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# FOUR YEARS' WAR FOR PEACE

(Continued from last week.)

The call of the great adventure for the defence of the Empire, for the freedom of small nations, for those principles of loyalty to the given word, of even-handed justice and of personal liberty, had no sooner sounded than every province of the Empire sprang to arms.

Within eight weeks of the declaration of War Canada had concentrated, equipped and embarked from Quebec a voluntary army of 33,000 men—the largest force that had ever crossed the Atlantic at one time. These were the men who bore the brunt of that first diabolical gas attack. Lord French has told us of that day: "The Canadians held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage; and it is not too much to say that . . . these splendid troops averted a disaster which might have been attended with the most serious consequences." That force, as has been truly said, "at Langemarek barred the way to the advancing Germans and saved the day for the Empire, the Allies and the world."

Canada's recruiting went steadily on. No sooner had the First Division sailed, than a second was organised. From her new-born cities, from the shores of her lakes and the banks of her splendid rivers, from her lumber camps, her

wheat-fields, her mining camps and her industrial centres, men of every province rallied, trained, sailed and fought. By the spring of 1917 over 400,000 men had enlisted in the Canadian Forces. At Neuve Chapelle, Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy and on Vimy Ridge, in every place where the call has come, their splendid manhood has lifted modern war to a higher level of clean,

heroic sacrifice. Similarly, her wealth has been given in supplies of grain, cheese, horses, salmon, munitions, clothing, even submarines for the use of the Allies; and she has lavished money and service in hospital work. Before the War no shells had been made in Canada outside the Dominion arsenal at Quebec. By August, 1916, over 20,000,000 shells had

been shipped to Europe.

The smallest of our self-governing Dominions, Newfoundland, has sent its regiment which heroically won its hill-top nearer to Constantinople than any other effort in the tragic experiment of Gallipoli, while its Naval force has patrolled the Aegean and the North Sea. Newfoundland has made her offerings for the supplies of the troops



Mud-larks in St. John's Camp.

We would respectfully ask that, in making purchases, you "patronize those who patronize us."