

spells true Imperialism, and which explains the enthusiastic support given by overseas Dominions in this great crisis of our history.

Germany made many miscalculations before war was declared. In no case was her reckoning so ill-judged as in the case of Canada. From German sources we learn that it was commonly believed in Germany that, on the declaration of war, United States troops would cross the boundary and would be welcomed with open arms by the Canadian people. It was also believed that the German communities in the Ontario counties of Waterloo, Perth, Huron, and Bruce, and the American settlers in the West, were galled by the yoke of England, and were eagerly anticipating the day of their emancipation and incorporation under the flowing folds of the Stars and Stripes. But Germany was wholesalely deceived. The moment war was declared there was no doubt about the unanimous determination of the people of Canada to bear their share of responsibility in the Empire's war. Everywhere the people answered the appeal to patriotism, and, within a day or two, men were being enrolled for a Canadian contingent. All party politics were put aside, and a wave of passionate loyalty swept through the country. But it was not till some months later that it was made known in the Mother Country how exceedingly prompt Canada's response had been.

In December last Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, speaking at the Empire and Canadian Clubs at Toronto, said that on the 1st of August he sent the British Government a secret telegram announcing Canada's desire to send an expeditionary force if war should ensue. The offer was not accepted until the 6th. Recruiting, meanwhile, had begun, and within six weeks 35,000 men had been made ready to embark.

Preparations were then made to raise another 35,000, which was subsequently increased to 50,000, and as soon as each contingent went forward a corresponding number of men would be enlisted to take its place. The Press had