sacrificed itself for the cause of liberty; especially, perhaps, the inspiring object-lesson shown by the liberal despatch of Canadian troops and supplies to Europe, together with the remarkable quickening of the Canadian national life that followed, and that was observed by thoughtful Americans with interest and admiration, perhaps even with something of envy. Immediate zeal and enthusiasm for the cause of the Allies was shown by thousands of Americans who personally enlisted in the Canadian contingent, the Foreign Legion in France, or elsewhere, for active service. As Lord Northcliffe has written in the Times, "If you take a map of the United States and go up and down the American lines in France you will find no city, great or small, which has not sent a flying man, a bomber, an artilleryman, a sniper, or a dispatch rider to help to destroy Prussian despotism. I put one question to a score of those whose mothers were not ashamed to raise them to be soldiers. I asked them why they had come. The reply of the American in France is the same every time, whether you meet him with the Canadian Army, the British Army, or the French Army. They all say words to this effect: 'The sort of thing that has been going on in Europe as the result of the horrible organised savagery of the Prussians has got to be stopped. We want to stop it before it reaches our own country. We have come over here to do it, and thank God, we know that we are helping to do it, and that it is to be thoroughly done."

Many of the letters sent back home by these young soldiers, and since published, have been full