

of British and Boers from that glorious land, the cream of their fighting race. We too in Newfoundland will find that all the young men of manhood will go forward; not merely the one in five hundred who have had the glory of being the first to leave, but many more. In future years when our children look back upon this great struggle for our freedom from conquest, they will remember that their sires who fought in the Great War of 1914, 1915 and 1916 bore themselves as bravely as their sturdy ancestors from Devon or their fighting ancestors from Ireland. In every hamlet, the most treasured heirlooms will be the War Medals and the Regimental Lists of those who volunteered.

Finally, how does this mighty struggle come home to us? And in answering this question, I prefer to quote largely from a speech made by Lord Rosebery, one of our greatest men, who puts the case better than I can myself. He says every man valid and capable of bearing arms is bound at the call of his country to do so

“It is a war of nations, and our nation, if it is to uphold itself, will not be able to remain aloof. We are fighting on the Continent it is true, but we are fighting in defence of Great Britain. There is one thing that is perfectly clear in all this matter, it is that those who go to fight will go to fight in a righteous cause. We are fighting for the independence of Belgium against a Power which guaranteed it, and has destroyed it. We are fighting for the freedom of France, a friendly Power who is allied with ourselves. But we are also fighting for the sanctity of the public law, which, if our enemies shall be the conquerors, is torn up and destroyed for ever. When the German Foreign Secretary was asked if he were really going to infringe the neutrality of Belgium, he said: ‘You are not going to war for that—going to war for a scrap of paper?’ A great Power that treats scraps of paper like that is not unlikely to be scrapped herself. The