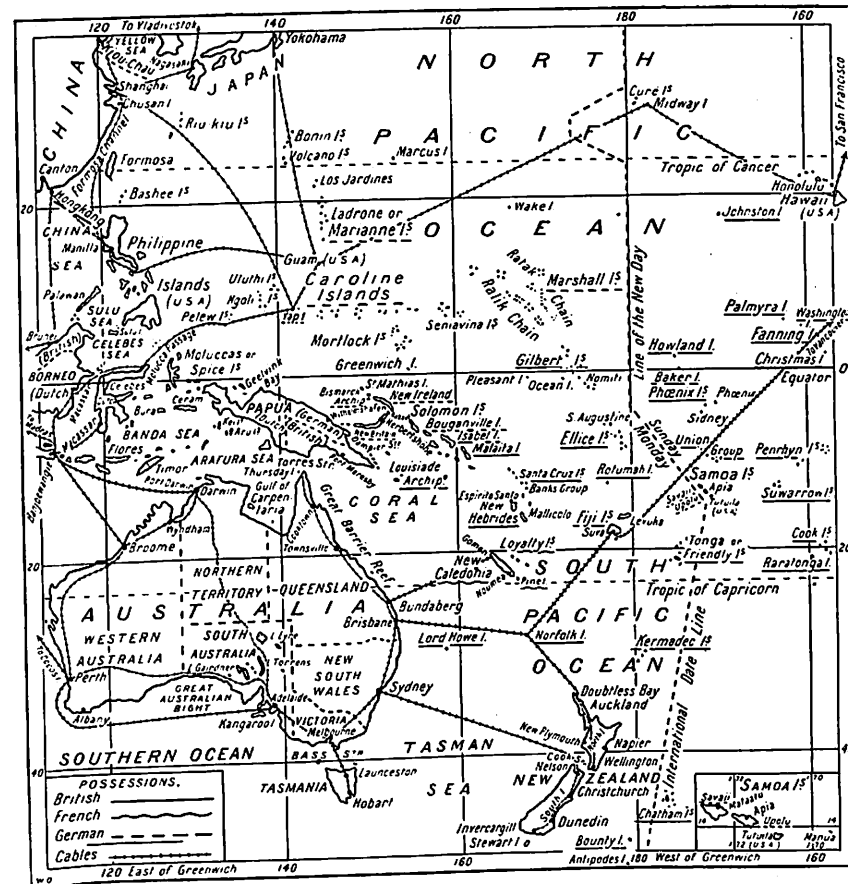
Ad-jac-cent, lying alongside ; neighboring.
Pos-ses-sion, ownership.
Ac-com-plished (the "o" as in *on*), performed; carried to an end.
Ul-ti-mate-ly, at last ; finally.
Po-lit-i-cal, here, having to do with states, or governments.

Ter-ri-to-ry, here, tract of land lying at a distance from the seat of the parent government.
Sur-geon, one whose occupation it is to cure local injuries or disorders, such as wounds, fractures, and tumors.
Al-lies' (*al-lize'*, the "i" as in *ice*), nations bound by agreement to help one another.
E-vac-u-a-tion, quitting ; leaving empty.

1. On page 183 of this paper appears a map of a part of the Pacific Ocean, showing the islands it contains and other places that have recently played a part in the great war. There are four points of special interest—Samoa, New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, and the Bay of Kiau-chau (*kee-ow'-chow'*).

2. Let us look first at Samoa. It consists of ten islands, besides rocks and islets, lying about 400 miles to the north-east of Fiji. Up to the end of last August, the two largest islands—Upolu (*oo'-po-loo*) and Savaii (*sah-vy'-ee*)—with a few adjacent small islands, belonged to Germany ; the rest belonged to the United States. But, on the 30th of August, an expeditionary force from New Zealand landed at Apia

(*ah'-pee-ah*) in Upolu, hauled down the German flag, and hoisted the Union Jack. The formal ceremony of taking possession was carried out next day. Thus, without bloodshed, was accomplished what may be termed New Zealand's first oversea conquest, for the troops engaged, though acting under the British Government, were mostly New Zealanders. To whom the captured islands will ultimately belong is a matter to be



PART OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN, SHOWING WAR AREAS.

decided later, but it is very improbable that they will ever again be under the German flag.

3. Look now at New Guinea, shown on most maps in three political divisions—Dutch New Guinea, the western half of the island ; German New Guinea, or Kaiser Wilhelm Land, the north-eastern part ; and British New Guinea, or the Territory of Papua, the south-eastern portion. There is now no German New Guinea ; for the Australian Naval Reserve, under Admiral Patey, has seized it. Our fleet, proceeding by way of

Port Moresby, went on to the harbor of Herbertshöhe, the chief port of German New Guinea, in the island of New Britain (called by the Germans New Pomerania), and landed troops. After some fighting, in which two British officers, one of them a surgeon, were killed, and several British seamen were killed and wounded, our forces, on the 11th of September, took the town, and the wireless station at Rabaul some miles inland. On the 24th of the same month, Wilhelmshafen, the chief German town on the mainland of New Guinea, was occupied without opposition.

4. Of the operations in the German group of islands that includes the Marshalls and the Carolines, lying at some distance to the north and north-east of New Guinea, the accounts received are somewhat vague. It is reported that the Japanese, who are in friendly alliance with Britain, France, Russia, and Servia against Germany and Austria, have, for the time being, occupied the Caroline Islands, and the British have taken possession of the Marshall Islands. If these are not recaptured by the Germans, their future government will be arranged by the Allies when the war is over.

5. Look now at the Bay of Kiau-chau, in the north-eastern part of the coast-line of China. On both sides of the entrance stretches a portion of territory that was leased by China to Germany in 1898 for a period of 97 years. The chief town is Tsing-tau ("tau" rhymes with *now*), which has been very strongly fortified. About the middle of August, Japan demanded from Germany the evacuation of Kiau-chau and the withdrawal of German war-ships from eastern waters. A refusal having been returned, Japan declared war, and invested by land and sea the fortress of Tsing-tau. At the time of writing, progress has been made, but the stronghold is not yet captured.

1. Note on the pronunciation of names.—"Herbertshöhe" is a difficult word to pronounce. The double-dotted "o" has the sound of "u" in *fur*. The third "h" is not sounded; it merely lengthens the preceding vowel-sound. The final "e" has the dulled sound of "e" in *summer*. "Rabaul" rhymes with *prowl*. "Wilhelmshafen" is pronounced *vil'-helmz-hah'-fen*. Its full name is "Friedrich Wilhelms-hafen," the haven or harbor of Friedrich Wilhelm (there were four Prussian kings of this name). "Friedrich," the first syllable is pronounced *freeet*; the "ch" of the second is sounded as in *loch*.

2. Note on the date line.—The line on the map marked "international date line" and "line of the new day" coincides generally with the 180th meridian from Greenwich. It has been fixed by international agreement as the place where each calendar day first begins. It commences when it is midnight at that place; hence, any given day, say Monday, first begins at midnight on the date line, and, following the midnight line, begins continually farther westward—in New Zealand, Australia, &c. It is thus Monday from the date line westward to the midnight line, and Sunday from the date line eastward to the midnight line. Finally, as the midnight line reaches the date line again, it is, for the instant, Monday over practically the whole world; then Tuesday begins, and so on. A vessel on a westward course crossing the date line sets the date forward by one day, as from Sunday to Monday; if the line is crossed in going eastward, the date is set back. To avoid dividing places in close intercourse, the line is deflected between north latitudes 45° and 80°, so that all Asia lies to the west of it, all North America to the east; and, between south latitudes 12° and 56°, the line is deflected so that Chatham Island and the Tonga group lie to the west.

* SCHOLARSHIPS, VICTORIA: AGE REQUIREMENTS.

The age requirements for this year are as follows:—On 1st January, 1915, candidates for junior scholarships must be *not over 14 years and 6 months*; those for teaching, *not under 14 nor over 17 years*; those for junior technical, *not over 14 years*; those for senior technical, *not under 16 years*; and those for senior scholarships or for nominated courses *not over 18 years and 6 months*.

AN OLD FRENCH SOLDIER.

Turn'er, one whose trade is to make articles with a lathe.
Joc'und, full of life and brightness.
Ex-pres'sion, look on one's face showing the thought within.
Ra'di-ant, shining.
Un'im-paired, not damaged: uninjured.
Gar-ri-son, soldiers put in a fortress to defend it.
Bap-tism, sprinkling at the time of naming.
Vet'er-an, one who has seen long service.
Im-pres'sion, feeling left on the mind.
Fron-tier ("o" as in *not*), boundary of a country.
Lieu-ten'ant (*lef ten'sant*), army officer next in rank below captain.
Me-men'toes, things kept to awaken memory; souvenirs.
Im-ag'ine (*aj*), picture in the mind.
Grat'i-tude, thankfulness for favors.

At-tach'ed, held by some tie.
Hon'es-ty (the "h" silent), freedom from deceit or cheating.
For'eign-ers, people of another country.
Lathe (it rhymes with *bathe*), machine for giving a round shape to pieces of wood or metal.
Bay'on-et, sharp, steel spike or blade made to be fitted on the muzzle end of a musket or rifle. Called from Bayonne, a town in France.
Au'to-crat'ic, as with sole power; despotic.
Na'tion-al-ity (the "a's" as in *cat*), state of being one of a nation.
Fa-tigue (*teeg*), state of being quite wearied out with labor.
Re-proach'es, reproofs; fault-findings.
As-sist'ance, help; aid.
In-cen'di-a-ry, one who wilfully sets fire to property.
Com-mit'ting, doing; performing. (Usually in a bad sense).

1. Father Chaufour (*sho'-four'*) is now only the wreck of a man. In the place of one of his arms hangs a doubled-back sleeve, his left leg came from the turner's, and he can hardly drag along the right; but, above these ruins, there rises a calm and jocund face. On seeing his expression, radiant with life and kindness, we feel that his soul has remained unimpaired, though its covering is half destroyed. The fortress is a little damaged, as Father Chaufour says, but the garrison is all right.

2. "You have served, sir?" said I. "In the Third Artillery, during the Republic; and, afterwards, in the Guards, during all the turmoil. I was at Jemappes¹ and Waterloo²—as one might say, at the baptism and the funeral of our glory." I looked at him in astonishment. "And how old were you at Jemappes?" I asked. "About fifteen," he said. "And you thought of serving, so young?"

3. "As a matter of fact, I did *not* think of it. I was then working at toy-making, never dreaming that France might require something else of me than to make draught-boards, shuttlecocks, and other playthings for her. But I had an old uncle at Vincennes,³ whom I went to see at long intervals—A Fontenay⁴ veteran, of my own class, but a genius, who could have taught marshals a thing or two.

4. "Every time I visited him, he told me things that made an impression on my mind. But, one day, I found him very grave. 'Jerome' (*zher-oam'*), he said, 'do you know what is going on at the frontier?' 'No, lieutenant,' I answered. 'Well,' he said, 'our country is in danger.' I did not understand very well; still, I was impressed.

5. "Perhaps you have never thought of what *country* means,' he resumed, putting his hand on my shoulder; 'it means everything around you, everything that has reared and fed you, everything that you have loved. The laws that protect you, the bread that is the reward of your labor, the words that you exchange with others, the joy and the sorrow

that come to you from the men and things among which you live—that is your country! The little room where you used to see your mother, the mementoes she has left you, the earth in which she rests, that is your country! Imagine, my son, your rights and your duties, your affections and your needs, your memories and your gratitude, unite all those under a single name, and that name will be—*country*.’

6. “I was all a-tremble with emotion, great tears in my eyes.

“‘Ah! I see,’ I cried; ‘it is the family enlarged; it is the piece of the world to which God has attached our body and soul.’

“‘Right, Jerome,’ replied the old soldier; ‘so you understand—don’t you—what we owe her?’

“‘Yes, indeed,’ I answered; ‘we owe to her all that we are; it is a matter of the heart.’

7. “‘And of honesty, my boy,’ he added; ‘he who enjoys the advantages of having a country without accepting all the burdens forfeits his honor, and is a bad citizen.’



A BATTLE-FIELD IN THE TIME OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

“‘And what must one do, lieutenant, in order to be a good citizen?’ I asked.

“‘One must do for one’s country what one would do for one’s father and mother,’ said he.

8. “I made no answer at the time; my heart was full and my head throbbing; but, on my way home, my uncle’s words were—so to speak—written before my eyes. I kept repeating: ‘Do for your country what you would do for your father and mother—and my country is in danger; foreigners are attacking it, while I, for my part, am turning a lathe to make toys!’

9. “That idea so worked in my mind all night that, the next day, I went back to Vincennes, and told the lieutenant that I had just enlisted, and was starting for the frontier. The good man pressed me to his St. Louis cross,⁵ and I went away as proud as an envoy on a mission. That is how, neighbor, I became a volunteer under the Republic before I had cut my wisdom teeth.”

10. “I have had moments,” he said, the other day, “when I might have been led to make friends with the Devil. War is not exactly a school of the rural virtues. By dint of burning, destroying, and killing, you harden yourself a little in the region of feeling; and, when the bayonet has made you a king, somewhat highly-colored autocratic ideas occasionally come into your head. But, at such moments, I remembered my country, of which the lieutenant had spoken, and I whispered to myself the familiar phrase, ‘*Always a Frenchman*.’ People laughed at that afterwards. Just as if one’s nationality were not also a nobility imposing obligations!

11. “For my part, I shall never forget from how many follies I was saved by that name ‘Frenchman.’ When, overcome with fatigue, I lagged behind with my flag, and the reports of rifle-shots were going off in the van, I sometimes clearly heard a voice whispering in my ear, ‘Let the others do the fighting, and, just for to-day, save your own skin!’ But that word Frenchman then uttered reproaches within me, and I ran to the assistance of the brigade. At other times, when hunger, cold, and wounds had set my nerves on edge, and I came to some sulky *Mein Herr*’s house, I was seized with a longing to knock the host on the head and burn his hovel; but I whispered to myself, ‘Frenchman,’ and that name would not rhyme with ‘incendiary’ or ‘murderer.’

12. “So I travelled over the kingdoms from east to west, from north to south, always intent on committing no outrage on the flag. The lieutenant, you see, had taught me a magic word, *country*. It was not only a question of defending her; I must increase her greatness and make her loved.”

—EMILE SOUVESTRE (1806–1854), a French essayist, dramatist, and novelist, in *Un Philosophe sous les Toits* (A Philosopher in a Garret).

1. *Je-mappes*’ (*zhe-map*’), town in Belgium near Mons, where the French defeated the Austrians in 1792.

2. *Water-loo*, battle-field in Belgium, 10 miles south of Brussels. Here, on the 18th of June, 1815, the allied British and Germans, under Wellington and Buicher, defeated the French under Napoleon Bonaparte.

3. *Vin-cennes*’ (approximately *va(n)-sen*’), manufacturing town near Paris. Noted for its castle.

4. *Fon-te-noy* (French *fongt’noah*), battle-field in Belgium where the British were defeated by the French in 1745.

5. *St. Louis cross* (*loo-see*), military decoration called after Louis IX. (“St. Louis”) king of France, contemporary of Henry III. of England. Louis IX. fought in the Crusades.

6. *Mein Herr* (*mine hair*), German term of courtesy in addressing a man, equivalent to our “Sir.”

* IN TIME OF WAR.

To set the cause above renown,
To love the game beyond the
prize,
To honor, while you strike him
down,
The foe that comes with fear-
less eyes;

To count the life of battle good,
And dear the land that gave
you birth,
And dearer yet the brotherhood
That binds the brave of all the
earth.

—HENRY NEWBOLT, a living poet.

* VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS' PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

Praiseworthy efforts are being made by pupils in the State schools of Victoria to supply comforts for the troops, and help for those who will suffer by the war. By the beginning of October, 12,500 articles of clothing had been sent to the troop-ships, 350 lbs. of tobacco, 1,000 magazines, as well as hospital foods, soap, &c. Besides this, 521 articles of clothing had been sent to a central depot to be forwarded to poor orphan children in Belgium. The amount of money collected by teachers and other officers of the Education Department, Victoria, had amounted to over £2,000.

The Organizing Secretary of the League has received the following letter from the Consul for Belgium:—

Consulat Général de Belgique,
Melbourne, 1st October, 1914.

Madam,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, informing me that you are dispatching a parcel of clothing to the Belgian Clothing Committee's Depot.

Please convey my most grateful thanks to the children of the State schools for their goodness in alleviating the suffering and distress of my unfortunate compatriots. The Belgian people will specially appreciate the sympathy of the little Victorians.

I am, Madam, yours respectfully,
ED. LAUWERS, Consul General.

The following is an excerpt from a letter sent to the parents of his pupils by the head teacher of a school in the country:—"Let us all make a good commencement with our Children's Self-denial Fund. I feel sure that every child could earn or, by self-denial, could obtain at least a penny a week. At school, each Monday morning during the continuance of this cruel war, the contributions will be collected, entered up, and a receipt given for each amount. Remember that our children, when this frightful struggle is over, will, in all probability, live the remainder of their lives in peace. Let us, therefore, give each this happy thought for the future: 'I did this or that MYSELF in 1914 to help the motherland. It was not much, perhaps, but I did it 'off my own bat'; and that little helped to save the Empire, including our own Australia, from being crushed under the heel of a foreign despot.'"

THE BUILDERS.

Ty^rant, ruler who exercises absolute power oppressively or brutally.

Fon^der, weigh in the mind; consider tentively.

1. Babylon¹ and Memphis²
Are letters traced in dust;
Read them, earth's tyrants!
Ponder well
The might in which ye trust.
2. They rose, while all the depths
of guilt
Their vain creators sounded;
They fell, because, on fraud and
force,

- Their corner-stones were
founded.
3. Truth, mercy, knowledge,
justice
Are powers that ever
stand;
They build their temples in the
soul,
And work with God's right
hand.

—EBENEZER ELLIOTT (1781-1849), an English poet.

1. Bab^y-lon, a great, ancient city in the Euphrates valley, which, after 2250 B.C., became the capital of Babylonia, whose empire (6th century B.C.) reached into Asia Minor and Egypt. It was a center of the world's commerce, and of the arts and sciences; and its life was marked by luxury and magnificence.

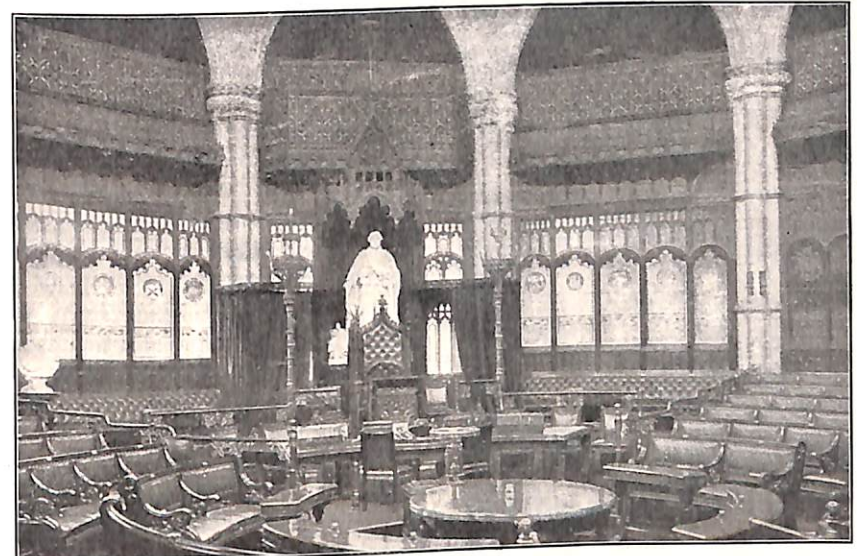
2. Mem^{ph}is, a great, ancient city in Egypt. It was at one time the capital of the country.

* MR. ASQUITH'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE WAR.

Promⁱ-nent, eminent; conspicuous
Pa^t-ri-ot^{ic}, moved by love of country.
Re-luc^t-ant-ly, slowly and unwillingly.
Ar-bit^r-a-ment, judgment; decision.
Com-mit^t-ed, done; perpetrated.
Hol^o-caust (*kost*, "o" as in *orb*), great loss of life.
Ir-re-place^a-ble, not able to be restored.
Ac-com-^{pl}-ice (the "o" as in *odd*; "plice" as *plus*, the "i" as in *ill*), sharer in a crime.
Neu-tralⁱ-ty, state of being neither for nor against.
De-lib^{er}-ate, undertaken after consideration.

Au-ton^o-my, self-government.
Self-de-vel^{op}-ment, natural, unhindered growth.
Po-ten^t-ial, able to put forth power or force.
Spir^{it}-u-al, having to do with the spirit, or higher nature in man.
Ex-pe^{di}-tion-^a-ry, having to do with a body of men or ships setting out to perform some service at a distance.
Con-sti^{tu}-ent, helping to make up a whole.
Im-pe^{ri}-ous, commanding; overmastering.
Fluc^{tu}-a-tions, risings and fallings; changes.

1. Mr. H. H. Asquith, the Prime Minister of the British Parliament, Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and other prominent



THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE GUILDHALL, LONDON.

leaders, addressed, recently, a great patriotic meeting in the Guildhall,¹ London, upon the duty of every Briton to the Empire.

2. The meeting was full of mighty emotions, which were increased by reason of the fact that it was held in a hall full of historic memories, one whose grey stone walls were flanked by statues of Britain's great men.

3. Mr. Asquith, in the course of a stirring speech, said:—
"Reluctantly, and against our will, but with clear judgment and a clear conscience, we found ourselves involved with the whole strength of the Empire in an arbitrament between might and right. What would have been our position as a nation to-day if we had been base enough to be false to our word and faithless to our friends? The British people

would have been watching with folded arms as detached spectators the siege of Liège,² the sturdy resistance of a small army, countless outrages, the exaction of lives from undefended civil populations, and, finally, the greatest crime ever committed against civilization and culture since the Thirty Years' War,³ the sacking of Louvain,⁴ a shameless holocaust of irreplaceable treasures.

4. "For my part, I say that, sooner than be a silent witness, which means, in effect, a willing accomplice of this tragic triumph of force over law, I would see this country blotted out of the page of history. The cynical violation of the neutrality of Belgium was, after all, but the first step in a deliberate policy, the ultimate and not far distant



THE RT. HON. HERBERT H. ASQUITH,
PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND.

aim of which was to crush the independence and autonomy of the free states of Europe. Free and full self-development to these small states, to ourselves, to our great and growing dominions, to our kinsmen across the Atlantic, is the wellspring of life and the breath of national existence. That free self-development is the one capital offence in the code of those who have made force their supreme divinity, and upon its altars are prepared to sacrifice both the gallant fruits and the potential germs of the unfettered human spirit. It is not merely a material, it is also a spiritual conflict.

5. "In France and Russia, we have, as allies, the two greatest powers of the world engaged with us in the common cause, and they do not mean to separate themselves from us any more than we mean to

separate ourselves from them. We have upon the sea the strongest fleet that the world has ever seen. The expeditionary force which has left our shores has never been surpassed, not only in material equipment, but in the physical and moral quality of its constituent units.

6. "We rely upon the navy with the most absolute confidence. Respecting the army, there is an imperious urgency to multiply many times its effectiveness as a fighting instrument. Canada, Australia, Africa, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and other children of the Empire assert, not as an obligation, but as a privilege, their right and willingness to contribute money and material, and, what is better, all the strength, sinews, fortunes, and lives of their best men.

7. "We are, at present, watching the fluctuations of fortune, and are only in the early stages of what is going to be a protracted struggle. We must learn to take long views, and cultivate, above all others, the faculties of patience, endurance, and steadfastness. Finally, let us recall memories of the great men and great deeds of the past, not forgetting the dying message⁵ of the younger Pitt in this very hall, 'England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example.' England, in those days, gave a noble answer to his appeal. She did not sheathe her sword for nearly twenty years of fighting, when the freedom of Europe was secured. Let us go and do likewise."

1. **The Guildhall**, a building in London, the place of assembly of several courts, and the scene of the banquets of the city corporation. It was rebuilt in 1789, the older structure having been destroyed by a fire.

2. **Liège** (*lee-ayzh'*), fortified city in Belgium, on the Meuse. Before the present war, it was noted for its manufacture of hardware and fire-arms. It was invested by the Germans on the 10th of August of this year, and captured after a long and splendid defence.

3. **The Thirty Years' War**, a religious and political war in the German Empire, due to the friction between the Catholics and the Protestants, which broke out in Bohemia in 1618, but soon involved various countries. Denmark, Sweden, and France came to the aid of the Protestants; Spain was the chief ally of the Emperor. The war, ended by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, brought about the political disintegration of Germany, the devastation of her territory, destruction of her commerce and industry, and loss of half her population.

4. **Louvain** (*loo-vahn(y)'*), a town in Belgium, 14 miles east by north of Brussels. On the 29th of August of this year, it was burnt by the Germans. It is said that forty-five thousand inhabitants were driven out, and many atrocities were committed.

5. **Dying message**. It is only by a figure of speech that this can be called Pitt's dying message. It occurred in a speech delivered by Pitt as a toast at a Guildhall banquet some time before his death. The last words he uttered on his deathbed (23rd January, 1806) were "How I leave my country!" Pitt, as the Prime Minister of England during the earlier Napoleonic wars, was regarded, in his own time, as "the pilot that weathered the storm." His direction of the war against France is, however, not above criticism, but he won a more enduring fame by the impulse that he gave to Britain's power at sea.

THE BELGIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

(LA BRABANÇONNE.)

Words translated from
the French of DR. JENNEVAL.

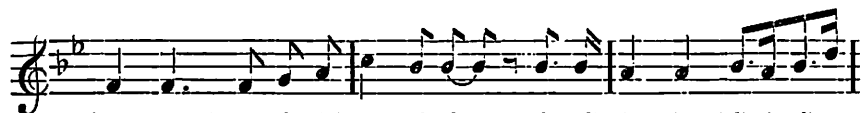
Music by
FRANÇOIS VAN CAMPENHOUT (1780-1848).

In marching time.

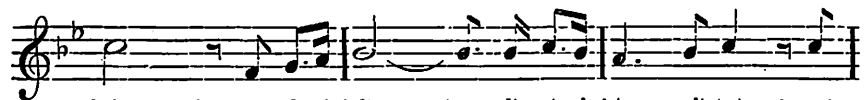
..s :m .f | s :l .t | d' .t :d'.m' | s :- .l | s :t .d'
Now af - ter man - y cen - tu - ries of sla - ver - y, The

| r' :- .r' | r' :d' .t | d' .d' :m' | t :d' .l | s :l .t | d' .t :d' .r'
Bel - gians, ris - ing in their might, Have at last re - con - quered by their

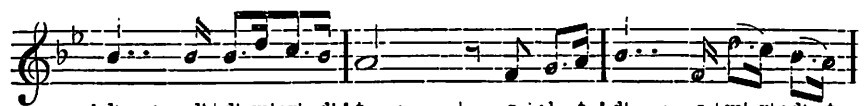
| t :- .r, d | t :t .l | s .s :r' | :- :d' .l | s :- | :l .s
bra - ver - y Their name, their flag, and their right; And a

THE BELGIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM—*continued.*

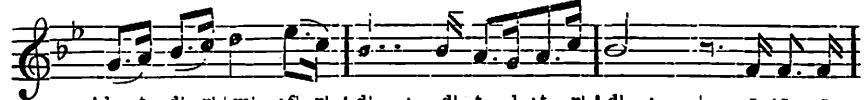
| s : s | - . s : l . t | r' : d' . d' | - . : d' . d' | t : t | d' . t : d' . m'
 peo - ple proud and vic - to - ri - ous, Res - o - lute hence - for - ward to be



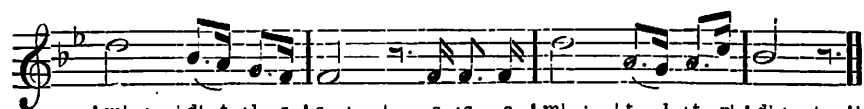
| r' : - | . s : l . t | d' : - | - . d' : r' . d' | t : - . d' | r' : r'
 free, Has grav - en on its stan - dard glo - ri - ous, "The



| d' : - . d' | d' . m' : r' . d' | t : - | . s : l . t | d' : - . s ' m' . r' : d' . t
 King, the Law, and Lib - er - ty." Has grav - en on its stand - ard



| l . t : d' . r' | m' : f' . r' | d' : - . d' t . l : t . r' | d' : - | . s : s . s
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| m' : - | d' . t : l . s | s : - | . s : s . s | m' : - | t . l : t . r' | d' : - | ||
 Law, and Lib - er - ty." "The King, the Law, and Lib - er - ty." ||

[La Brabançonne, the song of the men of Brabant (an ancient province of the Low Countries) is the patriotic song of the Belgians. It was originally sung by the insurgents during the revolution of September, 1830. The words were written by Jenneval, a young French actor, then at Brussels; the music, by Campenhout.

The phrase, "many centuries of slavery," is no mere figure of speech, for the country that is now Belgium has been successively subject to the Romans, the Franks, the House of Burgundy, the House of Hapsburg, the Spanish, the Austrians, the French. After the fall of Napoleon, it was united with Holland, under Prince William Frederick of Nassau (the "au" like "ow" in *now*). Revolts against the union began in 1830, and a provisional government declared Belgium independent. On the 20th December, the representatives of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Britain, sitting at the Congress of London, recognized this independence. In 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was made King of the Belgians. Holland refused to recognize the decision of the London Congress, and declared war, which was speedily terminated by France and England, the former power besieging and taking Antwerp (at that time held by the Dutch troops), and the latter blockading the Dutch coast. In 1833, an agreement was signed in London by which Holland recognized Belgium's independence. There was trouble again in 1838, and war seemed imminent; but the five great powers prevented bloodshed, and another agreement was signed in London (1839). On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, 1870, Great Britain, Prussia, and France again signed a document upholding Belgium's neutrality. How Germany has since violated the neutrality, all the world knows.]