

succeeded in 'saving the situation'. Unsupported they held the Germans when the French line gave way owing to the descending fumes of the gas the Germans sent into their midst. As one officer, in speaking of the battle, said, 'The Canadians have achieved glory that will never be forgotten, but the price paid was awful.' The casualties numbered over 6,000, and the list at the time of writing is said to be incomplete. Of the battalions engaged, some had only a pitiful remnant left, but Ypres was saved.

A second contingent of 10,000 men has been recruited and dispatched to this country, and a third contingent is being raised. Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, has declared that if necessary 200,000 to 300,000 men will be furnished by Canada.

The attitude of Canada with regard to the war has proved a sad disappointment to Germany. German statesmen expected that the 2,500,000 of French Canadians would not be too willing to fight for their national liberty, that the 400,000 Germans and 120,000 Austrians in Canada would remain absolutely and entirely neutral. Instead of that, the French Canadians are organizing complete units of their own race and creed for the contingents, and in the city of Berlin, Ontario, where the population is mostly of German birth or extraction, the inhabitants have passed resolutions supporting the allies, besides contributing large sums of money for the purposes of the war. Again, when the Dominion Parliament met in February, the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Mr. William G. Weichsel, the German Canadian representative of North Waterloo, Ontario, and was seconded by Mr. Honore Achin, the French Canadian representative of Labelle, Quebec. The French Cana-