

GREAT-HEARTED GENTLEMEN — ANZACS



These Anzacs are on the way back to the front after a spell of furlough in England as a reward for great action. The cheerful swing of these Australians suggests the big-pulsed land to which they belong.

WHAT NOVA SCOTIA Has Done FOR THE WAR

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THE magnificent spirit displayed throughout Canada since the outbreak of the war has been manifest in full measure in Nova Scotia. The people of this Province have inherited the love of liberty that seems to characterize most Maritime races. All their finer instincts and ideals were outraged at the unprovoked attack made by the two German nations upon their weaker neighbours, and as their knowledge grew of the happenings of July and August of 1914 their indignation, already profound, blazed into righteous wrath.

On the outbreak of hostilities the garrison at Halifax was transferred to Bermuda, relieving for active service the Lincolns who were stationed there. A regiment was formed known as the Composite, to fulfil the garrison duties of the Royal Canadian Regiment at Halifax. This was formed by drafts taken from the Nova Scotia Militia regiments known as the 78th Pictou, the 75th Lunenburg, the 93rd Cumberland, the 69th Annapolis, the 76th Colchester, and the 81st Hants, as well as the 71st Militia Regiment from York, New Brunswick, and the 82nd from Charlottetown. Drafts were also made upon various Nova Scotia Militia regiments for men to guard cable terminal stations and other strategic points.

When the call for volunteers to go overseas arose, the response was immediate and generous. Farmers, artisans, miners, traders and professional men flocked to the recruiting stations and the first battalion, known as the 17th, was raised. At the same time drafts from Nova Scotia went to augment battalions recruited at Montreal and elsewhere. This was followed by the formation of nine additional battalions within the Province, with a total strength of 11,215. These are known as the 25th, the 40th, the 64th, the 85th, the 106th, the 112th, the 185th, the 193rd, and the 219th. The 85th, 185th, 193rd, and 219th battalions compose the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade. Six hundred and fifty men volunteered from the 63rd, 66th and Composite Battalions, all Militia regiments; 300 men were raised to reinforce the Royal Canadian Regiment; and 500 men enlisted for the Sixth Canadian Mounted Rifles. In artillery there were formed the 24th and the 36th Batteries Field Artillery, and the 2nd Heavy Siege Battery, the 11th Howitzer Brigade Ammunition Column, Number Two Section 4th Divisional Ammunition Column, 14th Howitzer Brigade Ammunition Column, and the Headquarters Company 14th Field Artillery Howitzer Brigade.

Of the Army Service Corps, Number Four Company 3rd Divisional Train, and the Headquarters Company 4th Divisional Train have been raised in Nova Scotia. Two hospital units have been completely equipped. One of these, Number Seven Overseas Stationary Hospital, raised by the University of Dalhousie, is now in active service; the other,



This peaceful view on Citadel Hill and placid glimpse of the great Halifax harbour has been all changed since Nova Scotia became part of the Empire's war machine.

Number Nine, raised by the University of St. Francis Xavier, has recently gone overseas. Two companies have been formed for the 2nd and 4th Overseas Pioneer Battalions. Forty men volunteered for a cyclists platoon, 100 men for Number Two Tunnelling Company, about 200 men for the 224th Forestry Battalion and about 100 men have been sent to Ottawa for the Canadian Engineers and Signalling Company. At the present time the 237th and 239th Overseas Battalion C. E. F. are recruiting in Nova Scotia, as well as in other provinces. Up to date, 18,779 men have been enrolled in the Province for service overseas, and over 3,000 have enlisted for home service. Of our total male population between the years of eighteen and forty-five, 22.3 per cent. have been enrolled for active service. It is only fair to state here that more than six thousand additional men who offered their services did not measure up to the required standard of efficiency and were not accepted.

THE various contingents mentioned above do not, of course, include the large number of Nova Scotians living in other provinces who enlisted elsewhere. Nova Scotia has contributed her full quota to the population of the great West. Many of her sons have for years been engaged in the work of transforming a vast wilderness into an Empire's granary. The work they have done there has fitted numbers of them to assume an active part in the gigantic struggle. These cannot be enrolled in the scroll of fame of their native provinces, but their names are inscribed on other banners.

The heroic stand made by the people of Belgium against a powerful invader won the admiration and sympathy of every Nova Scotian. In September of 1914 I had the privilege of perusing a personal letter written by M. Lambert Jadot, a prominent Belgian financier, and director of the Acadia Coal Company at Stellarton, N.S., then resident at Ostend. M. Jadot described in his letter the destruction wrought by the enemy in Belgium and the appalling suffering of his people. An appeal was immediately issued to the people of Nova Scotia, asking for relief contributions in the shape of cash, clothing or food, and a Belgian Relief Committee was formed at Halifax with sub-committees elsewhere throughout the Province. The co-operation of the Premiers of the other Canadian Provinces, as well as of Newfoundland, was also earnestly requested.

The response of our people was prompt, generous and worthy of Nova Scotia. Merchants gave substantial gifts of clothing, blankets and non-perishable foods; manufacturers gave freely of their stock in hand; fishermen contributed salted and dried fish; farmers gave potatoes, hardy vegetables, flour and smoked meats. The school teachers interested their pupils in the work. Free transportation was provided by the railways, express companies and coastal steamers. In this spirit our people laboured with the result that gifts flowed in swiftly and "of good measure, pressed down and running over."

ON October 29th, the S. S. "Tremorvah," the first ship of mercy, sailed from Halifax with 179 carloads of supplies, having a total value of \$264,364. Of this amount Nova Scotia contributed ninety-eight carloads, of a value of \$150,557. The "Tremorvah" was the first relief ship to reach Rotterdam from across the Atlantic. A representative of the Nova Scotia Government went over in the ship and superintended the unloading of the cargo. The first ship was followed by four other steamers sailing from Halifax. The total value of these cargoes was \$864,968, and in addition to a large share of this amount, Nova Scotia contributed the sum of £1,000 to the Belgian War Relief Fund in Great Britain. Gifts, both of goods and money, are still being received and forwarded.

A branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was established in Nova Scotia on September 2nd, 1914. Sub-branches were also organized in every county. The sum of \$250,000 was set as that which the Province should raise during the first year of the war. Legislation was enacted by the Government to enable towns and municipalities to vote money for patriotic purposes. When in September, 1916, a further call was issued by the military authorities for additional recruits it was then realized that it would be necessary to augment the contributions to this Fund. A further appeal was made and contributors largely responded. On January 1st, 1916, the Governor-General issued an appeal to Canadians for one dollar per head of population. In the city of Halifax, \$250,000 was raised in one week in

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