

were built. They would both go broke and in time the Government would take them over and form the Canadian National.

1911: Sir Wilfrid seemed destined to rule forever. He created the Canadian Navy, to consist of five cruisers and six destroyers, and promoted the Boundary Waters Treaty with the U.S. This occasioned one of the two countries' most enduring and successful ventures, the International Joint Commission. He had some less successful ventures — the Anglo-American Convention decided the Alaska Boundary argument in favor of the U.S. when the British representative on the six man commission, Lord Alverstone, voted against the two Canadians. Laurier's government fell as a result of what had appeared his greatest success. He arranged a trade reciprocity treaty with the U.S. The Conservatives attacked the proposal as a threat to sovereignty. As the historian McInnis said, the voters "in an emotional upsurge that had nothing to do with logic, rejected the reciprocity that they had been seeking for 70 years."

1913: Sir Robert Borden became Prime Minister in time for World War I. Immigration hit a new peak — 402,000 settlers arrived, most heading west. The long boom collapsed.

1914: War. Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, composed of reservists with previous military experience, landed in France two months after the outbreak. The war would leave deep divisions. The crisis came with the draft. French Canadians rioted in protest. Henri Bourassa, Quebec leader, condemned the war. The draft produced only 60,000 soldiers, few of whom went overseas. But some 400,000 other Canadians went to France and 48,121 died, more than one-tenth of those who went — the Canadian Army was literally decimated.

1916: Canada expanded enormously. The West's population, which was 4,800,000 in 1891, hit 8,000,000. The Dominion had acquired two new Provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The wheat harvest had climbed from 2 million bushels to 150 million in 25 years. Foreign investments had grown enormously — by 1913 British interests had invested \$1,753,000,000 in Canada; United States interests, \$629,000,000. Canada had become an industrial nation. There was much optimism. In Sir Wilfrid Laurier's belief, "The 19th century was the century of the United States, the 20th century will be the century of Canada."

1919: The Group of Seven, Canadians first
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The line at Passchendaele, Belgium, was held in November, 1917, by these young Canadian men.

