

one to eschew alcohol, tobacco and other fascinating drugs. The politicians ask us to make every pupil a thoughtful statesman ready to vote every time for a wise public policy. The military expect us to develop 30 per cent. of men who will not be rejected for war service on account of the neglect of the general laws of health and common sense. The dentists beg us to save the teeth of the young in spite of the child's ignorance and the parent's carelessness. The doctors call for the medical inspection of all children at school. The farmers want the love of agriculture to be developed. The horticulturists do not want their side of industry to be overlooked. The forestry men ask us to teach the children how to take care of picnic fires. The fisherman is now putting in his claim for attention. The shopman insists on a finished accountant for his cheap clerkships. Some want modern or ancient languages for university or professional requirements. We have provided fairly well for our blind, our deaf, and in some places for our incorrigibles, and all desire us to segregate retarded, slow and feeble minded pupils for their more special care and betterment, and the relief of the common schools from their retarding presence. And some people desire to produce scholars who will know what to read, and who can write what can be read. All these things and many more we are asked to do, and shall be executed for if we don't do with the generally cheap workmen and women with which we have hitherto been allowed to be supplied by the ratepayer.

All these things we must attempt to do, even before we can develop the conditions which may enable us to do them well. We shall all be interested in studying the suggestions about to be made to us by those who have had most success in doing most of the impossibles at present demanded of us. We must cultivate hopefulness, and exert ourselves to do the best possible; for perseverance with intelligence and hopefulness are constantly changing impossibilities into accomplishments.

#### THE GREAT WAR

##### Dates of the Severance of Diplomatic Relations and Declarations of War with Germany and Her Allies.

(Compiled for the Educational Review by J. Vroom)

The thirty-six nations in the following list are numbered in the order of their first breach of friendly relations with the Central Powers. The dates here given are approximately correct. The declaration of war or severance of diplomatic relations was made in each case by the recognized government of the country, or by leaders in control of armed forces; and was made against Germany, except where otherwise noted.

1. Serbia, by refusing to submit to Austria's dic-

tation, afforded Austria an excuse for a declaration of war. This was issued July 28, 1914, unquestionably in accordance with German plans.

Serbia declared war against Germany August 9, 1914; and against Bulgaria October 15, 1915.

2. Russia as the ally of Serbia, began mobilization when that country was attacked; whereupon Germany declared war against Russia August 1, 1914.

Russia declared war against Austria August 6, 1914 and against Turkey November 3, 1914; and against Bulgaria October 19th, 1915.

Peace with Germany was signed by the Bolsheviki (accent on the second syllable) March 3, 1918; but even the Germans, who dictated the terms of peace, no longer observe the treaty, and it may be considered as of no effect.

3. Luxemburg, after a formal resistance, was invaded and occupied by the Germans August 1, 1914.

4. Belgium was invaded by Germans August 2, and Germany declared war against Belgium August 4, 1914.

Austria declared war against Belgium August 28, 1914.

5. France, as the ally of Russia, was to be attacked, and if possible vanquished before Russia was fully prepared to strike; therefore Germany declared war against France August 3, 1914.

France declared war against Austria August 10, 1914; against Turkey November 5, 1914; and against Bulgaria October 16, 1915.

6. Great Britain declared war against Germany August 4, 1914, just before midnight; against Austria August 12, 1914; against Turkey November 5, 1914; and against Bulgaria October 15, 1915.

7. Montenegro declared war against Austria August 7, and against Germany August 12, 1914.

8. Portugal, instead of making a declaration of neutrality, as many other nations did at the time, declared her adhesion to her old alliance with Great Britain August 7, 1914; and on November 23 of the same year authorized military intervention, which was equivalent to a declaration of war.

Meanwhile German forces had invaded Portuguese territory in Africa, August 14, 1914, although Germany did not formally declare war against Portugal until March 9, 1916.

9. Egypt, then a semi-independent state tributary to the Ottoman empire, severed diplomatic relations with Germany August 13, 1914.

Egypt came under British protection December 17, 1914.

10. Japan, as an ally of Great Britain, declared war against Germany August 23, 1914.