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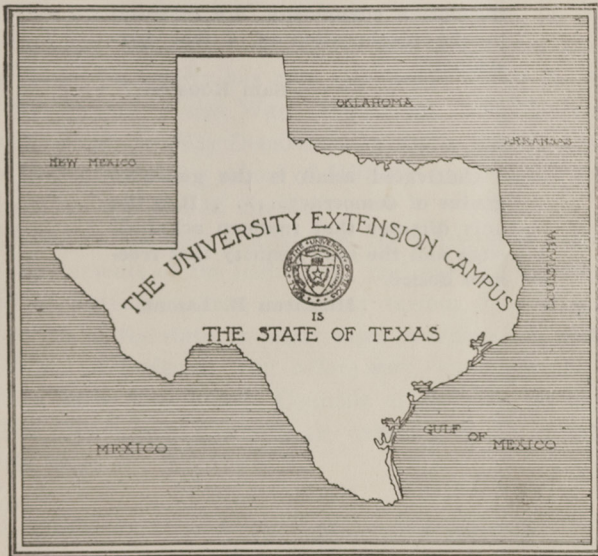
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### University Aid for Community Councils of Defense

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**The benefits of education and of useful knowledge, generally diffused through a community, are essential to the preservation of a free government.**

**Sam Houston**

**Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. . . . It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire.**

**Mirabeau B. Lamar**

# UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY COUNCILS OF DEFENSE

## FOREWORD

Immediately after the United States declared war against Germany on April 6, 1917, the various departments of the University, under the leadership of President R. E. Vinson, began formulating plans by which this institution could render the greatest possible service to our government in its military program. Various war activities were inaugurated and have been developed so that in certain respects the University of Texas is far in the lead among other educational institutions in the United States. The institution has furnished some 2500 students and ex-students and 40 members of its faculty for active military service. Military training for the young men still remaining in the University has been established under the direction of the United States War Department. The University is conducting for the War Department a Radio School, a school of Auto Mechanics, and a school of Military Aeronautics, one of the largest in the United States.

In addition to the war activities at the University itself the various departments of the institution, and particularly the Department of Extension, have organized various lines of service for the people of the state, in many cases in connection with the State Council of Defense. But before specifying how the University can assist Community Councils of Defense, let us consider what Community Councils are expected to do in helping to win the war.

## COMMUNITY COUNCILS: WHAT THEY ARE FOR

We must bear in mind that we are engaged in a world war, the most stupendous and cruel and expensive, both in blood and treasure, of all the wars in history; that it is a war of people and not alone of soldiers, just as it is a world conflict of ideals and systems. The Kaiser himself recently said that it is

a conflict between Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon civilizations. It is, therefore, *our* war; and this means every individual man, woman and child in America. This fact our National government has been insisting upon from the very first, and the sooner every American citizen realizes this truth, the sooner will America be able to turn the tide of battle in favor of the Allies. To realize this idea in practice as well as in theory, our government is now asking for the organization of Community Councils.

A Community Council is an organization of all the people in a given neighborhood, the school district being usually taken as the unit of organization. In some counties where the schools are small and scattered, and where there is a trade center embracing such school districts, the community council may embrace more than one school district. The community council is the last step in an official, nation-wide organization which our government has been developing—that reaches into the small communities to mobilize and make available the efforts of the whole people for the prosecution of the war. The first step was the organization of the Council of National Defense, composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, aided by a civilian committee of seven. Then followed the organization of State Councils of Defense appointed by the several governors; the Texas State Council consisting of 40 members, of which Judge O. E. Dunlap of Waxahachie is chairman, and the Hon. J. F. Carl of San Antonio, secretary. The State Council of Defense then proceeded to organize county councils, and finally the county councils have organized, and are still organizing in Texas, the community councils. Now it should be borne in mind that this four-fold organization, each part with its particular duties to perform, is in point of fact a single organization established by our government for the purpose, as has been said, of organizing the efforts of the people as a whole in war service. The community council is by no means the least important unit in this organization, for this unit, as has been pointed out, supplies the bulbs for an electrical wiring system, the central station of which is located at Washington. The principal tasks that the people are asked



to perform are assigned by the National Council of Defense. These requests are communicated to the State councils, and from the State councils to the county councils, and from the county councils to the community councils. Or to begin at the other end, the community council works in direct cooperation with the county council, the county with the state, and the state with the national council.

The officers of community councils should therefore bear in mind that they are officers of our government, sanctioned by law, and they should not hesitate when occasion demands to let the people know that they are working under orders from Uncle Sam. The general purpose of all the councils—national, state, county, and community—is to coordinate all the war activities of our country outside, of course, of such organizations as the Army and Navy, which have independent organization and functions peculiarly their own. Now, our government is not so particular about the name of a local organization engaged in war service as it is in having the work done and having it done in the most economical and approved method.

It is suggested that an old organization taking on the functions of a community council for defense should add the following words to its name: "and council of defense." For instance, suppose the Jonesville community is already organized under the name of "Jonesville Community Center" and takes on defense activities, it should not give up its old name, but simply call itself "Jonesville Community Center and Council of Defense." There has been during this war in many cases, no doubt, too much organization, as when there are two or three organizations doing practically the same work. This should be avoided, and the community council, while not necessarily insisting that it should initiate and direct every form of war service, should at the same time see that there is no duplication in organization and effort, and that the people in a community are not working at cross purposes. Wherever there is an organization already in your community doing satisfactorily a particular piece of work, even though such organization, such as the Red Cross, for example, is entirely separate from the community council, the council should not disturb such organiza-

tion but should cooperate with it in every way possible. Again, while the work of a council should conform to the plans of the national, state, and county organizations, and should place first on the program such work as is requested through the councils higher up, each community council should not hesitate to initiate *independent* work for the purpose of meeting its own war needs and of making all its own resources available to the nation. In this connection the National Council of Defense says: "The work should conform to the plans of the national, state and county organizations, but each community council should feel the duty of bearing its full share of the burden of war, and observe the principle that in a Democracy, local emergencies can best be met by local action."

Let us now see a little more specifically—following pretty closely the instructions issued by the Council of National Defense—just what a community council is supposed to do.

#### GENERAL PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY COUNCIL WORK

I. *Community Meetings and Rallies.*—The community council through its Chairman or Executive Secretary should hold frequent general community meetings for hearing reports from committees, organizations, and individuals who are doing war work, and for the discussion of community war problems. Such meetings should not be held too frequently but frequently enough to keep things moving. In rural communities a good time for such meetings is Sunday afternoon every week or every two weeks, say, as conditions demand. It should be remembered that this governmental service is fundamentally religious work, and therefore no one can properly object to holding these meetings on the Sabbath.

II. *Education in Patriotism.*—Our people need continual instruction in what this war means for America. The community council should aid in such instruction (a) by distributing educational and patriotic material supplied by the National Committee on Information through the State Council of Defense, (b) by holding council war rallies addressed by the ablest speakers available, and (c) seeing that required instruction in patriotism is given in the schools.

III. *Reports.*—The Executive Secretary or Chairman of each community council should make reports from time to time, and particularly whenever such reports are called for by the state or county council, relative to conditions, resources, and needs of a particular community.

IV. *Food.*—Assist the county council and the local Food Administrator in carrying out the national Agricultural and Food Conservation program. The Council of Defense should see that its community is made as nearly as possible self-supporting as to food, that food waste is eliminated and consumption cut down of the articles specified by the government, and particularly to educate the people in the habit of economy in the home.

V. *Community Safeguards.*—The community council should undertake the protection of its own district in the way of fire protection, particularly in providing proper protection for goods and crops in storage, including the inspection of all places subject to spontaneous combustion to see that they are as nearly fire-proof as possible. Protection should also be provided against violence through disloyal elements and local guards provided, *if necessary*. The community council should also assist the local chapter of the American Red Cross in its home service work for the families of men in military service. It should also safeguard local health conditions by working in cooperation with the Red Cross in distributing the pamphlets and other literature from the State and National health departments, and enlisting the assistance of the school children through the Junior Red Cross.

VI. *Labor and Industry.*—See that the boys in your community are educated so that they may be effective in helping on the farms in the summer, and that the girls likewise are enlisted in doing such work in canning, etc., as they are qualified to do. See also that the government's motto, "Work or Fight," is observed in your community, and thus help on the campaign against idleness.

VII. *Community Thrift.*—In addition to urging economy in food consumption, community councils should coöperate with the local fuel Administrator in the conserving of fuel, assist in

relieving railroad congestion by issuing commission coöperative orders for goods, and urge merchants to purchase goods in the nearest market.

VIII. *Community Subscriptions*.—The community council should provide special means for soliciting subscriptions to Liberty Loans, War Savings Stamps, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other organizations endorsed by the State council. In this connection, efforts should be made to prevent solicitation of funds in the community by any organization not approved by the State council.

IX. *Soldiers' Aid Work*.—Each community should make sure that all drafted, enlisted, or commissioned men from that community receive frequent mail—letters, papers, magazines, etc.—from home. Assist the local exemption boards in their arduous work. In coöperation with the Red Cross, provide adequate business, legal, and medical advice for aid to soldiers and their families.

X. *Coördination*.—As previously indicated, the community council, in accordance with the instructions of the Council of National Defense, should consider itself a coördinating agent and a clearing house for the work of the churches, schools, fraternal societies, clubs, and individuals in the community. There should be no duplication or replacement of the work of existing organizations, but the effort should be to make this work run smoothly and efficiently. If there is an existing organization which is already doing satisfactory work along a particular line, it is the duty of the community council to strengthen and work through such organization, not to replace it. For instance, if there be some organization purely social in its nature in a given community, but working through any of its committees in war work, these committees should coördinate their work with the community council without, of course, at all interfering with the purely social character of the organization.

XI. *Execution of Various Requests Issued by the National, State, and County Councils of Defense*.—Remember that the work expressly requested by the government has first claim upon the attention of the community council. The keynote of success in our required popular war service is promptness and accuracy on the part of communities in carrying out the requests that are issued through the state council from Washington.

WAYS IN WHICH THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT CAN  
SERVE COMMUNITY COUNCILS

Following are some of the war service agencies conducted under the auspices of the University of Texas Department of Extension, which are placed at the service of Texas community councils:

1. PUBLIC LECTURES. During the time we have been at war lecturers have been sent to more than twenty counties requesting their assistance. These lecturers have conducted campaigns varying in duration from two days to one week to the county, sometimes delivering as many as fifteen public addresses in a week at places where their services were most needed. Most of these addresses have been on the subjects of Patriotism, Food Production and Conservation, Why We Are At War and What We Are Fighting For, Red Cross, Liberty Loans, and War Savings Stamps. During the ensuing year lecturers will be available to those counties, communities, and organizations that will pay their expenses while they are thus engaged.

In addition to the lectures from the regular Extension staff, members of the instructing staff of the University have delivered quite a number of public addresses on various war topics the past year. This will be continued where the traveling expenses of the lecturers are borne by the communities where the public addresses are given, and when satisfactory arrangements can be made for a day's absence from the University. Lectures and addresses by members of the instructing staff can best be arranged at the week end.

2. WAR SERVICE LANTERN SLIDES. The Department of Extension of the University has been made the depository for visual instruction material by the Publicity Committee of the Texas State Council of Defense. The Council of Defense has placed with the Department of Extension a number of stereopticons and several thousand slides for distribution throughout the State. This equipment is being furnished free to schools and others interested on condition that the borrower pay the express charges to and from Austin.

The stereopticons are equipped not only for electricity but also for acetylene gas and can be connected with an automobile or motorcycle prest-o-lite gas tank and used in any rural school or church. The Department cannot furnish the gas tank. These can usually be secured from any garage. Schools are urged to buy their stereopticons, as express charges will soon amount to the cost of a good lantern.

The lantern slides deal with all phases of war activity both in this country and in Europe. The pictures depict scenes in the trenches; they show conditions in France and Belgium; and also conditions in America, especially those having to do with the development of our great American army. These slides were prepared by the government at Washington, and are official and authentic.

These war slides are especially recommended for regular school work, and for school, club and church entertainments, and for community council patriotic programs. Each set comprises about fifty slides and is accompanied by a brief lecture or descriptive material.

In using the regular slide service, and especially in using the war slides, community councils are urged to form circuits of neighboring communities, so that the slides may reach as many people as possible before being returned to the University.

In addition to the above, there are now in course of preparation by members of the University faculty more than forty illustrated lectures dealing with subjects relating to the war. These subjects will embrace such fields as history, science, education, English, art, sociology, and government. This material will be valuable for school room use and for evening entertainments in schools and churches. Many ministers are frequently using this type of material for the Sunday night service. This material, which is being prepared at the request of the University Commission on War Activities coöperating with the Texas State Council of Defense, will be available September 1st, 1918. A list of subjects will be announced later.

Following is a list of war slides now available:

**Set  
Number**

61. Destruction of Famous Cathedrals and Churches by Germans, 50 plain slides.
  62. Aviation, 50 plain slides.
  63. The Big Guns, 50 plain slides.
  64. In the Trenches, 50 plain slides.
  65. With Pershing in France.
  66. Y. M. C. A. Work in the Camps.
  67. Our Boys in Training.
  68. For the Freedom of the Seas—Our Navy.
  69. Belgium—The Downtrodden.
  70. French Soldiers.
  71. Germany's Dream of World Empire.
  72. Destroyed Architecture in the War Zone.
  73. German Atrocity.
  74. Duties and Obligations of Civilians.
  75. Making the American Army.
  76. Our Boys in France.
  76. Our Boys in France.
  77. Building a Bridge of Ships to Pershing.
  78. War Cartoons.
- Others to be announced soon.

**FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION :**

46. Food Conservation, 37 plain slides.
47. Save Food for the Allies, 40 plain slides.
48. Food for Our Soldier Boys, 40 plain slides.
49. Texas Food Products, 50 plain slides.
50. Texas War Breads, 50 plain slides.
51. Women's Part in Winning the War, 50 plain slides.

In connection with the lantern slide service the Extension Department, coöperating with the Texas State Council of Defense, is planning the development of a series of stereographs for use among children and especially designed for rural and village schools that cannot secure a stereopticon. Sets of 15 stereographs each will be sent teachers or Junior Red Cross leaders



upon application. These pictures will show scenes of war activities and can be used to splendid advantage in teaching patriotism and facts concerning the war.

3. **PACKAGE LIBRARIES.** The Extension Loan Library has about 100 packages containing material on various war subjects, such as, The Causes of the War, Aereonautics, Atrocities of the War, American Participation in the War, Civilian War Service, Effects of the War, Food Conservation, League to Enforce Peace, War Finance, Red Cross, Thrift, etc. These "package libraries" will be loaned for two weeks to any citizen of Texas, the only charge being the payment of postage both ways (about 7 cents). A complete list of subjects will be furnished free upon application.

4. **FOOD CONSERVATION.** The Division of Home Welfare has been engaged in war activities continuously since our country entered the war. The nature of these activities deals with emergency courses in foods, experimental food work, lectures, and demonstrations. Much experimental laboratory work on Texas food substitutes and preservative methods has been conducted. Bulletins on nutrition, balanced menus, food conservation and substitute cookery have been issued and widely circulated.

The following bulletins are now available and may be had free on application to the Bulletin Clerk, University, Austin:

Number

- 306 Simple Cooking of Wholesome Food for the Farm House.
- 341 Cleanliness and Health.
- 345 The Uses of Foods and the Proper Balancing of the Diet.
- 366 Nuts and Their Uses as Foods.
- 1916: No. 48 Care and Preservation of Food in the Home.
- 1916: No. 49 A Simple Course in Home Economics for Rural Schools, with Suggestions for the School Noon Lunch.
- 1711 Pure Milk and How to Get It.
- 1716 The Principles of Menu Making.
- 1720 Uses of the Peanut on the Home Table.

1727 Cotton Seed Flour as a Human Food.

1756 Food Conservation to Help Win the War.

1804 Food for Infants and Growing Children.

5. RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT. In all community meetings a proper amount of recreation and entertainment should always be included. Variety, rest and diversion properly interspersed are the best guarantees of success in any human undertaking. The country is engaged in a serious business at this time—indeed a tragic undertaking—and we therefore all the more need to grip ourselves and not yield to melancholy and worry. Optimism and cheer are among our strongest allies in this time of national peril. It worries the Kaiser's men on the Western Front because our boys can dig in and smile and fight at the same time.

Realizing these things, the University Department of Extension is aiming to assist schools and school communities by providing helpful and healthful recreation and entertainment. Every community program should include at least two or three good songs which the people as a whole can join in singing. A few such songs for patriotic meetings are included in this bulletin. We hope to have printed by next fall a community song book which will be furnished at a nominal price.

Community councils can also secure assistance in carrying out their programs from the State organization of schools known as the University Interscholastic League. Some 3000 schools in Texas will doubtless belong to the organization next year. The schools in the League hold local, county, district, and state contests in debating, declamation, spelling, essay writing, and athletics. Last year more than 50,000 students in the schools all over Texas participated in some form of athletic contests under the auspices of this League. According to President Wilson this is one of the best means of training the boys in our schools for our army of future defense. Communities should enlist the assistance of the teachers in their district and have some form of athletic and industrial contests at stated periods. These might well be held in connection with a school and community fair. The bulletins listed below, "Programs for Schoolhouse Meetings," and "How to Organize a School and Community Fair," will be found helpful in this connection.

Another way in which the University Interscholastic League can assist community councils is in the delivery by school pupils of one or more patriotic selections as part of a public program. All the League's declamation contests this year will be of a patriotic nature, and the contestants in the various schools will welcome the opportunity to participate in programs arranged by the community council. Interscholastic Leaguers could also stage a debate on the program, the subject this year being that of Universal Military Training.

There is at this time a greater need than ever before for wholesome social recreation and community centers where people may come together just for the sake of being together. Regularly constituted community meetings providing means for social intercourse, wholesome pastime, and public discussion should have more encouragement than they have received in the past. To this end the University will continue providing special-day and patriotic programs and other literature for use in community meetings.

The following bulletins are now available and may be had free on application:

- 1915: No. 35 School Literary Societies (contains a list of questions for debate.)
- 1916: No. 56 Programs for Schoolhouse Meetings.
- 1916: No. 62 Universal Military Training: Bibliography and Selected Arguments.
- 1916: No. 72 A Play for San Jacinto Night.
  - No. 1769 How to Organize a School and Community Fair.
  - No. 1828 Texas History Teachers' Bulletin (contains a syllabus on the War.)
  - No. 1830 Constitution and Rules of the University Interscholastic League.

6. **ADVICE ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.** While the Extension Department cannot undertake to furnish a community organizer to visit and personally direct the organization of the community, it does undertake to give advice upon being furnished with an accurate statement of existing condi-

tions in a community which is seeking to organize itself for effective war service. Numerous problems arise in connection with community organization, varying with conditions in different communities. For instance, one of the first problems to be met in the coordination of the work of the community council for defense with existing organizations. Unless this is properly done, the effort at organization is foredoomed to failure. How to proceed with the preliminary work often constitutes a problem peculiar to a given community. Those undertaking the organization may often profit by advice concerning the "setting up" of the original meeting at which the organization is to be perfected, and so on. In many of these matters, the Extension Department is in a position to help various communities, and this help will be freely and gladly given whenever application is made for it.

7. CORRESPONDENCE COURSES. The division of Extension Teaching offers group-study courses which community councils in many parts of the state are finding of great value. A full announcement of the various subjects treated in this way may be obtained by addressing the Extension Department, Austin, Texas. There is one group study course which is of particular interest to community councils, and that is a course upon the present war, going thoroughly into its causes and giving the student a connected account of just how this great world catastrophe developed. This course takes as its basis the bulletin, illustrated by various maps, entitled "A War Textbook for Texas Teachers." A syllabus for the study of the war accompanies the text-book, and a group-study library giving various important books and pamphlets upon the subject is furnished with the course. As in the case in other group-study courses, a lecturer who is an authority on the subject studied may be arranged for or not, as the group taking the work desires.

## WAR SONGS

Following are a few songs of which the airs are familiar that may be used in patriotic programs. Extra copies of these songs in a separate pamphlet will be mailed for Community Council meetings free upon application to the University Extension Department, Austin.

### THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

#### I

Oh! say, can you see by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?  
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.  
Oh say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

#### II

On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half concealed, half discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam  
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;  
'Tis the star-spangled banner: Oh long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

#### III

Oh! thus be it ever when free men shall stand,  
Between their loved homes and wild war's desolation;  
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven rescued land  
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.  
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
And this is our motto, "In God is our trust!"  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

AMERICA

*(My Country 'Tis of Thee)*

1. My country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing;  
Land where my fathers died,  
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,  
From every mountain side  
Let freedom ring.
2. Let music swell the breeze,  
And ring from all the trees,  
Sweet freedom's song;  
Let mortal tongues awake,  
Let all that breathe partake,  
Let rocks their silence break,  
The sound prolong.  
    . . . . .
3. Our fathers' God, to Thee,  
Author of liberty,  
To Thee we sing;  
Long may our land be bright,  
With freedom's holy light,  
Protect us by Thy might,  
Great God our King.
4. God bless our splendid men  
Bring them safe home again,  
God bless our men.  
Keep them victorious,  
Patient and chivalrous,  
They are so dear to us,  
God bless our men.

## BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

## I

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;  
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are  
stored;  
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword,  
His truth is marching on.

Chorus:—

Glory! glory! Hallelujah!  
Glory! glory! Hallelujah!  
Glory! glory! Hallelujah!  
His truth is marching on.

## II

I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps;  
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;  
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps,  
His day is marching on.

## III

I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnish'd rows of steel;  
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall  
deal;  
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with His heel,  
Since God is marching on."

## IV

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;  
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!  
Our God is marching on.

## V

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea;  
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;  
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,  
While God is marching on.



## HYMN OF FREEDOM

BY MARY PERRY KING

*(Tune, "Stand Up, Stand Up For Jesus.")*

1. Unfurl the flag of Freedom,  
    Fling far the bugle blast!  
    There comes a sound of marching  
    From out the mighty past.  
Let every peak and valley  
    Take up the valieant cry:  
Where, beautiful as morning,  
    Our banner cuts the sky.
2. Free-born to peace and justice,  
    We stand to guard and save  
    The liberty of manhood,  
    The faith our fathers gave.  
Then soar aloft, OLD GLORY,  
    And tell the waiting breeze  
No law but right and mercy  
    Shall rule the Seven Seas.
3. No hate is in our anger,  
    No vengeance in our wrath;  
We hold the line of freedom  
    Across the tyrant's path.  
Where'er oppression vaunteth  
    We loose the sword once more,  
To stay the feet of conquest,  
    And pray an end of war.

## COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN

1. O Columbia, the gem of the ocean,  
The home of the brave and the free,  
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,  
A world offers homage to thee.  
Thy mandates makes heroes assemble,  
When Liberty's form stands in view;  
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,  
When borne by the Red, White, and Blue.

## Chorus:—

When borne by the Red, White and Blue.  
When borne by the Red, White and Blue.  
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,  
When borne by the Red, White and Blue.

2. When war winged its wild desolation,  
And threatened the land to deform,  
The ark then of freedom's foundation,  
Columbia, rode safe through the storm;  
With her garlands of victory around her,  
When so produly she bore her brave crew,  
With her flag proudly floating before her,  
Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue.

## Chorus:—

Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue,  
Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue,  
With her flag proudly floating before her,  
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

3. "Old Glory" to greet, now come hither,  
With eyes full of love to the brim;  
May the wreaths of our heroes ne'er wither,  
Nor a star of our banner grow dim;  
May the service united ne'er sever;  
But they to our colors prove true!  
The Army and Navy forever,  
Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue.

Chorus:—

Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue,  
Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue,  
The Army and Navy forever,  
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

### THE BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM

1. Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys,  
We'll rally once again,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom!  
We will rally from the hillside,  
We'll rally from the plain,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom!

Chorus:—

The Union forever,  
Hurrah, boys, hurrah!  
Down with the traitor and up with the stars!  
While we rally round the flag, boys,  
Rally once again,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

2. We are springing to the call of  
Our brothers gone before,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom!  
And we'll fill the vacant ranks with  
A million freeman more,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom!

## OVER THERE

1. Johnnie, get your gun, get your gun, get your gun,  
Take it on the run, on the run, on the run;  
Hear them calling you and me  
Every son of liberty.  
Hurry right away, no delay, go today,  
Make your daddy glad to have had such a lad,  
Tell your sweetheart not to pine—  
To be proud her boy's in line.

Chorus:—

Over there, over there,  
Send the word, send the word over there,  
That the Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming,  
The drums rum-tumming every where.  
So prepare, breathe a prayer,  
Send the word, send the word over there,  
We'll be over, we're coming over,  
And we won't come back till it's over over there.

2. Johnnie, get your gun, get your gun, get your gun,  
Johnnie, show the Hun you're a son-of-a-gun,  
Hoist the flag and let her fly,  
Like true heroes do or die.  
Pack your little kit, show your grit, do your bit,  
Soldiers to the ranks from the towns and the tanks,  
Make your mothers proud of you,  
And to liberty be true.

## KEEP THE HOME-FIRES BURNING

1. They were summoned from the hillside;  
They were called in from the glen,  
And the Country found them ready  
At the stirring call for men.  
Let no tears add to their hardship,  
As the soldiers pass along,  
And although your heart is breaking  
Make it sing this cheery song.

Chorus:—

- Keep the Home-fires burning,  
While your hearts are yearning,  
Though your lads are far away  
They dream of home.  
There's a silver lining  
Through the dark cloud shining,  
Turn the dark cloud inside out,  
Till the boys come Home.
2. Over seas there came a pleading,  
"Help a Nation in distress!"  
And we gave our glorious laddies—  
Honour bade us do no less.  
For no gallant Son of Freedom  
To a tyrant's yoke should bend,  
And a noble heart must answer  
To the sacred call of "Friend."

## CANNING THE KAISER

BY UPTON SINCLAIR

*(Tune, "Marching Through Georgia.")*

## I

Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll sing another song,  
Sing it with a spirit that will move the world along,  
Sing it as we need to sing it, half a million strong—  
While we are canning the Kaiser.

Chorus:—

Oh, Bill! Oh, Bill! We're on the job today!  
Oh, Bill! Oh, Bill! We'll seal you so tight you'll stay!  
We'll put you up with ginger in the good old Yankee way—  
While we are canning the Kaiser.

## II

Hear the song we're singing on the shining roads of France;  
Hear the Tommies cheering, and we see the Poilus prance;  
Africanders and Kanucks and Scots without their pants—  
While we are canning the Kaiser.

## III

Bring the guns from Bethlehem, by way of old New York;  
Bring the beans from Boston, and don't leave out the pork;  
Bring a load of soda pop, and pull the grape juice cork—  
While we are canning the Kaiser.

## IV

Come you men from Dixieland, you lumber jacks of Maine;  
Come you Texas cowboys, and you farmers of the plain;  
From Florida to Oregon, we boast the Yankee strain—  
While we are canning the Kaiser.

## V

Now we've started on the job, we mean to put it through;  
Ship the kings and kaisers all, and make the world anew;  
Clear the way for common folk, for men like me and you—  
While we are canning the Kaiser.

SMILE, SMILE, SMILE

1. Private Perks is a funny little codger  
With a smile, a funny smile;  
Five feet none, he's an artful little dodger  
With a smile, a funny smile.  
Flush or broke, he'll have his little joke,  
He can't be suppressed.  
All the other fellows have to grin  
When he gets this off his chest, [shout] Hi!

Chorus:—

“Pack up your troubles  
In your old kit bag  
And smile, smile, smile;  
While you've a lucifer  
To light your fag,  
Smile, boys, that's the style;  
What's the use of worrying?  
It never was worth while;  
So pack up your troubles  
In your old kit bag  
And smile, smile, smile.”

2. Private Perks went a-marching  
Into Flanders with his smile.  
He was loved by the privates and commanders,  
For his smile, his funny smile.  
When a throng of Boches came along  
With a mighty swing,  
Perks yelled out  
“This little bunch is mine,  
Keep your head down, boy, and sing,” [shout] Hi!



The following may well be chanted in chorus:

### PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the  
Republic for which it stands.  
One nation indivisible, with liberty and  
justice for all.

### THE AMERICAN CREED

W. T. PAGE

[Note—This creed, slightly abridged, won the \$1000 prize offered by the city of Baltimore.]

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies, for

I AM AN AMERICAN!











