

1. — Military Effort

Canada has already supplied 420,000 men to the Imperial forces of Great Britain¹ — not counting the numerous French or Italian reservists, who have rejoined their respective colours in their native lands. This is equivalent, in proportion to population, to an army of 2,400,000 men for France, 2,700,000 for Great Britain and Ireland, 6,000,000 for the United States.

If the proportionate cost of the armies is taken into account, as well as the population of the countries, Canada's war expenditure is now equivalent to what France would spend for a fighting force of 9,600,000 men, Great Britain for 8,100,000 and the United States for 7,000,000. Which of those countries has done or *will do* as much?²

Suppose the United States enlist, arm, equip and send to the front within one year from their declaration of war an army of 2,000,000 men, while Canada rests content with what it has already done — the incurred financial obligations being covered, of course, — what will be the result? Each Canadian, man, woman and child, will have been taxed or indebted in the proportion of \$100 as against \$7 or \$8 paid for or incurred by each Ame-

¹ Since this was written, the government has stated that over 60,000 recruits were dismissed as bodily unfit, or for other reasons, and that 10,000 had deserted. This alters the comparison with other nations, as regards the number of troops. But as to cost, it makes the position of Canada worse. The loss of money incurred by the dislocation of regimental units is tremendous.

² Everything being counted, the basis of comparison with France and Great Britain is below the mark. France pays only 5 cents a day to her troopers, and Great Britain, one shilling.