

methods for which the German Kaiser with his Prussian Junkerdom is now so desperately contending.

This was the spirit in which Canada met the crisis. The Opposition no less than the Government flung themselves wholeheartedly into the work of speedily putting to some practical purpose the sentiments that had stirred the people of Canada to the very depths. Quickly a contingent of 33,000 men was raised, and the village of Valcartier, about eighteen miles from Quebec, was in a few weeks turned into a military camp. Crops were gathered in, and farmsteads disappeared to make way for rows of white tents. The peaceful village was replaced by a martial city complete with streets, sewers, and water mains, electric lights, and telephone. The troops began to roll in from every quarter of Canada. There was no lack of men to volunteer for service. Recruiting went on briskly, and men had to be turned away in scores and await formation of further contingents. In a few weeks the contingent of 33,000 men were dispatched to this country to undergo training on Salisbury Plain. The transports were convoyed over by British warships and landed here without being interfered with by the enemy—a wonderful lesson to the world on the sea-power of Great Britain. In the meantime the Royal Canadian Regiment, a Regular regiment, had been dispatched to garrison Bermuda, and further contingents for service at the front—a second and a third—were being recruited. And now a fourth is being enrolled.

It is significant of the depth of Canadian feeling on the subject of the war that a journal always so sympathetic towards pacifism as the *Toronto Globe* should be found calling upon the Dominion Government to do even more than it has done in the way of sending men