to do is to shut their eyes and look back into their memories. Who are those lucky people, and what do they see when they look back? They are the people who were in London in 1897, who saw the Diamond Jubilee[5] of Queen Victoria.

9. On that famous June day, they saw such a picture of the Empire as had never been seen before, and, perhaps, will never be seen again. In honor of the longest reign in our history, men owning British rule came from every part of the world to march in the Jubilee procession.

10. There were white men, black men, brown men, yellow men—white men who had come home from every corner of the earth, black



DIVINE SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON, IN CONNEXION WITH THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, 1897.

men from Africa, brown men from India, yellow men from the Far East. Every color and every race marched in that great array. It was a striking sight; and many who had read about the Empire for years then understood, for the first time, what it meant. They saw for themselves how many different kinds of people lived under the British flag.

1. **Bom-bay'**, seaport city on Bombay Island, on the west coast of India. Its population is nearly 800,000.

2. **Ot'ta-wa**, on the Ottawa River; capital of the Dominion of Canada. Its population is about 60,000.

3. **Syd'ney**, on Port Jackson; capital of New South Wales. Its population is about 630,000.

4. **Cape Town**, on Table Bay; capital of Cape Colony. Its population is nearly 80,000.

5. **Di'a-mond Ju'bi-lee.** In Jewish history, the jubilee, which was kept every fiftieth year, was observed by the liberation of all slaves who were Hebrews, and the restoration to the former owners of all lands which had been alienated during the whole period. In modern times, the term "jubilee" is used for a joyful commemoration held on the fiftieth anniversary of any event; and "diamond jubilee" (compare "diamond wedding") for a similar rejoicing on the sixtieth anniversary.

Poetry

A HYMN OF EMPIRE.

1. God save England, blessed by Fate,
So old, yet ever young:
The acorn isle, from which the great
Imperial oak has sprung!
And God guard Scotland's kindly soil,
The land of stream and glen,
The granite mother that has bred
A breed of granite men!

2. God save Wales, from Snowdon's vales[1]
To Severn's silver strand![2]
For all the grace of that old race
Still haunts the Celtic land.[3]
And, dear old Ireland, God save you,
And heal the wounds of old;
For every grief you ever knew,
May joy come fiftyfold!

3. *Set Thy guard over us,*
May Thy shield cover us,
Enfold and uphold us
On land and on sea!
From the palm to the pine,
From the snow to the line,
Brothers together
And children of Thee.

4. Thy blessing, Lord, on Canada,
Young giant of the West,
Still upward lay her broadening way,
And may her feet be blessed!
And Africa, whose hero breeds
Are blending into one,
Grant that she treads the path which leads
To holy unison.

5. May God protect Australia,
Set in her Southern Sea!
Though far thou art,[4] it cannot part
Thy brother folks from thee.
And you, the Land of Maori,
The island-sisters fair,
Ocean hemmed and lake begemmed,
God hold you in His care!

Repeat Stanza 3.

6. God guard our Indian brothers,
The children of the sun,
Guide us, and walk beside us
Until Thy will be done.
To all be equal measure,
Whate'er their blood or birth,
Till we shall build as Thou hast willed
O'er all Thy fruitful earth.

7. May we maintain the story
Of honest, fearless right!
Not ours, not ours the glory!
What are we in Thy sight?
Thy servants, and no other,
Thy servants may we be,
To help our weaker brother
As we crave for help from Thee!

Repeat Stanza 3.

—SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, in *Songs of the Road*, published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A'corn, the nut, or fruit, of the oak.
Isle (*ile*), island; land surrounded by water.
Im-pe'ri-al, having to do with empire.
Gran'ite (the "e" silent), hard rock of grey or reddish color made up of *grains* of other rocks united by heat.
Haunts (the vowel sound as *ah* or *aw*, persists in staying in.
Broad'en-ing, growing wider.
U'ni-son, state of being, or acting, in agreement.
Be-gemmed', set as with gems or jewels
Main-tain', hold or keep anything as it is.

1. **Snow'don's vales.** Snowdon, in Carnarvonshire, is the highest mountain in Wales. It is 3,571 feet high.

2. **Sev'ern's sil'ver strand.** The Severn, a river 210 miles long, rises in North Wales and flows into the Bristol Channel.

3. **Cel'tic land** (*sel'tik* or *kel'tik*). The Welsh, in blood and language, are, like the Highlanders of Scotland and the native Irish, representatives of the Celts who opposed the Roman occupation of Britain.

4. **Though far thou art.** The poem was probably written in England.

THE PLATE OF GOLD.

A HINDU LEGEND.

(Special lesson for Peace Day, the 18th of May.)

Fa'mous, much talked of; well-known.
Tem'ple, large church.
Hap'pened, came to pass.
Priests, pastors; ministers; clergymen.
Com'mon-ers, common people, not noblemen.
Schol'ars, learned men.
Ho'ly, given up to the service of God.
Splen'did, grand; shining.
Es-tate', that which belongs to a person, as land or other property.
Dis-may', weakness from fear; sinking of the heart.
A-wards', judgments.
Maimed, crippled.
Peas'ant (the "ea" as in *head*), countryman; rustic.
A-wry', turned or twisted toward one side.
Lis'tened (the "t" silent), gave ear.
Beck'on, make a sign by moving a part of the body

1. In the courtyard of a famous temple in the city of Benares[1] (*ben-ah'-rez*), in India, a strange thing happened. A plate of gold fell from no man knew where, and on it were found the words: "To him who loveth best, a gift from heaven."

2. Then, the priests of the temple sent a crier through the city to let everybody know of this wonder, and to ask that those who thought themselves worthy to own the plate should come to the temple and state their claims. The priests would listen to the tales of their good deeds, and give the prize to him who seemed best fitted to have it.

3. The news spread far and wide. From every quarter came nobles and commoners, scholars and holy men, many of them famed for splendid acts of kindness. The priests of the temple heard each man's story; and so, for a year, the case went on.

4. At last, after careful thought, the judges made up their minds to give the plate of gold to a certain man who seemed to have shown himself the best lover of his race, a man who, during the year, had shared his rich estate among the poor.

5. Trembling with joy, he came forward to take the heavenly gift, and, behold! as soon as his finger-tips touched it, the gold changed to lead. But, when, in dismay, he let the plate fall on the floor of the courtyard, the baser metal changed at once to gold.

6. For another year, the priests sat and judged. Three times did they make awards, and three times did the metal change. Meanwhile, a host of poor, maimed beggars lay, day and night, before the temple

gate, hoping to move that love by which alone men could win the gift. Money was freely given to them by those who hoped for the reward; but none of the givers so much as turned to look into the sad eyes of them that begged.

7. The second year had almost passed, but still the plate was turned to lead at every touch. At last, from a distance, there came, to the temple, a poor, simple peasant, who had not heard of the gift. His only purpose was to pray. As he passed through the crowd of beggars, and saw their maimed limbs, and their faces all awry with pain, his soul was moved to pity, and tears trembled in his eyes.

8. Nearest to the gate lay a poor creature, blind, and shunned by all. And, when the peasant saw him, he could not pass him by, but knelt beside him, and took both hands in his, and said softly, "O, my poor brother, bear your trouble bravely. God is good!" Then, he rose, and walked across the court, and came to the place where men were boasting to the priests of their deeds of love.

9. He listened sadly for a while, then turned away. At this instant, something moved the priest who held the plate of gold to beckon to the peasant. Not knowing what the sign meant, the latter drew near, stretched out his hand, and took the sacred dish. Then, it blazed with thrice its former brightness, till all the dim court shone. "My son," said the priest, "rejoice! The gift of God is thine. Thou lovest best!" And everyone made answer, "It is well."

10. Then, each went homeward his own way; but the peasant knelt and prayed, bowing his head over the golden plate, and, like morning light, the love of God streamed into his soul.

1. **Be-na'res** (*ben-ah'rez*), on the River Ganges, in the North-west Provinces of India. It is one of the holy cities to which Hindu pilgrims resort. It is about half the size of Melbourne.

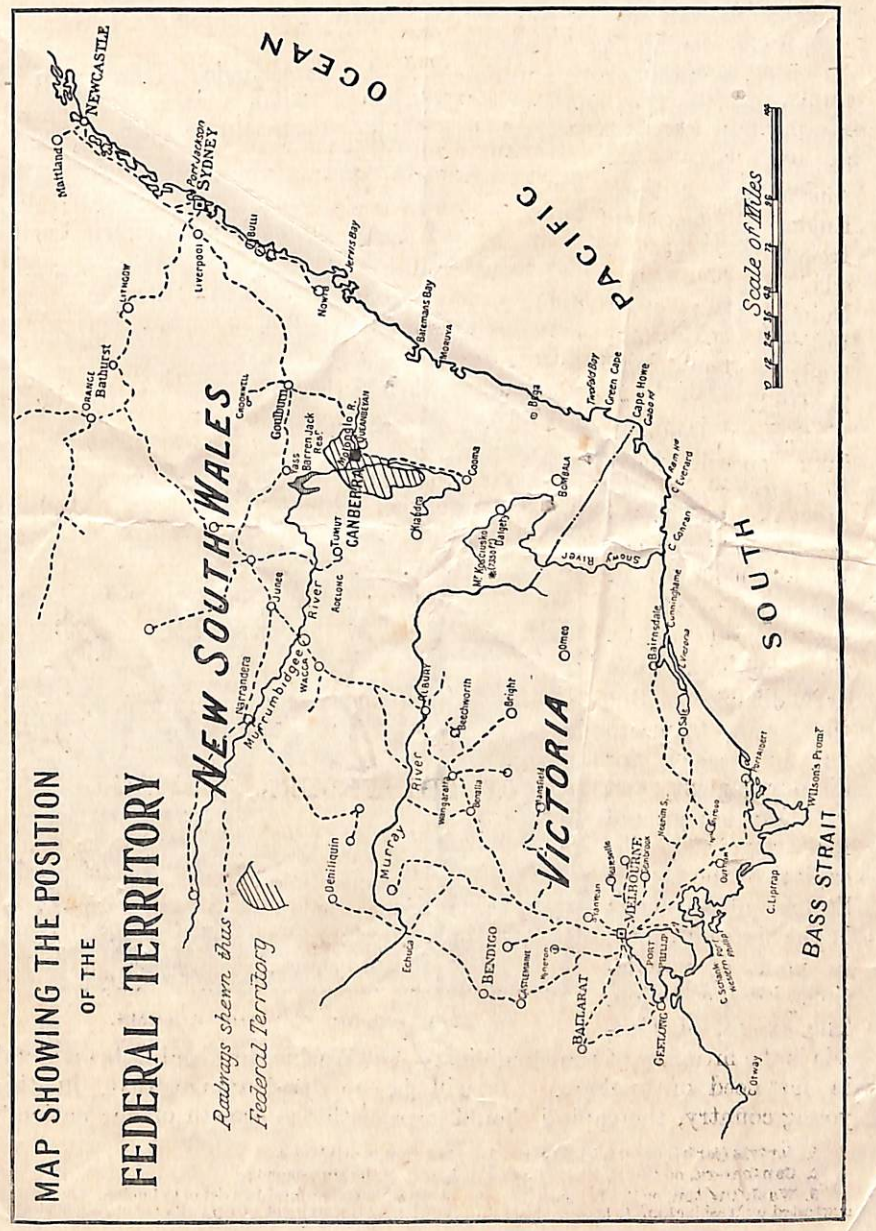
THE FOUNDING OF THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Pos-ses'sion, ownership, or occupation for an owner.
Fed'er-al, belonging to a nation made up of states bound together by agreement with one another.
Ter'ri-to-ry, here, portion of a country not yet formed into a state.
Ac-quired', obtained; got for one's own.
Con-nect'ed, joined.
Site, here, ground on which something is built, or is to be built.
In'ter-est-ing, compelling attention.
Col'umn (the "n" silent), upright pillar.
Quar'ried, dug or cut from a stone-pit.
Dis-cour'age-ment, a making less hopeful
Re-gret', a wish that something had been different.
A-pol'o-gy, something said in defence, or by way of regret.
Dis'ad-van'tage, something that makes success difficult.

1. At the beginning of 1911, the Commonwealth entered into possession of 900 square miles of land that was formerly part of New South Wales. It is now known as the Federal Territory.

2. The Commonwealth Government has also acquired, from New South Wales, two square miles on the southern shore of Jervis Bay[1] for a Federal seaport, which will be connected with the Federal capital by a railway about 123 miles in length.

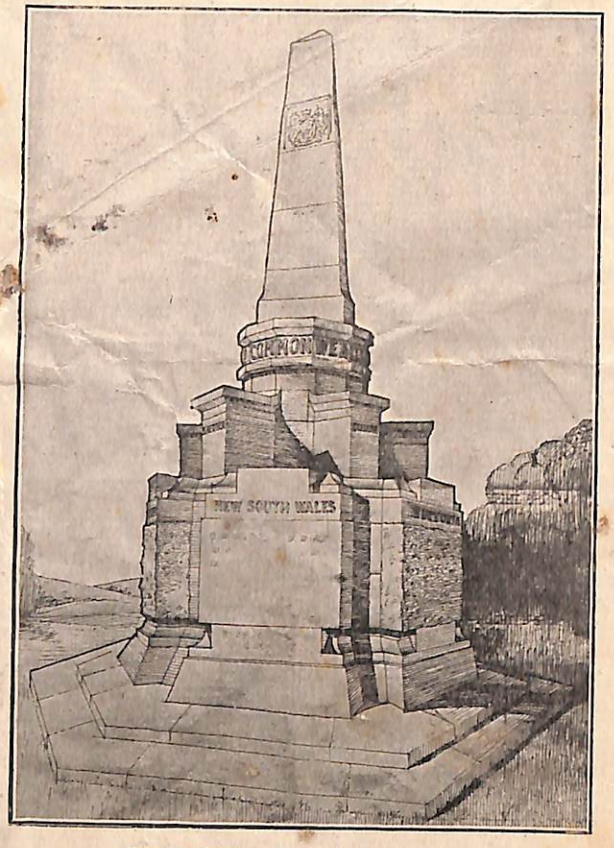
3. A site for the capital, covering an area of about twelve square miles, has been laid out. The site is 204 miles distant from Sydney, 429 from Melbourne, 912 from Adelaide, and 929 from Brisbane; it is, therefore,



about as near as possible to each of the chief centers of population of the Commonwealth.

4. An interesting chapter was added to Australia's history on the 12th of March of this year, when Lord Denman, our Governor-General, laid the foundation-stone of a commencement column, and Lady Denman named the coming city "Canberra."[2]

5. The column is to stand on a six-sided base, made up of six granite blocks, one of them quarried in New South Wales, another in Victoria, and so with the other States. The column itself will be built of stones brought from the Australian States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Canada, South Africa, India, the West Indies, Newfoundland, and New Zealand.



THE DESIGN FOR THE COLUMN.

6. Lord Denman, in a speech delivered after the laying of the foundation stone, said, "The Federal capital cannot hope to vie, in wealth and population, with Sydney or Melbourne. But that seems to me to be no reason for discouragement, and to afford no ground for regret. The capital of the United States of America is the sixteenth city, in point of population, in the Union. The capital of Canada is the fifth city of the Dominion. Yet Washington[3] and Ottawa stand in no need of apology. It will be no disadvantage that, in this young country, the capital should grow with the growth of the nation."

1. **Jer-vis** (*jar-vis* or *jur-vis*) **Bay**, south-east of New South Wales.
2. **Can-ber-ra**, on the Molonglo River, a tributary of the Murrumbidgee.
3. **Wash-ing-ton**, on the Potomac (*po-to-mak*) River, in the Federal District of Columbia. The site was suggested by Washington. It became the seat of the Federal Government in 1800. Its population is 220,000.

*

AUSTRALIA'S FLAGS.

A DIALOGUE FOR TWELVE CHILDREN.

Cit-i-zens, inhabitants of a city or country.
Com-mon-wealth, form of government in which the general welfare is regarded rather than the welfare of any class.
Sym-bols, signs which call to mind something else.
De-pict-ed, sketched; portrayed.
Sac-ri-fice, loss or destruction for greater gain.
Broth-er-hood, state of being as brothers.
U-ni-ty, state of being one; harmony
Tra-di-tions, knowledge or opinions handed down from sire to son.
Sig-ni-fy, mean.
Hon-or (the "h" silent), dignity; fame.

[A pupil steps to the blackboard, and sketches an outline map of the Commonwealth. Eleven others, coming forward, range themselves on either side. One of them carries the Commonwealth army flag; another, the Commonwealth navy flag—both furled. The following lines are spoken.]

(*All.*)
Twelve coming citizens are we.
Our Commonwealth's from sea to sea,—

(*No.* 1, *pointing to the map.*)
From Torres Strait[1] to Tasman's Land,[2]
From Byron's Cape[3] to western strand.

(*No.* 2, *to the first flag-bearer.*)
Unfurl the banner that you bear,
And let us read the symbols there.



THE FLAG OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

(*No.* 3, *displaying the Commonwealth army flag, and indicating the three crosses*[4] *in the Jack.*)
What means the cross, depicted thrice?

(*No.* 4.)
It is the sign of sacrifice,
Of giving all for others' good,
Of God in Man, and brotherhood.

(*No.* 5.)

The Union Jack, whose lines we trace,
Is there to waken pride of race,
The old desire for equal laws,
And strength to strive in Freedom's cause.

(*No.* 6.)

Celts, Saxons, Norse, in union blent,
'Tis ours to rule a continent.

(*No.* 7.)

The southern stars say we should try
To keep our aims as pure and high;

(*No.* 8.)

And that great star of unity,
That we should ne'er divided be.

(*No.* 9.)

What does the field of crimson show?

(*No.* 10.)

The hope that sets men's hearts aglow;
It shows the dawning of the day
When Justice all the earth shall sway.

(*No.* 11, *displaying the navy flag.*)

The navy flag has field of blue.

(*No.* 12.)

To sea traditions we'll be true.
Our sires were strong upon the sea;
Let "Power with peace" our motto be.

(*The flags are now fixed, one on each side of the map.*)

(*All.*)

Dear flags, for what you signify
'Twere not in vain to live or die:
The truths you stand for, we'll maintain,
And keep your honour free from stain.

—G. M. WALLACE.

1. **Tor'res Strait,** between Australia and New Guinea, a maze of shoals, reefs, and islands. The Spaniard Luis Vaez de Torres discovered it in 1606, and Cook sailed through in 1770. Australian interests extend across the strait to Papua. The Territory of Papua is the south-east portion of the island of New Guinea. It is a British possession, under the administration of the Commonwealth of Australia, but not included within it. Port Moresby, on the south coast, is the capital. The white population of Papua is a little over a thousand; the native population, about half a million.

2. **Tas'man's Land,** Tasmania, named after Abel Janszoon Tasman, the Dutch navigator who discovered it in 1642, and called it Van Diemen's Land. The name was altered in 1856.

3. **By'ron's Cape.** Cape Byron, in the north-east of New South Wales, is the most easterly point in Australia. It was named by Captain Cook, in 1770, probably after Admiral John Byron (1723-86), a noted explorer, and grandfather of the famous poet.

4. **The three cross'es.** These are the upright cross of St. George, the saltire or X cross of St. Andrew, and that of St. Patric'k—the patron saints of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively.