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## LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

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### SYLLABUS OF A COURSE ON IMPERIAL HISTORY.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

#### CANADA:

##### An Outline and Bibliography of its History.

By Professor GEORGE M. WRONG, Professor of History,  
University of Toronto.

(Continued.)

#### III. A LIST OF BOOKS ON CANADIAN HISTORY.

The beginner in the study of Canadian History cannot do better than read A. G. Bradley's little volume of history called "Canada," and also his larger volume, "Canada in the Twentieth Century," which describes present-day conditions. For this reading he might substitute the more scientific volumes on Canada in Sir Charles Lucas's Historical Geography of the British Colonies—"Canada" (under French Rule), by Sir Charles Lucas, "Canada" (under British Rule), by Professor Egerton, and "Canada, Geographical," by J. D. Rogers. These volumes cover with admirable completeness, but in a rather dry manner, the history and the geography of Canada. Professor W. L. Grant's school book, the "History of Canada," is the best small text-book. Miss Agnes C. Laut's volume "Canada, the Empire of the North," has imagination and vivacity.

For those who wish to read more widely there is an extensive range of literature. The following works are fitted not for the specialist as much as for the general reader and are readable and adequate. Most of them contain references to further sources of information, should this be desired:—

The most exhaustive work on Canada is "Canada and Its Provinces," a huge co-operative work in twenty-two volumes. A most interesting set of books on the history of Canada is "The Chronicles of Canada." They are small, readable volumes, but unfortunately are sold only by subscription. Stephen Leacock has in the series three volumes, "The Dawn of Canadian History," an account of early discovery; "The Mariner of St. Malo," a life of the first French discoverer in Canada, Jacques Cartier; and "Adventures in the Far North," an account of the attempts to find the North-west Passage, which includes the tragic story of Sir John Franklin. Other well-known writers, such as Miss Agnes C. Laut, Colonel William Wood, Sir Joseph Pope and Professor C. W. Colby, have volumes in the series, which covers the whole history of Canada. Another series, "The Makers of Canada," includes biographies of the chief leaders in Canadian history, and is easily accessible.

It would be a mistake to lose oneself in the intricate story of discovery in America. An account both interesting and sufficiently detailed will be found in the two volumes of John Fiske's "Discovery of America." It describes the slow growth in the later Middle Ages of the conception which Aristotle held that the earth is round and of the conjecture based upon this that by sailing westward from Europe the far East would in the end be reached. Fiske tells in detail of the work of Columbus, Cabot, Cortes, Pizarro and others important in the pioneer work of Europeans in America. E. J. Payne's "History of the New World called America" (in two volumes), is the careful work of an Oxford scholar; it covers similar ground and will be useful to those who study more deeply. It is a fascinating story, this romance of the discovery of America.

The history of the development of Canada proper begins with the story of French effort in Nova Scotia and on the



St. Lawrence. It has been told with great literary charm and ripe scholarship by Francis Parkman, one of the greatest of modern American historians. His volumes can be read with pure enjoyment. "The Pioneers of France in the New World" is an account of Cartier, Champlain and other early leaders. "The Jesuits in North America" describes heroic and tragic missionary labours. "The Old Regime in Canada" describes the planting in Canada of the French type of society which still endures in the Province of Quebec. "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West" and "Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV." describe French efforts and policy in North America at the end of the seventeenth century, while "A Half Century of Conflict" (two volumes), "Montcalm and Wolfe" (two volumes), and "The Conspiracy of Pontiac" (two volumes) give the story of the final long struggle between France and Britain which in the end brought Canada under the British flag. If only some of these volumes can be read, probably "The Pioneers of France" and "Montcalm and Wolfe" will be found the most useful. No country has the story of its beginnings better told. Yet when the record of French rule ends, there are less than 100,000 people of French origin in Canada. But these people now have three million descendants in Canada and the United States. The final climax in which Wolfe is the chief figure has special interest, and on this there are recent special works. Bradley's "Fight with France for North America," Wood's "Fight for Canada," and Wrong's "Fall of Canada" should be mentioned.

Of English speaking Canada the story has as yet been less thoroughly told. Bradley in his "Making of Canada," and Lucas in his "History of Canada, 1763-1812," and "The Canadian War of 1812," both cover this history down to 1815, including the war of 1812-15 with the United States. The later period has not yet been covered in a single adequate work and the story must be studied in the lives of the chief actors. The most interesting books are in "The Chronicles of Canada" (if these small volumes are available), such as Wallace's "The Family Compact," Grant's "Tribune of Nova Scotia" (Howe), and Sir Joseph Pope's "Day of Sir John Macdonald." In the "Makers of Canada" there are some excellent lives; Lindsay's "William Lyon Mackenzie" tells the story of the leader of the rebellion of 1837; Shortt's "Lord Sydenham," an account of the governor of Canada who brought about the Union of 1841; and Parkin's "Sir John Macdonald," a good account of that statesman. Boyd's "Sir George Etienne Cartier" is a very full recent account of the French Canadian leader in the federation movement. Sir Joseph Pope's "Life and Times of Sir John Macdonald" and Sir John Willison's "Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party," each in two volumes, are very full and excellent. Siegfried's "The Race Question in Canada" is a penetrating study of French ideals.

The vital phase of the later history of Canada is the expansion of the West. Miss Agnes C. Laut's "Conquest of the Great North-West" is a stirring account of the Hudson's Bay Company, and her "Vikings of the Pacific" is the story of discovery from the Pacific side. Sir William

Butler's "The Great Lone Land" and "The Wild North Land" are vivid accounts of life on the prairie before the settlers came in. Burpee's "Search for the Western Sea" is a record of the discovery of the West. Milton and Cheadle's "The North-West Passage by Land" is an equally vivid account of crossing the Rocky Mountains in the sixties and should be supplemented by G. M. Grant's "From Ocean to Ocean," written ten years later. Four women have written books, the best of their kind. Mrs. George Cran, "A Woman in Canada," an account of openings for women; Georgina Binnie-Clark, "A Summer on the Canadian Prairie," a good account of farming on the prairie, as also is her "Wheat and Woman"; Elizabeth Keith Morris, "An Englishwoman in the Canadian West"; and Frances MacNab, "British Columbia for Settlers." Haydon's "The Riders of the Plains," describes the work of the mounted police in the West, work that has kept the frontier life of Canada almost free from crime. Bickersteth, "The Land of Open Doors" is a cheery account of Western life. Laut, "The Canadian Commonwealth" is a racy discussion of present-day Canadian problems.

On Canada's relations with the Empire "The British Empire" (Pollard) and "The Round Table," a quarterly, should be consulted by serious students. The University of Toronto publishes an annual "Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada," in which all books on Canada are reviewed from year to year.

The historical fiction relating to Canada has as yet little value owing to the lack of reality in the supposed historical setting. There are, however, books of adventure quite as interesting as fiction. Among these, in addition to those already noted on the expansion of the West, may be named:

- Strang, "Romance of Canada." (Frowde) 1s. net.  
Laut, "The Story of the Trapper." (Appleton) 5s. net.  
Laut, "Pathfinders of the West." (Macmillan) 8s. 6d. net.  
Wallace, "The Lure of the Labrador Wild." (Hodder & Stoughton) 1s. net.  
Tyrrell, "Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada."

Since the mere titles of the many useful books on Canada are overwhelming, the following small library for a beginning is suggested:

- "The Chronicles of Canada." (If possible.)  
Bradley, "Canada." (Williams & Norgate) 1s. net.  
Bradley, "Canada in the Twentieth Century." (Constable) 5s.  
Laut, "Canada, The Empire of the North." (Ginn) 7s. 6d. net.  
Parkman, "Pioneers of France in the New World." (Macmillan) 6s. net.  
Bradley, "The Making of Canada." (Constable) 2s. 6d. Or  
Lucas, "History of Canada, 1763-1812." (Clarendon Press) 12s. 6d. net. And  
Lucas, "The Canadian War of 1812." (Clarendon Press) 12s. 6d. net.  
Lindsey, "William Lyon Mackenzie."  
Pope, "Sir John Macdonald."  
Parkin, "Sir John Macdonald." (Jack) 12s. 6d. net.  
Willison, "Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party."



## THE IMPERIAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

### EDUCATION AND THE WAR.

By BISHOP J. E. C. WELLDON, D.D., Dean of Manchester.

There has never been a war in which education has played so great a part as the present, nor has there been a war so powerfully influential, as is probable, upon education itself.

The spirit which, as it permeated the German people, rendered a great European war inevitable, was born, not in the barracks, but in the class-rooms of schools and colleges, in Prussia, and more or less throughout Germany. It was the creation, not of military and naval experts, but of professors. Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz and General von Bernhardt are the pupils of Professor von Treitzschke. It is in the schools that German children have gazed with wondering eyes upon maps coloured to represent the ultimate world-wide domination of Germany. It is in the universities that they have been taught to regard the twentieth century as the appointed era of German supremacy, in contrast with the nineteenth century, which was the era of British, and the eighteenth, which was the era of French, supremacy. Education, then, has been, for good or for evil, the master-motive of Teutonic ambitions and aspirations in the last fifty years. If it was the schoolmaster, as Moltke said, who won the Battle of Sadowa, it is the schoolmaster who has launched the fortunes of the German Empire to-day upon a venture which may end, as German writers themselves admit, either in the universal sovereignty, or in the utter ruin, of the German Empire. Nor can there be any reasonable doubt that, when the war is over, the nations of Europe, and not a few nations outside Europe, will find themselves confronted with problems so new and so vast as to be incapable of solution, except through a reconstruction of society, and, as a means to it, through a reconstruction of the educational methods, forces and influences which determine the character of men and of nations.

The war will clearly affect many minds by an expansion of knowledge and interest. It has already become a lesson in geography. Countries, cities, and even towns and villages, which were little known before the war broke out, are now almost household words. Englishmen who have gone abroad to serve, not only in France and Flanders, but in Serbia or the Dardanelles, and still more in Egypt or India, will come home with sympathies widened and quickened by contact with peoples of whose habits and manners they can have possessed but a shadowy notion in past time. They will realise the grandeur of the British Empire, the difficulty of holding it together, the responsibility which it owes to the subject races living under the British flag.

Again, the war has done much to obliterate the old lines of party in the State, and even of sect in the Church. It has produced a new sentiment of unity in the nation. The aristocracy, or the class of privileged position, whether in virtue of rank or wealth, has, upon the whole, set so fine an example of patriotic devotion as to have won for itself a

respect which has been generated by the war but will last long afterwards. The war, too, has evoked in a peculiar degree the resources of womanhood; and the women, who have shown their capacity for service in many novel directions during the war, will not, and cannot, relapse, when the war is over, to the old conditions of their life. Above all, the temper of the nation is being visibly changed by the war. Politicians have loudly preached the ignoble gospel of self-interest; they have taught the people to ask how votes might be used for personal or sectional gain; they have pretty well forgotten or ignored the debt of every individual citizen to the State in which he lives. It is almost pathetic to watch the feverish eagerness with which these politicians, or some of them, are now trying to undo the evil which they themselves have unhappily done. But when the war is over it will be felt, as it has not been felt in the past, that the State deserves and commands the allegiance of all its citizens, because it is the State which affords them, and can alone afford them, security of life, property, peace and happiness, and opportunity for the free development of their natural gifts and faculties.

The example of Germany will not be lost upon the world after the war. German thinkers and writers in the last fifty years have seen that in a country such as Great Britain excessive individualism, the right or claim of every man to go his own way, has crippled national efficiency. It has been fatal, as they hold, to the intellectual and moral system which is designated in Germany by the word *kultur*. Lamentable as is the fact that Germany has not scrupled to aim at efficiency by an almost complete abnegation of the moral laws which Christianity enjoins upon nations no less than upon individuals, still, if it is the primary object of a State to secure efficiency, and to secure it by force, that object Germany above all other States has attained. It is citizenship, then, but citizenship conceived, as I hope, in a larger and nobler spirit than the German, which will be recognised after the war as the only true educational goal.

There has, I am afraid, been too little thought of civic or patriotic duty in the minds of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. They have encouraged the spirit of competition; they have inculcated personal ambition as a virtue—nay, almost as the chief virtue; they have led their pupils to look for prizes as the invariable rewards of successful effort. The old British sense of duty for duty's sake, without a thought of public recognition, has been sadly lost to view. Yet duty, as it is portrayed in Wordsworth's famous Ode, is perhaps the sublimest motive in human nature. It has been impressed upon many generations of English-speaking Christendom in the stately language of the Church Catechism; it has inspired the most gallant adventures and the most splendid achievements of heroes such as Nelson in the long, eventful ages of the nation's history.

The war, then, will almost certainly involve a reconstruction of educational methods, perhaps of educational principles as well. The reconstruction will, I think, be partly utilitarian, partly, and still more, patriotic and imperial; but most of all, I hope, moral and spiritual.



It can hardly be doubtful that the Germans have paid more regard than English men and women at home or abroad to the practical effects of education. Their citizens of the humbler, as well as of the higher, social class, have gone out into all lands to learn, not only foreign languages, but foreign sources of wealth and power. Every German teacher, every governess, every clerk—nay, every waiter—seems to have been a missionary of the Fatherland. German commercial travellers have penetrated into the remote districts of the Far East; and everywhere it has been their object to discover the wants of the native population in trade, and to supply them. I remember how a Japanese gentleman, with whom I made the voyage from Shanghai to Nagasaki, told me that, wherever he had gone in the interior of China, he had found the representatives, not of British, but of German, commerce at work there. It will be necessary that education in Great Britain should prepare citizens for the commercial militarism which is fully as real as the conflict of nations in arms. In elementary and higher schools, accomplishments, as they are called, must give way to such comparatively unostentatious matters as spelling and grammar, the elements of geography, and the writing of a good letter, not in English alone, but in some foreign language. Nor can it be less a duty, as the League of the Empire knows well, to train citizens in the spirit of the Empire. They must be taught to think of their imperial responsibilities. They must discover for themselves, by travelling abroad if possible, what the British Empire is, and how it can be united in the bonds of a common interest and mutual support. The government of subject races is a lesson which has already been more successfully learnt, perhaps, by Britons than by other people; but it is only half learnt so long as the moral basis of government is equity rather than sympathy. But when the war is over the splendid service of the Colonies and of India will have done much to kill the narrowness of self-regard which has been so prejudicial to the imperial destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The war has already shown the meanness of party spirit. There has been, as it were, in men's ears a trumpet-call summoning them to co-operation in the supreme cause of the nation and the Empire. It is impossible to believe that after the war the life of the nation, in its political or ecclesiastical aspect, will sink again into the old ruts of professional and conventional prejudice. The cost of the war has been and will be terribly great; but not less great will be in the end its social and national beneficence. It will inaugurate a new world; it will introduce a new society, based not so much upon competition as upon confederation. It will show the danger of subordinating the Church or religion, as in Germany, to the secular power. It will show the need of combining, so far as possible, all moral and spiritual forces for the elevation of the national life. Above all, it will teach the teachers, and through them the children upon whom the future of the nation and Empire will depend, that for nations as for individuals the path of righteousness lies in obedience to the Will of God, and in imitation of the Divine Example which has once, and once only, been perfectly revealed to human eyes.

## IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE U.S.A.

The Annual Report of this Society, 1914-15, shows that immediately on the outbreak of war members set to work in a thoroughly practical fashion to do all they could to help their Mother Country in its great struggle. The year's record is a splendid testimony to the energy, generosity and steady well-organised work of women who feel the ties of nationality and kinship with Great Britain equally with those whose home is within the British Empire.

Immense consignments of gifts of all kinds have been forwarded by the Imperial Order to the League of the Empire and other organisations in England for distribution wherever help was needed. Indeed, up to the present date, as much as 450 tons of hospital supplies and clothing have been shipped across the Atlantic for despatch to the different war fronts, to the Fleet, to the hospitals and to the refugees. The League of the Empire also undertook to send on packages from America which were addressed to individuals in the war area, and in this way many prisoners of war are also benefiting by the generosity of this kindred Society.

The League, appreciating the trust confided in it, has made special arrangements for dealing with the work entailed, turning a portion of the Club into a receiving depot for the purpose. Thanks to the kindness of members who have devoted much time to unpacking, sorting and re-packing the large consignments, everything has been despatched with great promptitude and regularity. The Corresponding Secretary of the Imperial Order (Mrs. George Quirk), in a letter recently received, writes: "We find it most satisfactory to send things to you for distribution. . . . It is a great relief to us to know that through you all our gifts are reaching spots where the need is greatest. . . ."

Acknowledgment is made to Mrs. Quirk for the trouble she has taken in collecting and packing these huge supplies, and to Mr. Quirk, who gave the free use of his office and of his services in shipping the cases, thus saving the great expenses ordinarily connected with such a big undertaking.

Sincere thanks are offered to the following chapters of the Imperial Order for their valuable contributions: The Bayside War Relief Society (President, Mrs. J. O. Boroughs); the Nelson Chapter (Regent, Mrs. George Quirk); the Lord Roberts Chapter (Secretary, Mrs. H. E. Marks); the Princess Royal Chapter (Secretary, Mrs. W. O. Paul); the Olive Blossom Chapter (Secretary, Mrs. Horace Greeley); the Victoria Chapter (Secretary, Mrs. Rowley); the Overland and Overseas Knitting Club, of Denver (per Mrs. Gilbert Weir); the Queen Anne Chapter (Secretary, Mrs. Beverley R. Betts); Princess Louise Chapter (per Mrs. H. J. Case); The Prince of Wales Chapter (Regent, Mrs. J. M. Doud); Strathcona Chapter (Regent, Mrs. A. J. Riis); the Canadian Club, Minneapolis (Secretary, Mrs. William Allan Ramsay); Lady Stewart Lodge, Daughters of Scotia (per Mrs. Grant Reid).

The executive of the League has also to thank, among a great many individual and anonymous members of the Imperial Order, the following whose names were attached to parcels: Mrs. J. M. Mylne, Bryn Mann, Pa.; Miss Hedenberg, New Jersey; Miss T. Goldsmith, Brooklyn; Mrs. J. H. Martens, Suffern; Mrs. Cicely Mowat, Brooklyn; Mrs. W. Hale Patrick, New York City; Mrs. Beecher, New York City; Miss Cornelia L. Cooke, Milford; Mrs. L. Hancock, Providence; Miss L. Hunnewell, Wellesley, Mass.; Mrs. Brereton, New Haven; Mrs. Westevelt, New Haven; Mrs. Price Collier, New York; Mrs. W. Thompson, Brooklyn; Mrs. E. G. Marks, Arlington, New Jersey; Miss M. J. Smith, Chicago; Mrs. John R. Hosin, Chicago; Mrs. D. Robertson, Chicago; Mrs.

(Continued on page 854.)





BRADFIELD COLLEGE: THE QUADRANGLE.

### MUNITIONS AT BRADFIELD COLLEGE.

*"Here and here did England help me: how can I help England?—say."*

Nothing about this war has been more remarkable than the energy and thoroughness with which the Universities and Public Schools have risen to their opportunities. How constant is the flow of officers from these great reservoirs of the Nation's strength, and with what melancholy pride each Alma Mater views her lengthening roll of honour! But it is not only by service in the field that our schools can help. At Bradfield College the boys have found a very practical answer to Browning's question. They have already helped to fill the ranks, and now they are giving up their half-holidays and vacations to the task of piling up the munitions.

The idea, first conceived by the Headmaster, the Rev. R. D. Beloe, began to take shape last summer term. There were many initial difficulties, but all were overcome by energy and enthusiasm. The school had to be brought into touch with the firm of Messrs. Vickers; the capacity of the engineering shops had to be enlarged; additional engine power was needed; extra lathes must be bought, begged, or borrowed, electric light installed, and the necessary tools forged on the spot. Gangs of volunteers were organised for a munition's camp in the summer vacation; by the beginning of the autumn term everything was in working order, and the stream of shells had begun to flow, small at first, but increasing, until the workers now boast that they can turn out a 2-pounder shell every quarter of an hour.

How has this result been achieved, and has not the work of unskilled amateurs proved wasteful? The answer is to be found in the admirable system on which the work is organised. It must be borne in mind that the school is not playing at munitions. The boys are not content to carry out part of the process, and leave the rest to be finished by the skilled mechanic. From the cutting of the steel bar to the nosing of the completed shell, everything, except of course the filling, is done in the Bradfield shops. The object, therefore, has been to reduce the amount of really skilled labour to a minimum. How this is done can only be seen by a visit to the shops. The lathes are not indeed "duffer-proof," and that habit of inattention which is one of the chief assets of boyhood will occasionally end in the spoiling of a shell; but the general results have been quite remarkable. Of the first hundred shells about fifteen were scrapped, of the second only five, of later batches one here and another there. The shells are specially stamped with a "B," to indicate their place of origin, and to distinguish them from other shells made for Messrs. Vickers, who have reported on the quality of the work as very satisfactory.

The school is fortunate in its engineering instructor. Many of the tools used are of his own design, and all the work has been done under his direct supervision. There are also several ladies connected with the school who give their help, and, when the boys' shifts have finished, masters continue the work often till late into the night.

Finally the scheme has been stamped with the King's approval. His secretary, Col. Clive Wigram, has informed





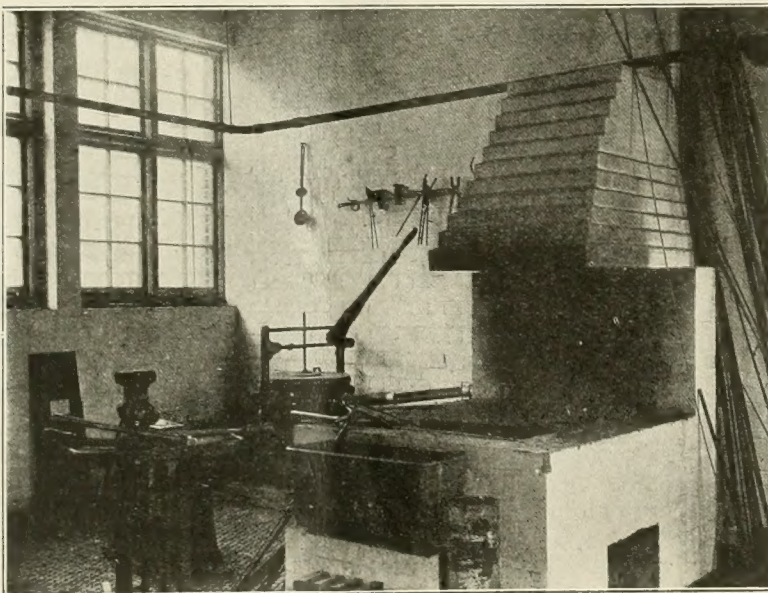
THE GREEK THEATRE.

the Headmaster that the work of the Bradfield boys has been brought to the notice of His Majesty, who has expressed his hearty sympathy with it.

It must not be supposed that the classical traditions of a school, hitherto best known to the general public for its devotion to the Greek drama, will in any way suffer from this

new development. Moreover, even if the practical results were less satisfactory than they are, yet the mechanical training of the boys will have a distinct educational value, and the moral benefit of helping to serve the Empire in this great crisis will do much to build up their characters.

NOTE.—For photographs of Mmunition Making see page 17 ALL-RED MAIL.



THE FORGE.

#### IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE U.S.A.—(Continued.)

James S. Taplin, New Rochelle; Mrs. Moon; Miss Agnes Stewart, Paterson; Mr. John Park, Paterson; Mrs. Duncan Stewart, Paterson (Christmas parcels for prisoners); Mrs. F. A. Harley, New York; Mrs. Lily Brain, New York; Miss S. Ranely, Brooklyn; Mrs. G. L. Harrison, Philadelphia; Mrs. W. J. Bennetts, Richmond Hill, S.S.; Miss Dora Kahan, New York; Mrs. Philip Hathaway, New Jersey; Mrs. J. Watson, Staten Island; Mrs. A. Stewart, New Jersey; Mrs. McLean, Brooklyn; Mrs. Frank Morley, Baltimore; Mrs. H. H. Pike, New York City; Mrs. A. B. Northrop, New York City; Mrs. Wm. Beatty, New York; Mrs. Magnus Claxholm, New Brighton; Miss H. C. Leete, New Harvey; Mrs. N. Wilkes, Brooklyn; Miss Jennie King, Chicago; Mrs. W. J. Jerrens, Chicago; Mrs. Baldwin, Montclair; Mrs. W. A. Ramsay, Minneapolis; W. Brown, Esq., and A. M. Thompson, Esq., R.N., Brooklyn.



# The Federal Magazine

and

## "The 'All-Red' Mail"

Junior Members' Section

Registered for Canadian Magazine Post.]

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### EDITORIAL.

#### The Imperial Union of Teachers.

The Second Imperial Education Conference should have been held in Canada next summer, but owing to the War the Minister of Education for Ontario has, for the time, postponed it. In its place the League will hold an interim Conference in London, so that touch may be maintained between English teachers and those from Overseas who may be in England at that time. The meetings will take place on Saturday and Monday, 15th and 17th July next, and the discussion will deal chiefly with educational conditions induced or influenced by the War. The Conference Committee have under consideration special arrangements which it is hoped may add to the general interest of the meetings, particulars of which will be announced in due course.

#### Acknowledgments.

The Executive Council of the League acknowledge with sincere thanks a third gift of £25, from the Witwatersrand Council of Education, Transvaal, and £15 from the Incorporated Association of Secondary Teachers of Victoria (Australia). The support of these bodies is a source of gratification to the League, and a welcome tribute to its work in the cause of Imperial Education.

Gratitude is also expressed to members of the Social Committee (Chairman, Mrs. Ernest Baggallay) for the sum of £78. 2s. 9d., the result of the annual sale, of which particulars are given in another column.

#### Club Lectures.

The following lectures will be given at the Club on alternate Tuesdays at 5 p.m. (Tea 4:30), during the month of February. Tuesday, February 1st, "The Chinese and Japanese Contrasted," by the well-known traveller and writer, Mrs. Archibald Little; Mrs. Little will show some beautiful slides prepared from photographs taken by herself. On Tuesday, February 15th, Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.A. (Toronto University), will lecture on "The Re-construction of Country Life on an Imperial Basis"; Mrs. Watt was

President of the Women's Institutes in British Columbia and is an authority on agricultural conditions both here and in Canada. On Tuesday, February 29th, Mr. Edward Wakefield, the grandson of one of New Zealand's best-known pioneers, will speak on "Early Government in New Zealand." Through private papers Mr. Wakefield has much first-hand information which members will remember he is able to pass on in the most interesting manner. On March 14th a lecture will be given by Dr. J. Thomas Mellish, D.C.L., of Nova Scotia, on "Canada and How it is Governed." Further particulars of the March lectures will be given in the next issue of the MAGAZINE. Lectures are free to members, and extra tickets may be obtained, price 1s. each. Applications for tickets should be made to the Hon. Secretary.

#### League of the Empire Sale.

A sale of war work was held at the Headquarters of the League, 28, Buckingham Gate, on Thursday, December 9, and following days. The sale was opened by Lady Cunliffe of Headley, and in spite of the untoward weather, there was a large attendance. Among those helping at the various stalls and at the tea buffet were: Mrs. Ernest Baggallay, Lady Lyall, Lady Burrows, Lady Florence Pery, Mrs. Carøe, Mrs. Percy Thomas, Mrs. Linklater, Mrs. Burrell Baggallay, Miss Lyall, Mrs. I. W. Raymond, Mrs. Ord Marshall, Miss Hunt, Mrs. Herbert Alington, Mrs. Spencer Maul, Mrs. Sandford Storey, Miss Ruxton, Miss Aston Key, Mrs. A. Birch, Mrs. Harold Lucas, Mrs. Harold Henriques, Miss B. Burrows, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Charles Scott, Miss Muriel Thomas, Miss Dorothy Whitaker, Mrs. Walker Hale, Miss Moore-Brabazon. The visitors included: Lady Cunliffe, the Dowager Countess of Limerick, Madame Gennadis, Mrs. Naish, Mrs. J. G. Butcher, Dowager Lady Burrell, Lady Hollenden, Mrs. Arthur Whitaker, Lady Dorothy Hope Morley and Mrs. Frank Perkins.

Thanks are due to the many kind friends for contributions, among whom may be specially mentioned: Lady Florence Pery, Mrs. Whidborne, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Otter, Miss Vance, Mrs. Philips, Lady Walpole Greenwell, Mrs. Ernest Alexander and Miss Vavasseur.

#### St. John Ambulance Association.

Dr. J. Carvell delivered a course of five lectures on Home Nursing at the League of the Empire Club during November. The majority of the large audience entered for the examination for the St. John Certificate. A further series of lectures on First Aid is now being given by the same lecturer on Tuesdays (January 18 and 25, February 1, 8 and 15), at 11 a.m.

Further lectures are now being arranged. Demonstrations in bandaging, &c., will be given by Nurse Hansley Smith, and an examination for the St. John Certificate will take place at the end of the course.

Fee for the course, including examination, to members of the League 5/-; to non-members 7/6. Application for admission to these lectures should be made to the Hon. Secretary, League of the Empire, 28, Buckingham Gate, S.W.



## VICE-PRESIDENTS AND MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

Congratulations are offered to Lord Curzon of Kedleston on his appointment as a Knight of the Garter; to Sir William Allardyce and Sir Thomas MacKenzie, on receipt of the K.C.M.G.; and to Sir George Reid, lately High Commissioner for Australia, who has received the G.C.B., and has been returned unopposed for the division of St. George's, Hanover Square.

Mrs. Arthur Popplewell, who in the first days of the War did so much for the hospital near Boulogne, established by the late Sir Robert Lucas Tooth, has lately given her house, 1, Moreton Gardens, as an Auxiliary Hospital for Australian Officers. In her beautiful house Mrs. Popplewell has made every arrangement for the comfort and pleasure of her guests, and to those from Australia it must have been no small happiness to find a home awaiting them in London with a hostess of their own land to welcome them.

To Miss Lyall on her marriage with Colonel Edgar Gaussen, the League presented a gold watch bracelet with an inscription showing their appreciation of her untiring labours for the League; other gifts from members of the League and of the Staff consisted of an antique topaz brooch, a fountain pen and an old delf dish.

The Council of the League offer sincere sympathy to Dr. James Hughes, Vice-President of the Canadian Branch of the League, in the loss of his son, a Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Engineers, who was recently killed in action. Lieutenant Hughes was a graduate of Toronto University and a member of the O.T.C. After leaving College he entered the engineering department of the C.P.R. and was put in charge of some important railway work. On the outbreak of the War he felt it his duty to serve the Empire and enlisted as a private in the Sixth Divisional Engineers, soon after receiving a Commission in that Company. His death deprives his regiment of a capable officer and the Empire of a loyal subject.

Mr. Frank J. Adkins, whose lectures at the Club were greatly enjoyed last autumn, is now lecturing to the soldiers at the Front. In a letter recently received he says: "We are near enough at this spot to have been under shell fire for the last three nights, and we have been obliged to close down one day by order in consequence. The practicability and machinery and matter-of-factness are the points which most attract attention—those and the mud which is really triumphant. . . . My lectures take me some six miles from here in various directions; and each journey is an adventure." Next autumn Mr. Adkins will again lecture for the League on "Modern History and the War." His lectures will be all the more interesting in the light of his present experiences.

Many of the Sisters of the Canadian Army Medical Service staying in London have joined in the League's various social entertainments and expeditions. One of the Sisters writes, on being invalided back to Canada: "I would like to assure you that I carry away with me and shall always retain most pleasant memories of England, not the least of which will be the happy visits to your Club rooms, which to me always seemed home."

## Reviews.

**The Burden of the Balkans.** By M. E. Durham. (Nelson, 1s. net.)

No subject is of more universal interest at this moment than the Balkan Peninsula, and this little volume by an authority on south-east Europe is therefore published most opportunely. Miss Durham, who is now acting as war correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," sets forth clearly and succinctly the main problems of the "Balkan Question." "It is the fashion just now," she writes, "to attempt to simplify the problem . . . by limiting it to the Macedonian question, and representing the miseries of the land as the result of a struggle between Moslem and Christian. But, in truth, it is nothing so simple. It is the question of the slow waning of Ottoman might and the consequent resurrection of and struggle for supremacy between the subject peoples which began at the beginning of the 19th century, and has yet to be fought to its close."

**Historical Atlas of Modern Europe from 1789-1814.** By C. Grant Robertson and J. G. Bartholomew. (Oxford University Press, 3s. 6d.)

The present war has immensely stimulated the study of modern history, for which a clear accurate atlas is indispensable. This atlas, the joint production of an historian of repute and an expert mappist, cannot be praised too highly. The introduction by Mr. C. Grant Robertson, explanatory of the maps, might well be used by students in place of many a text-book on European history, although the author modestly disclaims any intention of providing such a substitute. The 36 plates which comprise the atlas give a complete view of the changes in the map of Europe from the French Revolution to the date of the Great War. The low price of the volume should bring it within reach of a very large number of students of all classes, and (to quote the writer of the introduction) "every intelligent citizen is a student in the school of life and of politics."

**War Maps of Europe.** (1) Western Area (10 miles to inch); (2) Central and Eastern Area (18 miles to inch); (3) Southern Area (18 miles to inch). (George Philip & Son.) Paper, 2s. 6d. net; cloth, 6s. net.

These large scale strategical maps, 48 by 37 inches, compiled from official sources, provided with a comprehensive index, and showing fortresses, fortified towns and dockyards are admirably suited for reference in following the events of the war both on land and sea. They are among the very best war maps yet published, and can be confidently recommended.

**War Map of Italy and the Balkan States.** Bartholomew. Paper, 1s.; cloth, 2s. 6d.; on rollers, 6s.

The inset maps of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and of the cities of Constantinople, Odessa and Trieste and their immediate surroundings add greatly to the interest and value of this map. Much useful detail is included without overcrowding.

**The Child's Empire Picture Annual.** (The Religious Tract Society.) 3s. 6d.

This delightful volume, with its really charmingly coloured illustrations and simple pen-and-ink drawings, will be welcomed by parents and elders as eminently suitable for boys and girls under the age of 10 or thereabouts. It contains many of the old favourites of childhood—Jack and the Beanstalk, The Three Bears, &c.—and in addition several features which bring it up to date e.g., the Prince of Wales in his khaki uniform ready for the Front. The original stories and articles strike the right note; they are always interesting and in several cases instructive, and though there is no direct "moralising," à la Miss Edgeworth, there is much that a young reader will profit by, probably unconsciously, in these bright and merry pages.

### THE OXFORD PAMPHLETS (Continued).

**Concerning True War.** By Wilhelm Wundt. Translated by Grace E. Hadow. (2d. net.)

Professor Wundt's address which was delivered at Leipzig shortly after the outbreak of war, represents the views of a large body of educated Germans, who maintain that their country entered into the struggle because its existence as one of the Great Powers was at stake. The German professor states "that the German Emperor, the German Government, the German nation desired peace has been shown by such obvious proof that even our enemies cannot deny it." It is perhaps well that English people should be given this opportunity of realising the effect of a narrow patriotism on men of eminence and judgment in their own domain of learning.



## SUMMARY OF THE WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

The League of the Empire has now completed fourteen years of somewhat strenuous labour in the interests of Imperial Education. It is difficult in a few words to summarise the many different lines of activity which this work has taken, but the following short record will, it is thought, sufficiently justify the Council in putting forward a claim to larger recognition, and also to the special favour of those most able to assist in the financial support of a movement which has played no small part in spreading that wider patriotism on which the unity of the Empire must ultimately depend.

**1901.** The League of the Empire was founded in this year. The first work of importance undertaken was to establish correspondence between children throughout the Empire. There are now over 31,000 members of the Correspondence Branch of the League.

**1903.** Affiliation of Schools throughout the Empire was next accomplished, thereby bringing hundreds of thousands of children in every part of the British Dominions into closer relation with each other in an infinite variety of congenial interests.

**1907.** The first Imperial Education Conference between the Education Departments in the Empire was arranged and convened by the League. A resolution was passed in favour of a quadrennial Conference, and it was announced that the next Official Conference on Education would be called by the Imperial Government in 1911.

**1907.** A Lace and Needlework Industry was founded by the League in St. Helena in this, a year of acute need in that Island. The Colonial Office made the Island a grant, and the Government of St. Helena shortly afterwards took over the Industry. By request of the Colonial Office the League acts as Agent in England for the School.

**1907.** A Scheme was initiated providing for the Migration of Teachers for purposes of study, and numbers of Teachers in different parts of the Empire have availed themselves of the League's arrangements.

**1909-1911.** A History of the British Empire and two Imperial Text Books were prepared and published by the League through the generosity of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel. Edited by Professor A. F. Pollard, these books are largely used in Schools, and a portion of the History was prescribed for the Oxford Local Examination in 1912.

**1909.** The first Empire Day Parade in Hyde Park was organised by the League in this year. The Parade is now an annual event, and about 10,000 members of different organisations generally take part.

**1910.** In this year most of the Teachers' Associations of the Empire affiliated themselves to the League.

**1911.** A short Education Conference was held to review and record the work of the League continued since 1907, by desire of representatives of Overseas Governments.

**1912.** The First Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League and attended by over 600 Delegates and Representatives from all countries in the British Empire.

**1913.** The League of the Empire non-residential Club was established, with the help of Sir Robert Lucas Tooth, at 28, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, for the use of members of the League, Associated Teachers, Overseas visitors and all interested in various kinds of imperial work. The League has also organised each year for Overseas Teachers and friends visits to historical places and interesting houses, &c., in the Home Country, and furnished introductions to those visiting different parts of the Empire or emigrating.

**1913.** The first Annual Meeting of Teachers' Associations throughout the Empire was convened by the League in July, 1913, when arrangements were considered for the next Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations to be held in due course in Toronto, by invitation of the Government of Ontario, who have made a yearly grant of £50 towards the Educational work of the League.

**1913.** The Imperial Union of Teachers was formally inaugurated.

In addition to these special undertakings which stand out somewhat as landmarks in the progress of the League, attention may be drawn to other useful indications of activity. The Intelligence Department of the League received commendation in 1907 from the Imperial Education Conference, which placed on record "its high appreciation of the work done by the League of the Empire in stimulating educational activity and in collecting and circulating information on educational subjects." Further evidence of the value of the work done by the League is found in the fact that many of the Overseas Education Departments have appointed the League as their Agent in England. Lectures both public and private have been arranged by the League, Exhibitions organised, Empire Day Essay Competitions throughout the Empire conducted, and means for the interchange of literature, newspapers, photographs, specimens, &c., &c., provided.

The foregoing summary of work accomplished encourages the Council to claim for the League a large measure of success in bringing more closely together British peoples Overseas, and securing effective co-operation between them and those in the Home Country. The Council therefore appeal with confidence for substantial financial help in continuing their important work and in carrying to a successful issue schemes which have proved themselves useful and acceptable in all parts of the Empire.

NOTE.—For particulars of Membership of League and Club apply to the Hon. Secretary, Offices of the League, 28, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.



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All the above may be obtained from the LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE, 28, BUCKINGHAM GATE, WESTMINSTER, S.W., and of all Booksellers.

\* "The British Empire: Its Past, Its Present and Its Future." Demy 8vo., XXXII., 864 pp. 5s. net. League of the Empire.

† "The British Empire and Its History." By E. G. Hawke, with maps and illustrations. Crown 8vo. 2s. 3d. net. John Murray, London.

‡ "The Story of the British Empire" By Gerald T. Hankin. Fully illustrated. 1s. 6d. net. John Murray, London.

All information regarding the League may be obtained from MRS. ORD MARSHALL, Hon. Secretary. Communications for the Editor should be addressed to The Editor, FEDERAL MAGAZINE, League of the Empire, 28, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.

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