

### Freedom and Justice.

Declaring that he had nothing but admiration for the German people, an admiration which must be shared by all who knew them, Sir Wilfrid said: "Germany has been ruled by a military caste which has instructed the people to believe that they are invincible, that their mission is to rule Europe. The German Emperor is a man of ability, we must give him credit for that, but he ought to know that no Empire ever lived that was founded on force". Rapidly sketching the rise and downfall of empires which were great from a military standpoint, Sir Wilfrid added: "Only one Empire has stood the brunt and the test of the ages. The British Empire is founded on the principles of justice and freedom", and he proceeded to show the results in the instant rallying of all parts of the Empire to the help of the Mother

Land in the present crisis. The people of India had been given as full a measure of responsible government as was advisable and the result was that they were now hastening to defend the Union Jack. Great Britain had given the Dutch settlers of South Africa self-government only four years after they had been fighting against the British Crown. Nothing could make one more proud of the British Empire than this act. It was a bold action which no other nation but Great Britain could have attempted, yet how successful, for today the leading soldier of the enemy in the South African war, General Botha, was the loyal supporter of the Empire today.

Concluding, Sir Wilfrid said, "There can be no respite in this war until we have won and succeeded in again bringing forward the flag of civilization which is now on trial".

### CANADIAN TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

CANADA'S first Overseas contingent, approximately 33,000 strong, with 7,000 Canadian horses, is now in England undergoing training which it is expected will fit it, within a few weeks, to take its place at the front. Practically seven weeks after mobilization at Valcartier, Que., the Canadian troops, after a severe course of training, were loaded on the thirty-one transports at Quebec, and set sail under the convoy of British battleships, cruisers and torpedo destroyers. The movement from Valcartier to Quebec and the boarding of the transports occupied about seven days. The last transport is reported to have sailed on October 2.

Included in the Canadian contingent are men from every nook and corner of Canada, picked under stringent rules as to physical fitness, and all Canada is confident that when called upon to take their place in the firing line, they will add to the glorious reputation achieved by Canadian soldiers in previous campaigns.

The first call for volunteers for overseas service from Canada was for but 22,000 men. So many volunteered and so many made their way to Valcartier that it was soon found that 33,000 men were "under canvas". All keen for service, none satisfied to stay at home, an awkward situation was overcome by the decision to send everyone to England, where the contingent will undergo further training at Salisbury Plains, before being sent on active service.

An official statement by Premier Borden indicates that the first contingent will be organized in England as follows: field troops including a first re-inforcement of ten per cent., 26,400; line of communication troops, 2,100, making a total force for the front of 28,500. This will leave about 4,500 men for further training in Great Britain who will constitute a re-inforcement of nearly 20 per cent., for the men going to the front.

### The Second Contingent.

The decision to organize at once a second force of 22,000 men was announced on October 6 by Premier Borden. Details of the proposed composition of this force, definite dates for recruiting and the methods to be followed in mobilization and transport are as yet lacking, but it is already apparent that the rush of recruits will again be such that the highest qualifications will again be required. Reports from all parts of Canada indicate that there will be many more offering their services than can possibly be taken. In this connection the organization of a French-Canadian corps is of particular interest and significance, as if included in the second contingent of 22,000 men, the French-Canadian unit would itself amount to more than one-fifth of the whole contingent.

### Governor-General's Farewell Message.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught on the departure of the first Canadian Expeditionary Force for Europe, sent them the following farewell message on behalf of the Canadian people. It was read aboard each transport to the officers and men:

"Ottawa, Sept.—(no date.)

"On the eve of your departure from Canada I wish to congratulate you on having the privilege of taking part, with the other forces of the Crown, in fighting for the honor of King and Empire.

"You have nobly responded to the call of duty and Canada will know how to appreciate the patriotic spirit that animates you.

"I have complete confidence that you will do your duty and that Canada will have every reason to be proud of you.

"You leave these shores with the knowledge that all Canadian hearts beat for you, and that our prayers and best wishes will ever attend you. God bless you and bring you back victorious.

"(Signed) ARTHUR F. M.

"Governor General of Canada."