

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA.

# THE SCHOOL PAPER.

FOR GRADES VII. AND VIII. (1914).

No. 182.] [Registered at the General Post Office Melbourne, for transmission by post as a newspaper.] MELBOURNE. Price 1d. [DEC. 1, 1914.

## THE BELLS OF NEW YEAR'S EVE.



From a picture by Wright Barker.]

### "RING IN THE THOUSAND YEARS OF PEACE."

"And the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them"—*Isaiah*, XI. 6.

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| 1. Ring out, wild <sup>1</sup> bells, to the<br>wild sky,<br>The flying cloud, the frosty<br>light:<br>The year is dying in the<br>night;<br>Ring out, wild bells, and let<br>him die. | 2. Ring out the old, ring in the<br>new;<br>Ring, happy bells, across the<br>snow:<br>The year is going, let him<br>go;<br>Ring out the false, ring in the<br>true. |
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3. Ring out the grief that saps the mind  
For those that here we see no more ;  
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,  
Ring in redress to all mankind.
4. Ring out a slowly dying cause,  
And ancient forms of party strife ;  
Ring in the nobler modes of life,  
With sweeter manners, purer laws.
5. Ring out the want, the care, the sin,  
The faithless coldness of the times ;  
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,  
But ring the fuller minstrel in.
6. Ring out false pride in place and blood,  
The civic<sup>2</sup> scandal and the spite ;  
Ring in the love of truth and right,  
Ring in the common love of good.
7. Ring out old shapes of foul disease ;  
Ring out the narrowing lust<sup>3</sup> of gold ;  
Ring out the thousand wars of old ;  
Ring in the thousand years of peace.<sup>4</sup>
8. Ring in the valiant man and free,  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand ;  
Ring out the darkness of the land ;  
Ring in the Christ<sup>5</sup> that is to be.

—From "In Memoriam," by ALFRED LORD TENNYSON (1809-92), a great English poet.

1. Wild. Bradley, in his book, "A Commentary on Tennyson's *In Memoriam*," has the following notes:—"The bells sound wild and jubilant as though the 'closing cycle' were already beginning; and the poet turns from 'the grief that saps the mind' to hopes for the future of man."

2. Civic, political; public; such as exists among citizens, or members of the same state—people who should exhibit brotherly love.

3. Nar-row-ing lust, greed that debases or enfeebles the higher qualities of a man.

4. Thou-sand years of peace, the millenium referred to in the twentieth chapter of *Revelation*.

5. Christ. "My father," wrote Lord Tennyson in his *Memoir of his father*, "expressed his conviction that the forms of Christian religion would alter, but that the spirit of Christ would still grow from more to more 'in the roll of the ages,'

'Till each man finds his own in all men's good,  
And all men work in noble brotherhood.'

### \* EARL ROBERTS' LAST WORDS TO THE CHILDREN.

On his eighty-second birthday (the 30th of September last), the late Earl Roberts, at the request of the Chairman or the Council of the League of the Empire, wrote, for publication in *The Federal Magazine*, a short message concerning the war to the children of the Empire. The following is a part of it:—

"This is why we went to war—to hold our promise, to help our friends, and to keep the flag of liberty flying, not only over our own Empire, but over the whole world. God save our King and Empire."

### \* VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS' PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

*O God of Love, O King of Peace,  
Make wars throughout the world to cease ;  
The wrath of sinful man restrain ;  
Give peace, O Lord, give peace again!*—AUTHOR NOT KNOWN.

1. When, at this time last year, we were looking forward with pleasure to the Christmas holidays, none of us thought that, before another Christmas had come round, the British Empire would be engaged in a desperate struggle to preserve its freedom, and that its citizens would be experiencing the sorrow, suffering, and want which follow in the wake of a great war.

2. With the news coming to us daily that millions of men in Europe are engaged in deadly conflict, slaying and trying to slay one another, it cannot be on the joys of the Christmas season that our thoughts are now centered, but rather on the desire to do something for our country,—not to sit with folded arms, but to find some outlet for our patriotism in her service.



VICTORIAN CHILDREN'S GIFTS TO THE TROOPS.

This is a portion of the fourth shipment of clothing, &c., prepared in the schools of Victoria, and ready for sending to the Australian troops abroad. The photograph was taken at the Schools' Receiving Depot, Montague-street School, South Melbourne.

3. Thousands of Australians who are strong and able to fight have already set out for Europe to take their places, side by side with other Britons and their allies, in battle array before the foe.

4. As many of us cannot become soldiers, we must find other ways of satisfying our desire to serve our country. They are not hard to find; and children as well as grown-up people can find them. True patriotism whispers to every child: Save what money you can by denying yourself luxuries, and earn money by every means in your power, so that you may be able to contribute liberally to the Patriotic Fund.

5. Yes, all who help to swell the Fund are really, in a sense, fighting their country's battles; and, when the war-cloud lifts and reveals us victorious, it will be some satisfaction for every contributor to the Fund to be able to say, "Through the dark months of trial, I did this for Britain."



6. Though the Government supplies the money for carrying on the war, there are still many uses for our gifts. Part of the Patriotic Fund will be spent in providing cheer and comfort for our soldiers at the front, thus helping towards keeping them in health and good spirits; part will go towards providing hospital needs and comforts for the unfortunate thousands of sick and wounded men; and part will help to lessen the difficulties and lighten somewhat the sorrows of those who have been left at home when their bread-winners were called away—the many mothers and children who will feel the pinch of want as food becomes dearer and money scarcer.

7. Up to the end of October, the amount received by the Accountant, Education Department, was £4,500; but much more is needed to do all that one would wish to do. That the need is great and widespread, and that deep gratitude will result from what we do to alleviate it, is shown by the following:—From the relief fund opened, soon after the outbreak of the war, by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne—a fund distinct from that of the Education Department,—the sum of £10,000 was sent, some time ago, in aid of the Belgian refugees. It was received with "astonished delight," and the Belgian Minister, when asking the Agent-General for Victoria (Mr. P. McBride) to convey the thanks of Belgium to the people of Victoria, said, "Such an overwhelming token of sympathy will be a source of great consolation to my suffering countrymen, and will alleviate much distress."

8. To every Christian, the Christmas season brings thoughts of the self-sacrifice of the Savior; and, as a result, we feel sure that, in this Christian land, the amounts received for the Patriotic Fund during December will be greater than those of any other month. The desire to increase one's donation to the Fund should be stronger than that of the giving of gifts to one's friends and the seeking of one's own enjoyment.

9. To show their sympathy with little ones in Europe who are sufferers owing to the war, some of the children of the United States of America have subscribed the entire cost of a shipload of Christmas gifts to send to for the Navy (Mr. J. Daniels) to the officer in charge of the cargo:—"Tiny Tim" has his counterpart in thousands of orphans and little ones in the Old World to-day, crippled by ruthless war. God bless them every one, and may the Christmas spirit, which actuated American children to send these gifts, hasten the day when peace on earth shall be a blessed reality, and nations shall go to war no more."

10. The mention of Christmas has, no doubt, reminded you of the holidays—the five weeks you are to have from Friday, the 18th of December. On or before that day, every school in Victoria will, we suppose, have its public entertainment of some kind or other. It will be a question then for the school committee, the teachers, the parents, and you yourselves (for, no doubt, you will be consulted), to decide how the money paid for admission is to be expended.

11. The poet Goldsmith was animated by the true spirit of charity when he wrote:—  
"Here, to the houseless child of want,  
My door is open still;  
And, though my portion be but scant,  
I give it with good-will."

1. Tiny Tim. As, we hope, most of you know, Tiny Tim figures in Dickens's story, "A Christmas Carol." He is a cripple, and the youngest son of Bob Cratchit, an ill-paid clerk. "A Christmas Carol" echoes his father's prayer. "God bless us every one!" said Tiny Tim, the last of all. He sat very close to his father's side, upon his little stool. Bob held his withered hand in his, as if he loved the child, and wished to keep him by his side, and dreaded that he might be taken away."

### \* IN MEMORIAM: EARL ROBERTS.

Quick thy country's need to see,  
Faithful to the last degree,  
Thou did'st courage give;  
Then, thy Captain, elsewhere,

Called thee forth, again, to fare  
Far from battle's blaze and glare,  
Holy peace awaiting there—  
Dear Old "Bobs"!—C. B. COURTS.

## AN APPEAL TO BRITISH BOYS AND GIRLS.

En'ter-prise, readiness to do dangerous work.

For't-tude, strength of mind; bravery.

Ac'tu-at-ed (the second "a" as in *ale*), influence; animated.

Be-queathed; handed down; left.

Gen'er-a-tion, people born within or living during one period of years.

Re-spon'si-bil-i-ty, that for which one has to render an account; liability.

Con'sci-en'tious-ly, governed by the rules of right and wrong; with truth.

Self-re-strain; self-control.

Es-sen-tial (*shal*), needed to make a thing what it is; necessary.

Wast-rel, good-for-nothing person; waster.

Dis'ci-pline (*plin*, the "i" as in *pin*), training; drill.

In-de-pend-ence, ability to act for oneself; self-reliance.

Cou'ete-ous (*kur-te-us*, the first "u" as in *urn*), polite respectful.

Dis-tinc-tive, characteristic; peculiar; special  
Dru'ds'er-y, hard work; toil.

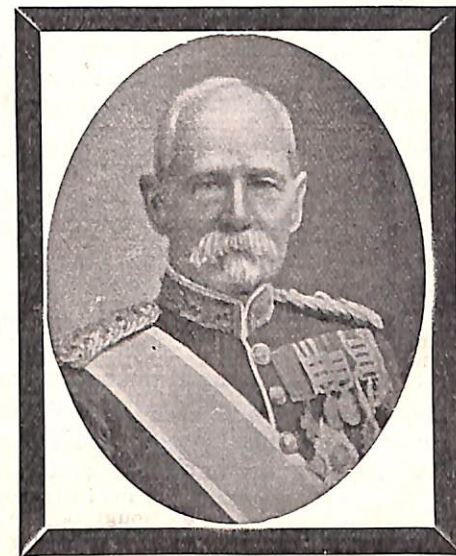
[Full of years and honor, one of the greatest and best-loved of Britain's soldiers, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, died of pneumonia on the 14th November near Boulogne, in France, whither he had gone to visit his old friends of the Indian army. He was born at Cawnpore, India, in 1832. He fought in the Mutiny of 1857 (where he won the Victoria Cross), in the Abyssinian War of 1867, in the Afghan War of 1878-1880 and the South African War of 1900. He has been Governor of Natal, Commander-in-Chief in India, Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, and Commander-in-Chief of the British army. In his later years, he consistently urged the establishment in Britain of universal military service. He was also a powerful temperance advocate.]

1. This Empire has not come to us by accident. It has gained its high position amongst the nations of the world by the courage, enterprise, and fortitude of our forefathers; and it is maintained by the noble self-sacrificing lives of our women, as well as by the energy, uprightness, and fair-dealing of our men in their intercourse with other countries.

2. We can maintain this Empire in all its glory so long as our men and women possess and are actuated by the same self-sacrificing energy, courage, and devotion to the flag as were those who bequeathed to us our great inheritance.

3. You who are boys and girls now will, in a few years, be grown men and women—the fathers and mothers of the next generation—citizens of this Empire and sharers in its good or evil fortune. What you have to remember is that it is *now*, while you are young, that you have to prepare yourselves to face the responsibilities which are associated with the advantages and the glory you have inherited.

4. First of all, let me appeal to you, the boys. If you wish to be worthy of the Empire, you must learn what duty means—duty to your God, duty to the Empire, duty to your fellows. You must work hard



THE LATE EARL ROBERTS



and conscientiously, and, the sooner you understand this, the better it will be for you in after life.

5. I am in favor of all games. Played in a fair and manly spirit, and in moderation, they are of great value; for, to succeed in games, you have to keep your body fit and well by the exercise of self-denial and self-restraint; you have to overcome difficulties; and you must learn to accept defeats with generosity and cheerfulness, and victory without undue pride or boastfulness. This is equally essential to success in every pursuit of life; it is specially necessary if you aim at becoming a useful and honored citizen of the Empire. For what is it that makes the difference between the great man and the useless loafer—one a Wolfe<sup>1</sup> or a Nicholson,<sup>2</sup> another a useless loafer or a miserable, discontented wastrel? Boys! it is character; and the foundation of a strong, good character in the man is discipline in youth. You may be well educated, have passed examinations in many subjects, but, if you are wanting in character, you will fail to be worthy of the great name of Briton, and you will also fail to gain the respect of your fellow-men; you will, in a word, be unfit for the battle of life, either as a man or as a citizen.

6. But you may ask me what the character of a true Briton is. I will try to tell you. The character of a true Briton, as I understand it, is to be fearless, truthful, and honest, clean in mind and body, self-reliant, and cherishing a manly independence, yet ever respectful to those to whom he owes duty and obedience, considerate and courteous to all; and, above all and over all, a lover of justice and fair play, which have ever been acknowledged as the distinctive virtues of the Briton all over the world.

7. Now, let me say a word to you girls, for you have a part to perform in being good and useful members of this Empire not less important than that of the boys. To you, also, character is the first essential, and character can only be fostered by the exercise of self-sacrifice. By self-sacrifice, I do not mean unthinking, blind submission. I mean the conscious sacrifice of the lower to the higher self that is in each of you.

8. If you look upon amusement as the main object in life, if you take, as your aim, not the highest, but the easiest, if you despise duty as a drudgery, and refuse all obligations that require unselfish devotion, if you are not pure in thought and deed, what will be the result? You will be unfit to take your place in the ranks of true British women. You have a great part to play,—you have to help your men-folk, your sons and your brothers, in their struggles against temptations, and you have to fit yourselves to teach the generation that comes after, in their turn, to fulfil the sacred duties of life.

—FIELD-MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS, in *Essays on Duty and Discipline* (Cassell and Company).

1. Wolfe. James Wolfe, born 1727, was a distinguished soldier, who met his death in the hour of a victory over the French on the Plains of Abraham, Quebec, Canada (1759).

2. Nicholson. John Nicholson, born 1822, had a distinguished career as a soldier in India. During the mutiny in that country in 1857, he "perhaps did more than any other single man to hold firm the British grasp of the Punjab." At his death in September, 1857, it was felt that, to use Lord Canning's expression, "a tower of strength" had fallen.

\* A RALLYING CRY FOR THE EMPIRE.

Be't written that all  
I wrought  
Was for Britain in  
deed or thought:  
Be't written that,  
while I die,  
Glory to Britain! is  
my last cry.  
Glory to Britain!  
death echoes me  
round;  
Glory to Britain! the  
world shall resound;  
Glory to Britain!  
in ruin or fall,  
Glory to Britain!  
is heard over all.

—GEORGE MEREDITH  
(1828-1909), an  
eminent poet and  
novelist.



From *The World's News*.]

A PARABLE IN A PICTURE.

"The glory of a lion is in his mane."

\* NOTES ON THE WAR: OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

Au-thor-i-ties, persons who put the law in force.

Treach-er-y (*tretch*), breaking of one's faith.

Chan-cel-lor, here, chief minister of state.

In-ter na-tion-al (*nash*), having to do with more than one nation.

Mil-i-ta-ry, having to do with the art of the soldier.

Con-cen-trate or con-cen-trate, centralize.

Ex-pe-di-tion-a-ry (*dish-un*), having to do with a body of troops or ships sent abroad.

In-vest-ed, surrounded with troops.

Dread-nought, powerful vessel of war.

San-guin-a-ry, involving much bloodshed.

Su-per-vi-sion (*vish-un*), careful watching; inspection.

(For pronunciation of names, see Note 1.)

1. It is not possible to give a clear idea of what has lately been happening in France and Belgium without going back to the beginning and tracing briefly the course of events since the first shot was fired.

2. Putting aside the question of the immediate cause of the war, about which something was said in the September number of this paper, we come to the point that Germany, in accordance with a carefully prepared plan, sent out, at the beginning of August, a vast, well-trained, and splendidly equipped army on what was intended to be a victorious march to Paris.

3. Instead of dispatching troops by the nearest way across the Franco-German border, which is guarded by a line of strong fortresses, the German authorities ordered a march by way of Luxemburg<sup>2</sup> and Belgium, where the route was barred only by treaties of neutrality.



4. The Germans thought to make an unresisted passage through Belgium, and so obtain a swift and easy entrance into France, with the power to throw enormous masses of men into that country before she could get her own armies organized. Germany would thus secure an overwhelming victory in time to let the Kaiser turn his men about and meet the armies of Russia.

5. The reason, or rather the excuse, for this act of treachery to Luxemburg and Belgium was given by the German Imperial Chancellor in a speech before the Reichstag:—<sup>3</sup> "Gentlemen, we are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied



From *The Times History of the War.*

MARIE ADELAÏDE, GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG.

Luxemburg, and perhaps are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, this is contrary to the dictates of international law. We were compelled to override the just protest of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. The wrong that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached. Anybody who is threatened as we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions, can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through."

6. In accordance with the "hack-through" policy, the invasion of Belgium began on the 3rd of August. Contrary to German expectations, the Belgians refused to allow the invading army a free passage. They resisted it with their full strength, and appealed to Britain for support. Britain promptly declared war against Germany—on the 4th of August. But the British and French



ALBERT, KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The illustration is from a hand-colored framed photographic enlargement presented to the Lord Mayor of Melbourne's Belgian Relief Fund by the Misses Mathieu, of the Kiosk, Fitzroy Gardens. It is to be sold, for the benefit of the Fund, to the highest bidder.

armies were not actually on the spot, and the first brunt of the fight had to be borne by the Belgians themselves. So well did they fight, especially at Liège, that they delayed for a fortnight the German advance, and gave the French time to concentrate their forces. Beyond a doubt, this stubborn and heroic resistance of the Belgians against overwhelming odds thwarted the invader's plans and helped to save Paris.

7. The British expeditionary force arrived in France about the middle of August. On the 20th, the Germans occupied Brussels, and, a day or two



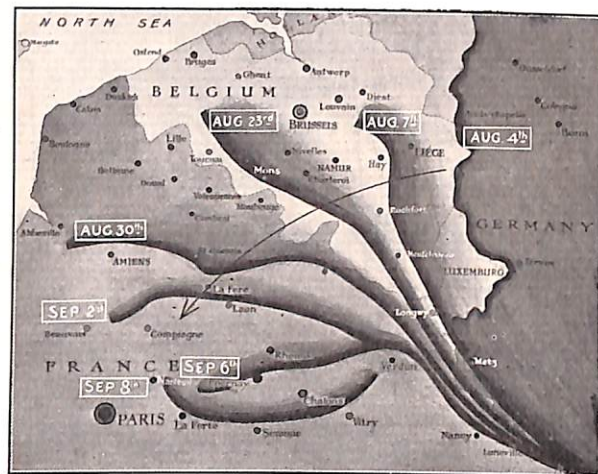
later, invested Namur and occupied Ghent. On the 24th began the battle of Mons, which ranks as one of the greatest conflicts in history. The French army, with the newly-arrived British force on the left wing, fought very bravely, inflicting great loss on the enemy, but was forced to give ground, falling back in good order towards Paris, and fighting every step as it retired.



8. On the 28th of August, the town of Louvain in Belgium was sacked by the Germans. The reason alleged was that some of the inhabitants had fired on the invaders. The wholesale burning and destruction at this town, and at Malines, Vise, Rheims, Termonde, Ypres, and other places, has awakened indignation all over the world.

9. On the 29th of August occurred the first naval engagement of the war, a British squadron sinking several German warships off the coast of Helgoland, a small island near the mouth of the Elbe. One of the attacking ships was the dreadnought presented to Britain by New Zealand.

10. The southward advance of the main German force was steadily continued after the battle of Mons, until the invaders were almost at the gates of Paris. Indeed, their advance guard had passed by, and were



From *The Sphere*, London.]

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SUCCESSIVE ADVANCES OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

River Marne. The German front was pressed back. By the 13th of September, the battle of the Marne was over, and the Germans were hurriedly retreating towards the Aisne, on the north bank of which they had prepared very strong entrenchments. Here, about the middle of September, another terrible battle was fought, which will be known in history as the battle of the Aisne. The Allies crossed the river, but the German center, up to the time of writing, is still holding the heights to the north of the river. Amiens and Rheims have been recaptured by the Allies.

12. During the month of October and the early part of November, the focus of conflict has been on the left wing of the Allies. On the 11th of October, the Germans captured Antwerp after a fierce bombardment, and afterwards Ostend. The most recent battle, said to have been the most sanguinary in the whole war, took place in the last week of October

and the first week of November along the Yser, in Belgium, where the German forces, under the personal supervision of the Kaiser, made a desperate and fruitless effort to "hack their way through" to Calais.

13. At the time of writing, the German front extends from Ostend on the Belgian coast southward to Lille in France; thence to Arras; thence, with certain zig-zags, to Soissons on the Aisne; thence along the river and eastward to Gravelotte and Metz, leaving Toul and Verdun a little to the southward. It is being forced northward, but very slowly.

[Operations elsewhere.—In the eastern theatre, the Russians, after winning great battles in Galicia and inside their own border, have now invaded Eastern Prussia in force. Turkey has thrown in her lot with the Germans and Austrians, and is fighting the Russians near the borders of Transcaucasia. A South African rebellion, under Beyers, De Wet, Maritz, and other leaders, has caused trouble, but seems to be losing strength. Tsing-tau, the former German stronghold in China, has been captured by the Japanese, with some assistance from the British. Raiding German cruisers have caused damage to British shipping in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. The most daring and successful raider of them all was the *Emden*, which destroyed about two million pounds' worth of shipping—eighteen steamers and two war-ships. Her career was terminated on the 9th of November, when H.M.A.S. *Sydney* engaged her off the Cocos Islands, and sent her ashore crippled and burning.]

1. Note on the pronunciation of names.—Kaiser is pronounced *ky'zer*; Reichstag, *rych's-tach'* (the "a" as in *arm*, and each "ch" as in *loch*); Liège, *lee-ayzh'*; Namur, *nah-moor'*; Ghent, *gent* ("g" as in *go*); Louvain, *loo-pah(ang)*; Malines, *mah-leen'*; Vise, *veez*; Rheims, nearly *rance* to rhyme with "dance," but the "n" is nasalized; Termonde, *tayr-mon'gd*; Ypres, *ee'pr'*; Mons, *mon'(gz)*; Bordeaux, *bor-doe'*; Lille, *leel*; Amiens, *am'ee-ahn'(g)*; Aisne, *ayn*; Yser, *ee'zair'*; Soissons, *swah-son'(g)*; Gravelotte, *grav'lot'*; Toul, *tool*; Verdun, *vayr'du(n)*; Calais, *kal'ay*; Beyers, *by'erz*; Tsing-tau, *tsing-tak'-oo*.

2. Lux'em-burg, an independent grand-duchy of Europe, wedged in between France, Prussia, and Belgium. It consists of a plateau furrowed with valleys. The country is well wooded, and yields wheat, flax, hemp, and rape-seed, wine, and iron ore. The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholics and of Low German stock. The educated classes speak French. In 1912, Marie Adelaide succeeded her father the Grand Duke Wilhelm, who died without a son. By the Treaty of London (first made in 1839, but reaffirmed in 1867), Luxemburg was declared neutral territory.

3. Reich's-tag (see Note 1), a German Imperial legislative body, corresponding roughly to our Federal House of Representatives. The members are elected by manhood suffrage and ballot for a term of three years. The other Imperial legislative body is the Bundesrath (*boon'des-raht*).

## WHY THE GERMANS FELL BACK FROM PARIS.

[In the English magazine *Land and Water*, an article by Mr. Hilaire Belloc deals very clearly with the probable causes of the sudden retirement of the Germans at a time when they were almost within striking distance of Paris. Part of his article is given hereunder.]

1. "Before understanding anything in detail," says the writer, "it is necessary to understand it in general. There were, in the main, three great German masses, (1), (2), and (3) (Fig. 1), advancing into France from the north, and pushing back on to the line Verdun-Paris the French line with its British contingent. Within and west of Paris, the French commanders had kept back a large reserve, represented by the square block (R).

2. "That was the position on the 3rd and 4th of September, when the largest of the German armies (No. 1) was at the gates of the French capital. In these two days, the commander of this large German army got wind for the first time of the existence of this reserve. He thereupon attempted with great boldness not to retreat, but to turn suddenly at right angles to the direction he had hitherto been pursuing, join up with army No. 2 along the line C—D, and, in conjunction with that army and with army No. 3, break through the allied line and cut it into two.



3. "In this attempt to march right across the front of the French left and the British contingent, which was too bold, he was caught, and he had to retire the way he had come, while the men of the great reserve R were pouring through and round Paris along E—F, and the British contingent was pounding up behind him. That is the whole story which

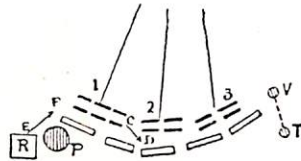


Fig. 1.

explains the change in the campaign, and it is the only story which explains it.

4. "But once so considerable a change had been effected in the position of army (1), the position of army (2) and army (3) was at once greatly compromised. Instead of the three great German masses forming a continuous line, two-thirds of them were now threatened on the flank, and the retirement of army (1) upon their right compelled them to retire also, No. 2 having to go back somewhat more precipitately than No. 3. Thus, the entire German advance was converted into a full German retreat, and from being originally in such a position as is indicated in Figure 2 (where the black is German and the white the Allies). This was the position on the 3rd and 4th of September. The German army was compelled to pass through a stage upon the 9th of September roughly indicated by Figure 3. Plainly the center and eastern portions stand for a moment in an exceedingly dangerous isolated position.



Fig. 2.

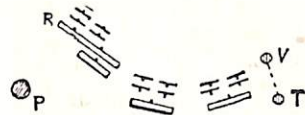


Fig. 3.

5. "From this position, they could extricate themselves only by retiring in their turn and taking up a united line again with the army that had retired from Paris, so that, by the Sunday morning, the whole German line was in retreat towards a defensive position along the Aisne (60 miles from Paris) after the fashion indicated in Figure 4.

6. "Now, to the general scheme of the retirement which was thus forced on the mass of the German forces must be added one important modification. There were present in the field not only the three main masses (1), (2), and (3), but a fourth body, which had come round not from the north, but from Luxemburg, under the Crown Prince,<sup>1</sup> and had already begun to bombard Verdun. Should Verdun fall, and the line of forts connecting it with Toul be broken, yet a fifth body would be

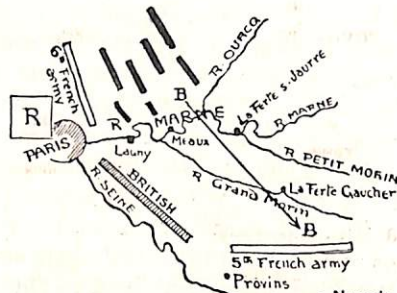


Fig. 4.

present on the flank of the French line, imperilling its advance, and checking the retreat of the other three German bodies.

7. "The task before the French, therefore, was not merely the simple one of following up a general German retreat. It could not depend upon the continuance of that retreat save by holding, until it had driven the German line past it, the fortress of Verdun, and that fortress, as we know from the experience this war has given of the lessened resisting power of fortification against modern siege artillery, was in grave peril.

8. "In Figure 5, we see how the fortified line running from the great fortress of Verdun to the great fortress of Toul bars the movement of an invading army from the east upon Paris. If Verdun had fallen, or if the line of forts between Verdun and Toul had been pierced, the campaign would have changed altogether in aspect. The Germans would no longer have had to feel nervous about their long communications through Belgium. They would immediately have had short communications open through Alsace-Lorraine. The French forces along the Moselle and the Meurthe would have been imperilled and perhaps cut off. The French line from the Argonne to Paris would have been taken in flank by the existing German forces in Lorraine, where reinforcements from the German center might have been strong enough to roll up the French line west of the Argonne.

9. "It was the particular mission of the Crown Prince's army to reduce one of the two fortresses, Verdun or Toul, or better, because more economic, to break somewhere the chain of forts between the two strongholds.

10. "The Crown Prince's army seems to have been somewhat belated and never very fortunate. The first, and, as matters turned out, the only attack was delivered on the outwork at Troyon, a fort of Verdun; and the selection of this point was as wise and as thoroughly thought out as has been every part of the German scheme—until some unexpected accident has come to impose new dispositions upon the German commanders. Troyon was chosen because, if it fell, Verdun would be isolated from Toul, the line would be broken, and the frontier open to the invaders."

[But Troyon held out, and it was only with great difficulty that the Crown Prince's army was able to link up with the main forces.]

**Rep<sup>r</sup>e-sen<sup>t</sup>-ed**, here, shown by signs.  
**Cam<sup>p</sup>-aign**, period or chapter of operations of an army.  
**Ef<sup>f</sup>-ect<sup>e</sup>-ed**, done; brought about.  
**Com<sup>p</sup>-ro-mis<sup>e</sup>d** (*myzed*), here, put in a position of danger.  
**Pre<sup>c</sup>-ip<sup>i</sup>-tate<sup>-ly</sup>**, in a great hurry.  
**O<sup>r</sup> g<sup>e</sup>-n<sup>e</sup>-ral<sup>-ly</sup>** (*ij*), in the first place as regards order of happening.

**I s<sup>o</sup>-lat<sup>e</sup>d** or **is<sup>o</sup>-lat<sup>e</sup>d** (the "a" as in *ale*), kept apart from others.  
**Mod<sup>i</sup>-fi<sup>-</sup>ca<sup>-</sup>tion**, change of form, size, quality, or action.  
**Im<sup>-</sup>per<sup>i</sup>-l<sup>i</sup>-ng**, putting in danger.  
**Con<sup>-</sup>tin<sup>-</sup>u<sup>-</sup>ance**, act of continuing or keeping on.  
**Re<sup>-</sup>in<sup>-</sup>force<sup>-</sup>ments**, new forces sent as supports.  
**E<sup>-</sup>co<sup>-</sup>nom<sup>-</sup>ic**, thrifty; frugal; careful.

**Notes on the pronunciation of names not elsewhere indicated.**—Paris, *pa<sup>r</sup>i<sup>s</sup>*, "a" as in *cat*; but in French, *pa<sup>r</sup>i<sup>s</sup>*; Moselle, *mo<sup>-</sup>zel<sup>e</sup>*; Meurthe, *me<sup>r</sup>t*; Argonne, *ar<sup>-</sup>gon<sup>e</sup>*; Troyon, *tr<sup>u</sup>ah<sup>-</sup>yon<sup>(g)</sup>*.

1. **Crown Prince**, the eldest son of the German Emperor, and the heir to the throne. He is about 30 years old.

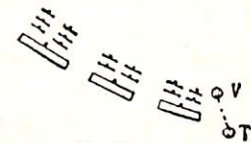


Fig. 5.



## THE TRIBUTE.

**Tribute**, what is given as being due or deserved.

**Valor**, bravery.

**Sabre**, broad, heavy, curved sword, used by cavalry.

**Tyrant**, cruel master.

**Lust**, great longing to get, especially in a way that is morally wrong.

**Affirming**, asserting strongly.

1. Not by the valor of Belgium, nor  
the lightning sabre of France,  
Not by the thunder of Britain's  
fleet and the Bear's<sup>1</sup>  
unchecked advance—

Not by these fears, Lord  
Kaiser, though they shatter  
a tyrant's lust,

Is your heart most darkly  
troubled, and your soul  
brought down to the dust ;

2. But by the great affirming of  
the lands we have knit as one,  
By the love, by the passionate,  
loyal love, of each separate  
free-born son.

Canada cries, "We are  
coming!" and Australasia,  
"We come!"

And the Boer puts down the  
rebel that heeds the beat of  
your braggart drum.

3. And the men of Ind<sup>2</sup> bear  
witness: "We have grum-  
bled, but now no more ;  
We have shared your plentiful,  
righteous peace, we will share  
your righteous war ;

—HAROLD BEGGIE, in the *Daily Chronicle*, London, and in *Songs and Sonnets for*

1. **The Bear**, metaphor meaning the Russian nation.

[*England in War Time.*]

2. **The Men of Ind.** The name India comes from the name of the river Indus (Greek *Hindos*; Old Persian, *Hindu*, the land on the Indus). Many Indian soldiers, with their native chiefs, are fighting for the Allies in France and Belgium.

3. **All factions cease.** The allusion is to the fact that the people of Ireland were almost on the brink of a civil war, over the Home Rule question, just before the outbreak of war with Germany. But both parties at once united against the common enemy.

4. **Eagle.** Russia, Austria, and Prussia have each for an emblem a double-headed eagle. The eagle was an emblem of the Romans and of Bonapartist France. It is also an emblem of the United States of North America.

5. **Blood and iron.** The reference is to an address made to the House of Representatives by Bismarck in 1862, wherein he said: "The great questions of to-day are not to be decided by speeches and majorities—that was the error of 1848 and 1849—but by blood and iron." Continuing, he declared, "Prussia's tendency is to carry armor too heavy for her slender body ; but she must use her armor and grow strong."

**Passionate** (*pass*), showing strong feeling.

**Separate**, distinct ; apart from one another.

**Righteous**, in accordance with truth and duty.

**Quarrelled**, fell out ; were at strife.

**Factions**, opposing bands.

**Legions**, bodies of troops. A Roman legion consisted of three to six thousand soldiers, one-tenth of whom were horsemen.

Trust us to guard your honor ;  
one with yours is our breath ;  
You have dealt us an even  
justice ; we are yours to the  
gates of death."

4. Here, in these storm-swept  
islands, we fought for the  
things of peace ;

Where we quarrelled and strove  
in factions, at a stroke, all  
factions cease ;<sup>3</sup>

And, there, in the vast  
Dominions, more free than  
your Prussian lords,

The women are working for  
England, and the men are  
drawing their swords,

5. Never was flag so world-loved  
as the flag we lift on high,  
While your Prussian legions  
muster, while your Eagle<sup>4</sup>  
screams in the sky ;

May the God of Right give  
answer to your blood-and-  
iron<sup>5</sup> brag,

Whether your hand is worthy  
to wrest from our hand that  
flag!

## ALL FOR EACH, EACH FOR ALL.

**Scientific**, according to the rules of science.

**Superposition**, state of being situated vertically over something else.

**Continuous**, having no break or stoppage ; uninterrupted.

**Vibration**, quick motion to and fro ; quivering.

**Accumulated**, grown great in amount.

**Impact**, striking against ; collision.

**Individual**, single person ; human being.

**Irresistibly**, overpoweringly.

**Recognized**, acknowledged ; admitted.

1. You have, doubtless, seen the beautiful scientific experiment which is called "the superposition of small motions." A large and heavy bar of iron hangs motionless in the air ; near it is hung a tiny ball of cork. The little ball is thrown against the iron, for some time, with no effect ; but each blow of the little ball awakens a continuous vibration in the iron ; and, soon, it begins to tremble, and then to move ; and then to sway ; and then to swing strongly to and fro under the accumulated vibrations of these small but many impacts.

2. So one individual can do but little in a vast society, but the joint influence of many individuals, all touching again and again, in one direction, is felt irresistibly through the mass. If each of us recognized in our hearts and in our lives the brotherhood of man, it would not be long before London would be better ; and, if London, then England ; and, if England, then the world. Is it not an aim worth living for ?

—F. W. FARRAR (1831–1903), a celebrated teacher and author, at one time, Dean of Westminster, London.

\*  
ADVICE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

1. A rush is good in its place, lad ;  
But not at the start, I say,  
For life's a very long race, lad,  
And never was won that way.

2. It's the stay that tells—the  
stay, boy—  
And the heart that never  
says die ;

A spurt may do, with the goal  
in view,  
But steady's the word, say I.

3. Steady's the way to win, lad,  
Good grit and a manly heart ;  
And sticking to it will carry you  
through it,  
And courage to others impart.

\*  
RECESSIONAL.

[In 1897, Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated throughout the British Empire with great rejoicings, feasting, illuminations, and naval and military reviews. One of the most noteworthy events was a review of hundreds of British warships at Spithead, Isle of Wight. In the next day's issue of the *London Times* appeared the "Recessional," by the popular poet Rudyard Kipling. The appropriateness of the ideas to the occasion and the high quality of the workmanship attracted much attention, and the poem has become well known.]

The term "recessional" is applied to the hymn sung as the clergy and the choir retire from the chancel to the vestry at the close of a service. Kipling's hymn gives the expression to the prayer that the British nation may not become so puffed up by the evidences of its prosperity and power as to trust in itself alone and forget God. The poet, no doubt, had in mind an address given by Moses to the Children of Israel (see *Deuteronomy*), in which the words occur, "Then beware lest thou forget the Lord," and "Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God."



## RECESSIONAL.

Tune—STELLA.

KIPLING.

God of our fa - thers, known of old - Lord

of our far - flung bat - tle line - Be - neath Whose aw - ful Hand we

hold Do - min - ion o - ver palm and pine - Lord God of

Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we for - get - lest we for get

The tumult and the shouting dies—  
 The captains and the kings depart—  
 Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice—  
 An humble and a contrite heart.  
 Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
 Lest we forget—lest we forget!  
 Far-called our navies melt away—  
 On dune and headland sink the fire—  
 Lo! all our pomp of yesterday  
 Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!  
 Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,  
 Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose  
 Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—  
 Such boasting as the Gentiles use,  
 Or lesser breeds without the Law—  
 Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
 Lest we forget—lest we forget!  
 For heathen heart that puts her trust  
 In reeking tube and iron shard:  
 All valiant dust that builds on dust,  
 And guarding calls not Thee to guard—  
 For frantic boast and foolish word,  
 Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord.