Canadian News
Souvenir Edition

IN HONOUR OF
THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT
1914

Editor: A. M. de BECK
"Canadian News" Offices
General Buildings
Aldwych, W.C.
I desire to express to my people of the Oversea Dominions with what appreciation and pride I have received the messages from their respective Governments during the last few days.

These spontaneous assurances of their fullest support recall to me the generous, self-sacrificing help given by them in the past to the Mother Country.

I shall be strengthened in the discharge of the great responsibility which rests upon me by the confident belief that in this time of trial my Empire will stand united, calm, resolute, trusting in God.

George R.I.
OUR Gracious Queen has always taken a deep interest in Canada and Canadians, and her visit to Salisbury Plain with the King was deeply appreciated by the officers and men of the Canadian Contingent. Queen Mary followed with special sympathy the establishment of the Canadian Military Hospital at Shorncliffe, which is named after her, and the successful conclusion of this work was a source of much satisfaction to her.

Like other mothers throughout the Empire, the Queen has bravely sent her sons to strive for the cause of justice, and on sea and land they have taken their places in the greatest struggle of all time. Her example in so adequately ensuring that those left at home should be well looked after, and the solicitude and sympathy she has extended to all classes, have been an inspiration to the women of the Empire.
Our Allies

"Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just."
I cannot express the pleasure I have in dedicating this Souvenir Number of Canadian News specially to the men who are so splendidly fulfilling all that the Imperial spirit implies to and demands from British subjects, for, although many of you are Canadian born, yet you are all Britishers, and it is the realisation of that unity of spirit which makes the British Empire the enormous factor in world politics it is proving itself to be day by day. I do not presume to tell you what your duty is at the present moment, because you have long ago proved to us by your actions that you have realised this duty fully. What I want to say to you is this, without a doubt you have set an example which history will hand down to the generations yet unborn, and which will inspire the children of the future with hope and courage for any emergency which may present itself in the dim and far-off future. You are going out to perform great deeds, and we know that Canadian men will do honour to the country which gave them birth.
The Dominion's Message to the King

In the name of the Dominion of Canada I humbly thank your Majesty for your gracious message of approval. Canada stands united from the Pacific to the Atlantic in her determination to uphold the honour and traditions of our Empire.

Arthur
His Majesty's Message
:: to the Canadians ::

For all time our gracious King has placed on record the sentiments of the people of Great Britain at the splendid loyalty and devotion to the Empire, which prompted the despatch of the Canadian Contingent to the aid of the Motherland. After reviewing the Canadian soldiers on Salisbury Plain, King George issued the following memorable message, in which he expressed the deep feelings of all Britons:

"It gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity of welcoming to the Mother Country so fine a contingent of troops from the Dominion of Canada. Their prompt rally to the Empire's call is of inestimable value, both to the lighting strength of my Army, and in the evidence which it gives of the solidarity of my Empire. The general appearance and physical standard of the different units are highly creditable. I am glad to hear of the serious and earnest spirit which pervades all ranks, for it is only by careful training and leading on the part of officers, and by efficiency, strict discipline and co-operation on the part of all, that the demands of modern war can be met. I shall follow with interest the progress and work of my Canadians."

No Sovereign of this country ever possessed so close and personal a knowledge of the British Empire as King George. His frequent and extensive journeys through the Dominions have been the occasions of enthusiastic loyalty on the part of his peoples, but it is to be doubted if he has ever witnessed so spontaneous an expression of loyalty and affection, or such an inspiring proof of Empire solidarity.

Few of those who were privileged to take part in the ceremony will ever forget the experience. Here, in this magnificent parade of Canadian stalwarts, was the vivid, convincing, practical expression of a determination to participate in the responsibilities of the Empire; here was the pledge of sacrifice for the Empire's good and glory. For the first time a Canadian Army was encamped in old England for the purpose of sharing her trials—though it was not the first time that Canadians have fought in her battles. And now, in the fullness of time, these gallant sons of Empire had come to the home of their fathers, and—for many the first time—were face to face with their King. From all parts of the Dominion, from all classes in the Dominion, they had sprung to the call. What a message was that day sent out to the world! What an inspiration was given to the forces of Britain already in the field! What a warning was conveyed to the enemy!

Then came that last great scene. Down the serried ranks, through the lengthy avenues of formidable defenders of his flag, passed the King. Out of the silence of the big Plain rose the resounding cheers and echoed away into the distances. One could not look on without emotion. Looking very proud, the King took his farewell of his troops, and carried with him to the cares of his great office the solace of the affection of which such convincing evidence had been given that day. And the Canadians. For many a year will the story of the King’s day with "My Canadians" be told from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
Lord Kitchener's Message to the Troops

War Office, Nov. 9, 1914.

Dear Sir,

I suggest that you reproduce the message which Lord Kitchener addressed to the troops of the Expeditionary Force when they left this country for France. The terms of the message are, of course, equally applicable to the Dominion contingent when they join the forces in the field.

Yours very truly,

H. J. Creedy,
Private Secretary.

"You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy. You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, your patience. Remember that the honour of the British Army depends on your individual conduct.

"It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadfastness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle.

The operations in which you are engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier.

"Be invariably courteous, considerate, and kind. Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon looting as a disgraceful act. You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted; your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust.

"Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound. So keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. In this new experience you may find temptations, both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and, while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy.

Do your duty bravely,
Fear God,
Honour the King."

KITCHENER,
Field-Marshal.

Message from the Chancellor of the Exchequer

Dear Sir,

I wish you good luck in your admirable journalistic enterprise.

One of the most gratifying features of the terrible conflict in which we are engaged is the readiness with which the great Dominions beyond the seas have sprung to the aid of the Motherland in the greatest hour of her need. We are pursuing no selfish endeavour; this is a struggle for liberty, for upright dealing amongst nations, for fair treatment of the weak, for every principle which lies at the foundation of human progress; and it is full of hope for the future, not merely of the Empire but of the world, that the men of our blood and race in every hemisphere have rallied to the standard of Britain. Canada is playing a part worthy of her noblest traditions.

Yours truly,
Message from Field-Marshal Sir John French

Headquarters, British Army,
November 17, 1914.

Dear Sir,

In 1910 I inspected the Canadian Forces, and I look forward with great pleasure to the day when the Contingent sent from Canada will join the Army under my command, as I feel sure their services will be invaluable. In sending these troops Canada has, as I felt sure she would, given the strongest and most tangible proof of the unity of the Empire.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. D. P. FRENCH.

Message from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe

H.M.S. Iron Duke,
November 22, 1914.

Dear Sir,

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander-in-chief Grand Fleet, directs me to say that he is much interested to hear of your patriotic project for the entertainment of the Canadian Contingent with a special souvenir number. Sir John Jellicoe welcomes the opportunity which you provide to send a word of hearty God-speed to the Canadian Contingent. "He is sure that they will be worthy of the great traditions established by Canadian soldiers in the past, and that their deeds will add lustre to the already illustrious record of our Army on the Continent."

I remain, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) E. HILTON YOUNG, Lt. For Secretary to Commander-in-chief.

The Editor-in-Chief,
Canadian News.
Message from the First Lord of the Admiralty

It is a great thing that Canada shall carry forward at this
climactic in the history of the world, so that her citizens
should freely and resolutely offer their lives in the cause
of the Allied nations now facing the common foe.

We have only to press on undaunted, keeping nothing
back, and bearing every pang with fortitude, to
achieve results for which millions of men in
every state and country will be grateful long after
our age of struggle are over. Now is the time for
Canadian manhood to vie with the trained
soldiers of France and Britain in a rivalry of
sacrifice and daring, to show the old world that
mettle of men is bred across the Atlantic Ocean,
what sort of things they can to fight for.

Above all no peace or truce till Prussian
militarism is broken for ever.

[Signature]
Canada's Position in the Empire

No thoughtful Canadian soldier can confront the historic associations of Salisbury Plain without asking himself: What do I and my Country represent in the Empire, and what position do we hold in the long history of England?

These reflections are forced upon him by conditions of life that are absolutely new and undreamed of in all his previous experience, and by surroundings that are as unexpected and as unimaginable as undoubtedly they are ancient, stimulating and suggestive.

The ordinary dweller in a little prairie town or even in one of the great Cities of the Dominion possesses, as a matter of fact, a far keener realisation and appreciation of what Imperialism and Imperial spirit mean than does the ordinary Cockney or the dweller on the Wiltshire Downs upon which the Canadian soldiers are now encamped, but, nevertheless, even the sturdiest son of Canada has never been able to realise and to verify what it actually means in daily life to be a citizen of the British Empire, as he is forced to do now, when he has volunteered to take up arms and cross the seas to fight for the safety and the whole maintenance of that Empire as he is fighting or about to fight for it today. And, therefore, he asks himself—What is Canada to the Empire and what am I to Canada?

The Dominion of Canada represents the Empire at its highest and best. You cannot picture to yourself any portion of the British Dominions which is more important or which is a more stately part of the Empire than Canada. She may be described as the first and last word in British Imperialism. Canada's voice in matters Imperial grows daily stronger and of greater importance, and I trust that when the war is over we shall see Canada officially represented in the highest Council of the Empire. By coming forward in the splendid and generous fashion in which she has done, she has demonstrated not only her own magnificent loyalty to the good cause of Empire, but she has declared before all the world her true position as regards that Empire. She is not a sleeping, but an active, I had almost written a dominating, partner in the greatest Empire the world has ever known.

It is equally important that each individual Canadian, and especially that each individual Canadian soldier, should realise his own individual responsibility both to Canada and to the Empire at large.

I would bid each of you dear Canadian boys, very respectfully and very affectionately, to remember that each of you is, in his own distinct personality, an ambassador of Canada, an ambassador of the whole Empire. Remember, all eyes are upon you, you represent a magnificent Country; take heed to it that every man, whether here or on the Continent, shall say when he beholds and knows you—this is indeed a citizen of no mean city.

"Civis Romanus Sum": the old Roman had no prouder boast than that.

Well, you are Canadian born! It is up to you, young men, therefore to show the whole world, let alone England and the Empire, what it really means to be Canadian born. I am a great admirer of Canada and the Canadian people, both of whom I know well, and I am confident that you will do yourself and your Country the honour which we all expect from you. In this war it will devolve upon each of you more than ever it has devolved upon Canadians either individually or in the mass to demonstrate to the world Canada's position with regard to the rest of the Empire. I want you to gain for yourselves and for your Country an everlasting name and an undying fame. Your time of trial is at hand, and there is not a Canadian now on Salisbury Plain who will flinch from it. As you press forward in the battle charge let Nelson’s famous words ring in your ears: "England expects that this day every man will do his duty."

A. M. de Beck.
LT.-COL. F. D. FARQUHAR, D.S.O.
Princess Patricia's Light Infantry

LT.-COL. H. F. McLeod
12th Infantry Battalion

MAJOR-GENERAL E. A. H. ALDERSOHN
In Command of the First Contingent

LT.-COL. S. Y. ROBERTSON
17th Infantry Battalion

LT.-COL. M. S. MERCER
1st Infantry Brigade

COLONEL V. A. S. WILLIAMS, A.D.C. (X), A. G. COMMANDANT, AND STAFF OFFICERS AT VALCARTIER
Valcartier Camp

In recounting the military activity of Canada in the great European war, historians will undoubtedly place emphasis on the ability and expedition with which Valcartier Camp was prepared. The dry details of this achievement have already been inscribed in the archives; but these cannot do justice to the willing service, the tireless zeal, and the unexcelled vigour with which this work was prosecuted.

The decision to send a Canadian Contingent to Europe found Canada without a military camp, in a convenient location, sufficiently capacious to accommodate the brigades of the Dominion, and the first link in that glorious chain, which eventually landed the flower of Canada's manhood on Britain's shores, was the formation of such a centre.

The work was pressed forward with zest and enthusiasm, and this immense task was brought to a successful issue in an incredibly short space of time. The propelling force was that same patriotic fervour which has permeated all Canada's activities in this period of stress; the same factor which has caused the men of a nation, remote from the area of conflict, to engage in the most gigantic struggle of all time. It has been well said that if the energy, intelligence and resource used in the establishment of this camp are the symbols of the general excellence of the force, and have their counterpart in the other branches of the Canadian Army, then the fighting machine which the Dominion has sent to the battlefields of Europe will more than worthily sustain the glorious traditions of the race.

SOUVENIR MEDAL OF VALCARTIER
On the reverse side of the medallion is engraved the Lord's Prayer
High British military authorities have already paid a well-deserved tribute to the splendid conception and efficient execution of all details of this work. Canada, indeed, created another record, in a sphere not eminently her own, and Valcartier stands out as a typical expression of the genius of the New World. No greater contrast can be imagined than between this picturesque plateau in the province of Quebec and the camp at Salisbury to which the Canadians came. In Valcartier was incorporated everything that military knowledge could suggest and the unlimited resources of Canada could supply. It can hardly be correctly described as a camp, which suggests a temporary arrangement. It possessed the conveniences of a modern city; and the happy combination of military and municipal arrangements and facilities was a triumph of organisation. Above all, the brief period of time in which the work was done fully justifies the praise which has been accorded to those who were responsible for the plan and its execution.

In addition to the preparation of Valcartier Camp, another interdependent problem, to which brief reference must be made, faced the military and railway authorities of Canada. This was the transportation of the soldiers and their equipment to the rallying place. This, too, was solved in a completely satisfactory manner; yet it presented difficulties which are not encountered in similar work in the small, compact country of Britain. As Major-General Hughes pointed out, the soldiers were concentrated at Valcartier from widely distant points, and many of the troop trains crossed a continent of two to three thousand miles to their destination. Here the same propelling force was at work, and it can be well understood that, from the Presidents of the great transcontinental railroads down to the bottom grade of employee, it was recognised that there was being carried the most precious freight entrusted to their care: the men who would stand in the fields of Armageddon to save the Empire.
TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH OTTAWA

THE QUEEN'S OWN MARCHING THROUGH UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO

[Courtesy "Montreal Standard"]
90TH WINNIPEG RIFLES CROSSING JACQUES CARTIER RIVER

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INSPECTING AUTOMOBILE MACHINE-GUN BATTERY

DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS FROM VALCARTIER
NO. 1 FIELD HOSPITAL LEAVING FOR QUEBEC

FIRST ROYAL MONTREAL REGIMENT

LIKEGRIM, GREY GHOSTS CANADA'S GREAT ARMADA CREPT SLOWLY DOWN THE MIGHTY ST. LAWRENCE
ARMY TRANSPORT AND FIELD ARTILLERY EMBARKING

CANADIAN SIGNAL DIVISION MOTOR CYCLIST SQUAD

AND SAILED AWAY FROM WEST TO EAST, TO ARRIVE SAFELY ON SACRED SOIL OF EMPIRE'S MOTHERLAND
The Canadians Arrive at Plymouth

FOLLOWING their concentration and preliminary training at Valcartier Camp, the Canadian soldiers embarked on steamers for the second stage of their journey to Europe. Down the majestic St. Lawrence River from the secret rendezvous at Gaspe Bay, this fleet of thirty-two transports steamed in the late days of September. Never in the history of the world had so large an army been brought across the Atlantic, and under the protection of the British Navy the journey was accomplished in safety. Plymouth was their destination, that ancient seaport from which, centuries earlier, Drake and his captains watched the approach of the ill-fated expedition of Philip of Spain. Theirs was no formal, official reception; and from their unrestrained, vigorous welcome, which has ever been the tradition of Old Devon, the men of the Dominion could measure the extent of Britain's intense gratitude and relief.
ON THE WAY TO SALISBURY PLAIN

ADVANCE, ALBERTA!

CAVALRY ARRIVING IN CAMP
OF all the historic centres of Great Britain, none could have been more fittingly chosen for the assembling of the Canadian Contingent than Salisbury Plain. It is literally true that in its very stones and mounds is written the history of Britain; the first fabric of Empire was very largely patterned on these bleak plains.

Students of Salisbury and its surroundings glory above all in its historic romance. Without doubt, it was once the home of a people far more remote than the Romans. The earliest Britons, the Saxons, the Romans, all had a part in it. It contains the alphabet of the life of vanished and forgotten peoples; it belongs to the early twilight history of this country.

The old Roman roads, which can still be traced, and Vespasian's Camp remind us of our ancient heritage. Here all the great figures of early British history have taken a part in the conflicting effort of their time, and it has been the scene of the most glorious as well as the most ignoble deeds.

It was here that the Saxons stained their reputations with infamous treachery to their hosts when, at a sign from Hengist, they plunged their concealed daggers into the breasts of the Britons. Here, too, history has it, Queen Guinevere closed her sorrowful life, and Lancelot, her knightly lover, conveyed her body to the holy abbots at Glastonbury.

Perchance little attention is devoted by the soldier of the Dominion to these somewhat misty signs of a departed nation. Quite properly the work of a fighting man is not concerned with the study of a long-begone age, but with the pressing emergency of the moment. Nevertheless, the attraction of ancient things makes no stronger appeal than to residents of the New World, and few of those Canadians who have been encouraged to become acquainted with the storied past of Salisbury Plain.
have not been quickened in their impulses and impressed in their imaginations by
learning of its rich historical associations. Many who have heard of its interesting
records for the first time have hastened to communicate them to their relatives and
friends in the distant Dominion, whose deep interest in the doings of the Canadian
boys here, and everything connected with them, is largely the reason of the issue of
this publication.

It is in its military associations that the Camp at Salisbury makes its most
immediate appeal to the Canadian soldier. Always have the armed men of Britain
gathered together on this plain to determine measures of force. Here was devised
the system of campaign against the earliest invaders of Britain; here the ancient
warriors wrought plans of such military skill as almost brought to naught the over-
powering forces of the Danes; here, when the Celtic races flooded in upon the original
inhabitants, did the chiefs of the tribes take troubled counsel together. And when
Caesar and his Roman legions came, the towering fosses—those hundred feet high
walls of earth piled up by this primitive people—continued to endure unimpaired
the shock of the attacker’s fierce onslaught and to challenge his military dexterity.
It was at this camp, too, that the Crusaders were so vigorously exhorted by their
priests to give themselves, their souls
and their bodies, to the Holy War, and
to sacrifice all, even life itself, in order
that they might snatch Palestine from the
clutches of the Saracens.

And now, after the passing of
many centuries, we behold another armed
force—by far the most important of them
all—seated in this ancient camp, pledged
to a not less holy mission: to support
the Motherland to repel the Hun; to
give armed weight to the doctrine of the
sanctity of the written bond; to punish
the destroyer of holy places and the de-
spoiler of weak women; and to impose
on an imperious and arrogant race the
tempering influence of a milder and more
just rule. For this purpose have the
Canadians come. And thus, in their way,
the lads of the new Dominions Overseas
will write a new chapter in the long-drawn-
out history of England, and will weave
new patterns into the glorious flag of
the British Empire.
THE ROYAL VISIT TO SALISBURY

Their Majesties were accompanied by Lord Kitchener, Lord Roberts, Lord Stamfordham, the Hon. George H. Perley and Sir Richard McBride.

Lieut.-General Pitcairn Campbell and Lieut.-General Alderson presented the Canadian officers to the King and Queen.

SOME MONTREAL OFFICERS

HIGHLANDERS' ROUTE MARCH AT SALISBURY
The lamented death of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts was nowhere more deeply regretted than among the members of the Canadian Contingent, of which he was the honorary colonel. One of the last official events of his life was an inspection of the Canadian soldiers on Salisbury Plain, to whom he made the following stirring address:

"It is an intense pleasure to me to be able to come here to-day as your honorary colonel and to give you a most hearty welcome to the Mother Country.

We have arrived at the most critical moment of our history, and you have generously come to help us in our hour of need. Words fail me when I try to tell you how deeply we appreciate your action and the splendid spirit of loyalty which has prompted that action. Three months ago we found ourselves involved in this war—a war not of our own seeking but one which those who have studied Germany's literature and Germany's inspiration knew was a war which we should inevitably have to deal with sooner or later.

The prompt resolve of Canada to give us such valuable assistance has touched us deeply. That resolve has been quickened into action in what I consider a marvelously short space of time, and under the excellent organising and driving power of your Minister of Militia—my friend Major-General Hughes—you quickly found yourselves in a fine camp in your own Laurentian mountains, where your training and musketry were able to be carried out in the most practical manner and with the least possible delay; the result being that to-day, less than three months from the declaration of war, I am able to greet this fine body of soldiers on English soil.

There is no need for me to tell you that you have a stern task before you. We are fighting a nation which looks upon the British Empire as a barrier to her development, and has, in consequence, long contemplated our overthrow and humiliation. To attain that end she has manufactured a magnificent fighting machine and is straining every nerve to gain victory.

In her determination to be the ruling Power in the world she has not scrupled to break faith with the smaller nations, and has shown by her actions that she is prepared by every means in her power—however unworthy and brutal—to achieve her purpose. It is only by the most determined efforts that we can defeat her.

When the time comes for you to take your place in the field you will find yourselves fighting side by side with the men of our Regular Army, who have already done great deeds and endured great hardships; with the men of our Indian Army, who have come with such devotion and eagerness to take their share in defending British interests; and with men who, like yourselves, are coming from the other self-governing Dominions to co-operate with us.

I need not urge you to do your best, for I know you will. For you will be fighting in the greatest of all causes—the cause of right, of justice, and of liberty. May God prosper you in the great struggle."
THE 101st OF EDMONTON

GRENADIER GUARDS MARCHING THROUGH CAMP

MORNING TOILET AT SALISBURY
THE QUEEN'S CANADIAN MILITARY HOSPITAL, BEECHBOROUGH PARK, SHORNCLIFFE

STAFF OF NURSES AT THE HOSPITAL

[Photo's, Lambert Weston]
The Imperial Highway in War Time

"W"e all know how the Canadian Pacific Railway has helped to make a nation," said the present King (then Prince of Wales) in an historic speech at the Guildhall on May 3rd, 1908.

When an uncensored account of the Great War can be written, it will be found that the part played by the Canadian Pacific Railway has helped materially in the conquering march of the British Empire. For at the outbreak of the war, the President, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, was able to offer to the Government perhaps the most perfect organisation in the world, controlling fast ships capable of being turned into armed cruisers and transports on the Pacific and the Atlantic, nearly 19,000 miles of track for transporting men and supplies across and from Canada, and a telegraph system of over 100,000 miles of wires.

On the Pacific, the magnificent new steamers the Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia were at once requisitioned, transformed into auxiliary cruisers and have done good work, sailing the Pacific seeking for vessels carrying the German flag. Three other C.P.R. steamers on the Pacific, the Empress of Japan, Empress of India and Monteagle, were also later requisitioned by the Government.

In the Dominion itself the patriotism of the Canadians surpassed all bounds, and when the call went forth for volunteers to serve in an Expeditionary Force, from every district in the far-flung Dominion men offered themselves in far greater numbers than were required. It was decided to form the base camp at Valcartier, and then came the question of transport. At once the C.P.R. stepped in and placed their 19,000 miles of track at the disposition of the Federal Government. The arrangements made for the handling of and caring for the troops en route to Valcartier were carried out without the slightest disarrangement of time-tables. The public were in no way inconvenienced and a great service rendered in a supreme crisis. New commissary cars were actually constructed by the C.P.R. Dining Car Department, in each of which from five to six hundred men could be fed three times daily with the greatest facility. By such means thousands of volunteers were transported to Valcartier from the West and far North and indeed all parts of Canada.

Although the first Canadian Expeditionary Force was to have consisted of 20,000 men, so intense was the enthusiasm that actually when it sailed it consisted of
33,000, and naturally for their journey across from Canada to the Motherland the boats of the C.P.R. were called in to help. The Ruthenia, Monmouth, Tyrolia, Montezuma, Virginian and Montreal formed a part of the largest fleet of liners to cross the Atlantic at one time, the Empress of Britain having already been requisitioned by the Government.

Previously two C.P.R. boats had done good work in bringing refugees from Antwerp to England, and their cargo boats had brought from Canada vast supplies of grain and other foodstuffs to feed the people in this country.

The Company itself was not satisfied with what it was doing in this way, but wanted to take a personal share in the fight for freedom. Many of its employees wished to go to the front, and the President announced that those who joined the colours would receive full salaries for six months and that their positions would be kept open during the war. Considerably more than a thousand C.P.R. men in Canada and the United Kingdom have already joined the forces, and every day the number increases, whilst those left behind cheerfully shoulder the work of their comrades who are bearing rifles in the cause of liberty.

Then again, the voluntary contribution made by the officers and employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Canadian Patriotic Fund of one day’s pay in the month of September amounted to the fine total of $140,316.71 (which amount includes the sum voluntarily given by officers and employees of the Company in the United Kingdom), to which must be added the sum of $1,421.93 contributed in the same way from the Dominion Atlantic Railway, the line owned by the Company in Nova Scotia.

In view of the fact that this contribution was collected from all districts served by the railway from Atlantic to Pacific, and from C.P.R. offices in the United Kingdom, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy wrote to Ottawa asking that credit in the distribution of this sum should be given to the various provinces in the following proportions:
British Columbia, $18,000; Alberta, $18,000; Saskatchewan, $15,000; Manitoba, $28,000; Ontario, $28,000; Quebec, $28,000; New Brunswick, $5,316.71; to Nova Scotia the sum already noted of $1,421.93, and to the United Kingdom $615.

The "one day's pay" idea initiated by the Canadian Pacific has proved one of the most fertile fields for the Patriotic Fund, as it was adopted by a large number of firms as the most practical method of enabling all classes to contribute according to their means.

This contribution is entirely separate from the sum of $100,000 voted by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the fund, and to the large sums given by directors and officers in their individual capacity. During the campaign week for the Montreal branch of the fund over $10,000 was collected in Windsor Street Station, over and above the contributions under the one-day's pay scheme.

The Company has also contributed £1,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund, and the staff in the United Kingdom have voluntarily agreed to contribute a small sum from their salaries, the amount from this source coming to over £40 each month.

In spite of all, it is perhaps superfluous to add that business is being carried on as energetically as ever. In the West the Land Department of the C.P.R. is selling large tracts of land to American settlers, and has inaugurated a campaign to persuade farmers to reap the benefit of good wheat prices next year by placing larger acreage under cultivation—this, according to the Westminster Gazette, is of paramount importance to the Empire in the present world struggle. The construction department of the C.P.R. has taken on for a time 6,000 additional hands to alleviate unemployment, and here in Great Britain two new ships, the Metagama for the Atlantic Service and the Princess Irene for the British Columbia Coast Service, have recently been launched, whilst the magnificent steamer Missanabie was the first ship to leave these shores on a maiden voyage to Canada since the outbreak of war, and she sailed with a full complement of passengers.
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Official List of Canadian Officers with the
First Contingent

This list is subject to further revision in England where the assignment of commands may further be changed. The complete list is as follows:—

Commander, Major-General A.ALDERSON.
Military secretary, Col. J. C. MacDougal.
Lt.-Col. G. K. Kilman.
Capt. G. A. Johnson.
Lt.-Col. W. H. Silson.
Capt. T. Williams-Taylor.

Chief of the Army, Col. G. S. O., 1st, to be selected by the Army
Commands.


Divisional Mounted Troops.

Commander, Lieut.-Col. F. J. Jameson.


ALBERTA
The Province of Agriculture, Commerce and Investment.

AGRICULTURE.—With conditions such as Alberta enjoys the Province offers the British agriculturist magnificent scope for mixed farming. Free grants of 160 acres of excellent land are available and improved farms can be purchased at reasonable rates. Cattle raising is exceptionally profitable. The horses of Alberta are noted for endurance, lung power and freedom of action.

DAIRYING.—The abundance of luxuriant native grasses, springs, rivers, lakes, make dairying exceptionally profitable. Natural advantages and technical education under Government supervision is making the Dairying Industry of Alberta famous all the world over.

OTHER STOCK.—The rearing of Sheep offers profitable openings, likewise Hog raising. There is a large field for the industrious raiser of Poultry.

MINING.—The Province is singularly rich in minerals. Coal is abundant—over 130 collieries in operation. Natural gas is widespread. Tar sands, limestone for cement, and oil are all represented in the Province.

EDUCATION.—There are many excellent colleges' in addition to a large number of first-class schools in every district. Agricultural schools are also maintained.

TRANSPORTATION.—Three Transcontinental lines traverse the Province from East to West—Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Northern Railway, and Grand Trunk Pacific. Numerous branch lines are in operation and nearly 1,000 miles of such lines are being built this year.

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LIST OF OFFICERS—continued.


3rd Infantry Battalion.


Supernumerary—Lieut. V. L. Johnson.

4th Infantry Battalion.


SECOND INFANTRY BRIGADE.


5th Infantry Battalion.


Supernumerary—Major F. Pavlett.

6th Infantry Battalion.


7th Infantry Battalion.


8th Infantry Battalion.


Attached—Veterinary officer, Lieut. E. S.outer, T. S. Hoddell.

THIRD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Attached—Veterinary officer, Lieut. E. Souter.

13th Infantry Battalion.


Supernumerary—Lieut. C. Blake.

FROM CALGARY, ALBERTA

[Continued on page 35]
Annuitants

Government statistics go to prove that as a result of their freedom from anxiety, annuitants are the longest-lived persons in the whole community. It therefore behoves those who would go through the winter of their lives devoid of penury to BUY AN ANNUITY. Before venturing on a purchase, however, annuitants must firstly, make absolutely certain that the Association they are dealing with is perfectly sound and reliable. Secondly, get every assurance that they are obtaining the best value for their money. Such an Association is the Confederation Life Association.

LIST OF OFFICERS—Continued.


Superannuaries—Major H. J. Woodside.

15th Infantry Battalion.


Headquarters Company.


Supply Details—Capt. H. C. Trenaman, Capt. L. Baxter.

No. 2 Company.


Supply Details—Capt. R. Drummond, Lieut. J. R. Sparks.

No. 3 Company.


No. 4 Company.


Supply Details—Capt. C. M. Ruttan, Lieut. A. R. Fortin.

EXTRA DIVISIONAL FIELD UNITS.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.


Attached—Medical officer, Capt. H. Todd; veterinary officer, Capt. J. D. McDonald; paymaster, hon. Capt. D. C. Dury.


Lord Strachomma’s Horse (R.C.).


Attached—Medical officer, Capt. C. E. Fortin; veterinary officer, Capt. R. Dubult; paymaster, Hon. Capt. H. Still.

Machine Gun Section—Machine gun officer, Capt. O. Crichtley.


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LIST OF OFFICERS—continued.

Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

12th Infantry Battalion.

LIST OF OFFICERS—continued.

17th (Nova Scotia) Infantry Battalion.

Automobile Machine Gun Brigade No. 1.

Prince's Canadian Light Infantry.

Base Army Pay Units.

Depot Company, A.M.C.


Machine Gun Officer—Lieut. W. R. Critchley.

Machine Gun Section—Lieut. C. V. Rinch.

11th Infantry Battalion.

Medical officer, Capt. R. H. Sutherland. 

Divisional Supply Column.


Depot of Supply.

No. 1 Stationary Hospital.