

rights and liberties of the European countries attacked by the Central Powers she was also defending her own. Each of the belligerents has proved its ability to rise to the emergency, but none has surprised our enemies more than the Overseas Dominions.

When the tempest of world-desolation broke, Canada, even more than the United Kingdom, was a land given over to the pursuits of peace. To the mind of her people the spectre of international carnage was even farther away than it was to the occasionally disquieted vision of the people of Great Britain. Canada, still essentially an agricultural country, was chiefly engrossed in her harvests and the development of her great natural resources, but at the same time her manufacturing facilities were steadily increasing to meet the wants of her people. Since war began, however, her industrial capacity has been augmented until now she could supply three times her own population; and such has been the rapidity of adaptation and new construction of plants, that Canada, like Britain, has become one of the great purveyors of munitions and war materials to the Entente Powers. It was to be expected that Canada would send to the Allies wheat, meat, fruit, and canned fish and other foods, but she has also become a prolific source of army clothing, boots, saddlery, and the hundreds of things indispensable to the immense armies in the field.

Had we all learnt, as that great Englishman Joseph Chamberlain told his countrymen they *must learn*, to think *imperially*, there would be no need to apportion the services rendered by the Empire's component States. It would be as impossible for any Britishers to think of the Empire without its vast wheat-bearing overseas areas as it would be for Austrians to think of the hereditary empire of the Hapsburgs without the wheat plains of Hungary. We are all one—complementary to each other, and by this war the

Kaiser is helping to consolidate our great Empire.

The population of the Dominion now exceeds that of Scotland. From her eight millions she has raised a greater force than Napoleon needed to crush Europe until, in the plenitude of his power, he levied on all the prostrate nations to raise his Grand Army of half a million men for the invasion of Russia. A number of the Canadian Provinces have raised bigger armies than Wellington ever commanded. Canada's first expeditionary force of 33,000 men, mustered, armed, and sent to Europe within two months of the outbreak of the war, exceeded in numbers the largest army of British troops that won the immortal victories of the Peninsula.

And we are proud to know that these troops have worthily upheld the best British traditions, and have shown themselves *second to none* in valour. At Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, Courcellette, the Somme, Canada's sons have been as brave as the bravest. In the rush of battle her kilted regiments have proved themselves worthy to wear that garb which marks out a corps for desperate prowess. The deeds recorded of her *Red Watch* should make them famous, like the Black Watch of Scotland. No dauntless brigade, no Old Guard, ever saved the day more gallantly than did Canada's First Expeditionary Army at Ypres, when the Huns by their first surprise attack with chlorine gas made a dangerous breach in the French lines contiguous to the Canadian position.

Magnificent as the response of her sons to the call of the bugle has already been, Canada has not yet done all that she is going to do. Sir Robert Borden and his Cabinet are impressing on the people of the Dominion the necessity of making still greater efforts and sending yet more men. These will be forthcoming, and in that great army there will be found native-born, British-born, and young men from all the varied races that in recent years have been carried by the tide of