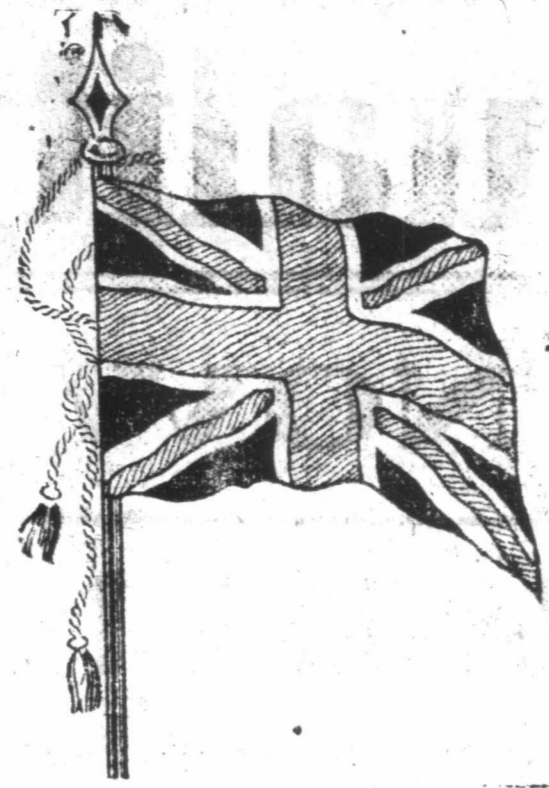


Rally Round the Young Men.
FLAG
Young Men.



THE UNION JACK

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT MEANS

WHEN King Richard the First returned from Palestine in the year 1194, he introduced the Cross of St. George and made it the battle-flag of England. In process of time the saint became recognized as the patron-saint of the country. A decree of the Council of Oxford gave his festival a national character in 1222, and "St. George and Merrie England!" became a battle-cry. With the plain red cross flying on his ships, King Edward the Third destroyed the enemy's fleet at the battle of Sluis, in 1340, and for over three hundred years Englishmen strove for it by land and sea. Drake, Raleigh, Frobisher, Hawkins and Howard won imperishable renown under it, and the first named of them bore it bravely round the world.

In 1606, three years after King George the Sixth of Scotland became also King James the First of England, St. Andrew's Cross, a white saltire on a blue field, was combined with the Cross of St. George to form the Union Flag of the two nations. Cabot, Hudson and Cook sailed with it over uncharted seas and made their great geographical discoveries. It triumphed at Blenheim, Oudenarde and Ramillies, at Quiberon Bay, St. Vincent, Camperdown and the Nile. Under it India and Canada were won and the foundations of the empire laid in the East and the West.

In the reign of King George the Third, the Act of Union with Ireland having been passed, the Cross of St. Patrick, a red saltire on a white field, was added, and the flag became the Union Jack of the United Kingdom on the First day of January, 1801. Beneath it Irishmen, Scots and Englishmen have fought side by side on many a stricken field and shot-riddled ship. To-day it flutters on every continent and every sea and ceaselessly follows the march of morning round the globe.

St. George's birthplace is assigned to Cappadocia. He became an officer in the Roman Army, and suffered torture and death at Nicomedia under the Emperor Diocletian, in 303. His Cross and the well-known legend inseparable from his name should keep his example before our minds, and encourage us to fight at all costs the dragon of tyranny. April 23rd is St. George's day.

St. Andrew, the first called of Christ's disciples, belonged to Bethsaida. He became patron-saint of Scotland in consequence of the wide acceptance of an ancient legend, according to which the St. Rule was divinely admonished by means of a dream, in the fourth century, to convey the bones of the apostle from Patras in Greece to Muckros, which then took the name of St. Andrews. The tradition is now discredited. There is, however, no sufficient reason to doubt that the relics of the saint were really taken to Scotland in the eighth century and deposited in the place named, but it was then known as Kilrimont, and it was for this name St. Andrews became a substitute. The meaning of St. Andrew in Manly. The apostle who bore the name lived a

life of devotion to duty and died by crucifixion. His Cross should ever remind us of the nobility of manhood zealous and true. November 30th is his anniversary. St. Patrick was probably born in Dumbarton at a spot known as Kilpatrick, on the Clyde. Captured in youth by raiders, he was taken to Ireland as a slave, and, after six years of bondage, escaped to France. In 432 when sixty years of age, he went back as a missionary and became the apostle of the Emerald Isle. His death was a natural one and he was buried at Downpatrick. Let his Cross keep us in mind of his trial and triumph, and lead us to endeavour to win by love those who have done us evil. March 17th is the festival of St. Patrick.

The term "Jack" has given rise to some measure of misconception as to its origin. Many believe it to be derived from either the Latin or French form of the name James—*Jacobus* or *Jacque*. Others suppose its derivation to be *Jaque*, the name of the coat of leather worn by English soldiers, the breast of which was decorated with the symbol of the patron-saint. Both ideas are erroneous. It was in the Royal Navy the term first came into vogue. King James the First commanded, by proclamation, that the ships of war of both South and North Britain should fly, at their mainmasts, the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew combined in a form "made by our heralds and sent by us to our admiral to be published to our said subjects." The fleet had, till then, as their principal flags the ensigns of their respective countries, but they bore on their bowsprits miniature flags known as Jacks, the staffs of which were called Jackstaves. Having received the royal order, the English ships ceased to display the Jack of St. George and the Scottish the Jack of St. Andrew, both substituting a miniature Union Jack. Later on, the large special flag commanded by the King acquired the same name, and later still the Union Jack per se, anywhere and everywhere.

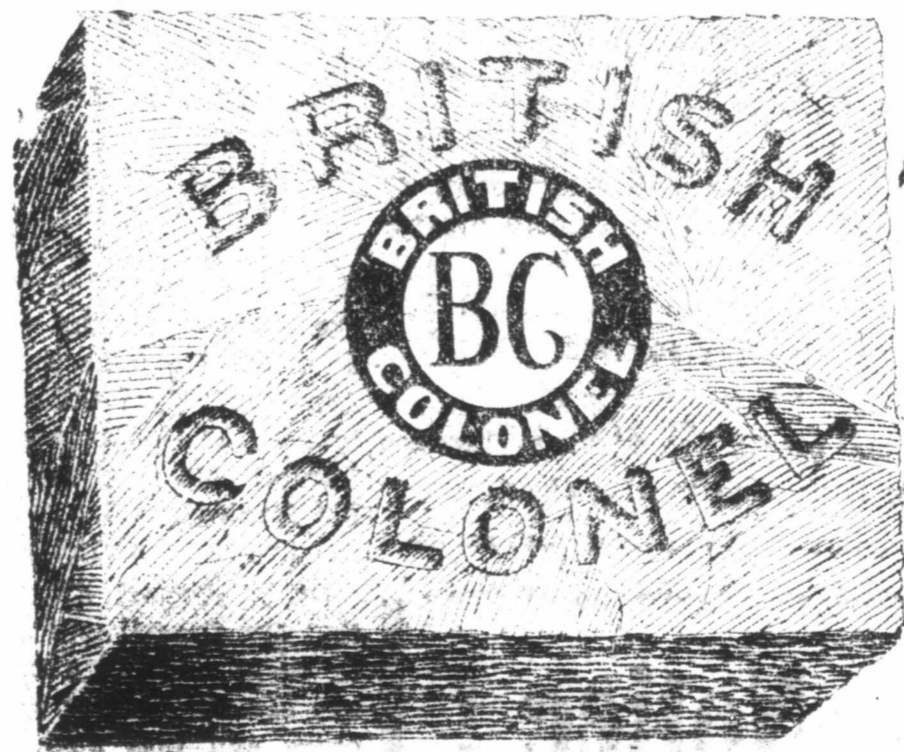
The narrow fimbria of white which surrounds the Cross of St. George serves to remind us of the white field of the original simple battle-flag of England, and also brings the colour-scheme of the Jack into harmony with heraldry, according to a law of which colour touching on colour is a solecism. The Cross of St. Patrick, in accordance with the same law, is also fimbriated where it would otherwise border upon the blue of the field of the Cross of St. Andrew. The Scottish saltire is uppermost in the inner half of the flag and the Irish saltire in the outer, neither being given priority in the general arrangement.

The history and glory of the greatest empire the world has seen, or is every likely to see, are symbolized by the Union Jack. Let us honour it, love it, and keep it forever unsullied, being always ready to rally round it when Duty calls, to defend the rights which appertain to it, as did our patriotic forefathers. Let us bear in mind that, though the ethical significance of its three Crosses is Christian in origin, the Flag of Empire can never be, and none should ever wish it to be, the banner of any one creed, class or colour. It pleads for—nay, demands, justice for all. The splendour of its past is great, but the splendour which the future has in store for it is greater, provided we all duly realize and value the mighty heritage which has fallen to us as children of the Empire and subjects of the King.

BRITISH COLONEL



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THE SIMPLE EXPLANATION SHOWS HOW TO GET \$679,000 A YEAR

The public gets a very exaggerated notion of for what a motion picture star is paid," says John R. Frueler, who signed Chaplin. "The motion picture patron sits in his 10-cent seat and sees Chaplin inhaling spaghetti" and says, "So he gets \$670,000 a year for that." But the patron does not consider that the very same time perhaps 500 audiences just as great are seeing Chaplin pictures and paying their dimes for

the chance. That is what Chaplin is really paid for—getting those 500 or 1000 audiences together at 10 or 25 cents a head.

"The star has to make money, the exhibitor has to make money—and the public has to be pleased. If you can please the public enough you can have anything that is within the power of the public to give."

Utility First.

"I want a pair of pants." "Something in rough or smooth?" "Rough I reckon. I find it handy to scratch matches on."

"Tis but a thing of colours— 'Tis oft a tattered rag! But eyes of slaves grow brighter When they see the British Flag."

Chip Off The Old Block

Little Bobby, blunderingly telling of an accident to his playmate said: "He cut the main artillery" of his leg."