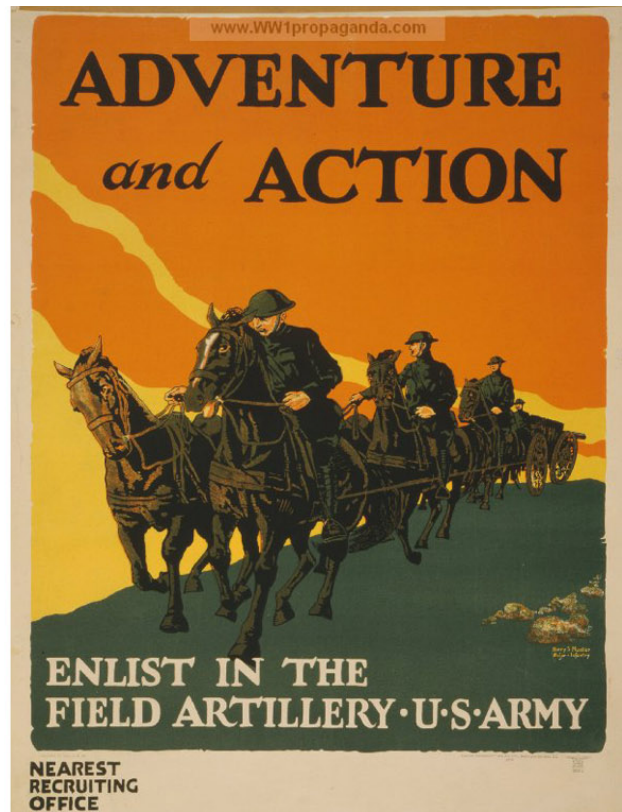


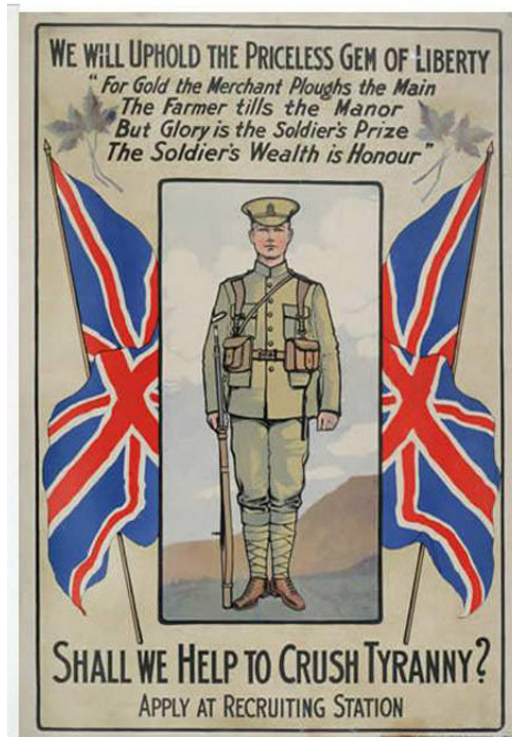
Group A: Attitudes Towards War



Archives of Ontario War Poster Collection, Reference
Code: C 233-2-4-0-200, Archives of Ontario, I0016180



Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division
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Canadian War Museum, Wartime Recruiting Poster
CWM 19800283-010



Canadian War Museum, Wartime Recruiting Poster
CWM 19900348-020

the privilege of attending lectures. One wonders when the school-boy spirit will begin to be less in evidence and full advantage be taken of all opportunities for educational improvement.

We beg to call attention in this issue to our first contribution from the pen of Professor Underhill. The subject, Imperial Architecture, is a timely one, and the treatment, reflecting as it does the Oxford point of view, should make it of particular interest.

About The War

OFFICIAL reports from the Canadian troops at the front are sadly lacking in the high color lent by yarns of prodigious deeds which enterprising war correspondents concocted over their coffee cups in the cafes of Paris a month ago to tickle our national vanity. Those wiser folk who took all *cum grano salis* will be no whit disappointed to learn that what Canada sent to the Empire's aid were men, not gods. War is no longer a thing of pomp and pageantry. The grim, nerve-racking work in the trenches is a greater test of a man than the swift charge. War has become for the most part a very prosaic business and men like Lance-Corporal Michael Leary are to be congratulated upon good luck no less than prowess and pluck. It is pleasing to learn that the men who are representing the Dominion at the front are among the foremost to deprecate the spreading of false reports about their prowess. The first contingent contains a large percentage of veterans of other wars, most of whom have been resident in Canada for only a few years. War for them is in many cases a kind of natural calling. With them is a fair sprinkling of the home brew. Succeeding contingents will find the percentage of the latter running higher. One may be confident that the Canadian born will sustain the reputation which the British born Canadian is helping to win for him.

Group B: Scientific & Weapons Development

August 20th, 1917.

Dear Mr. Auld,

We had a meeting in Winnipeg at the end of last week on the prevention of rust. Representatives of the colleges and universities were present with the director of the experimental farms, plant pathologist and two or three superintendents of the agricultural stations.

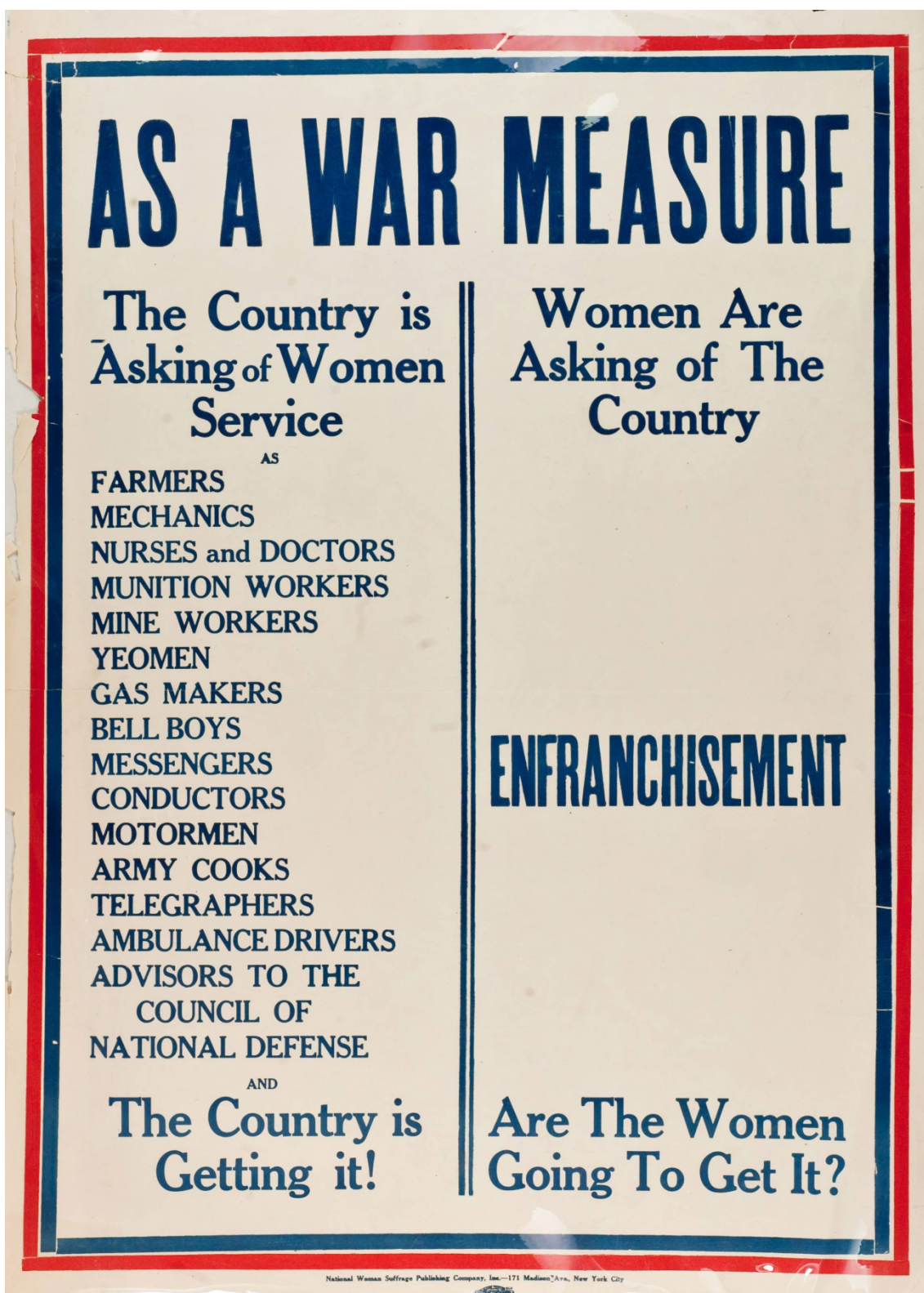
The meeting outlined a series of investigations and the members agreed to co-operate in carrying them out. The Dominion was to be responsible for the control and support of the investigations, and the local colleges are to co-operate. Manitoba College agreed to place a greenhouse building at the services of the plant pathologist. It was understood that the College could secure his services as a lecturer for a small sum. It was further agreed that in time the other universities and colleges might make similar provision and that the Dominion would support plant pathologists at each.

The conference after a very careful discussion agreed to request the Ministers of Agriculture for Saskatchewan and Alberta to take such steps for the eradication of the barberry as would prove effective. Already Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba have taken action. Statistics were given showing the number of barberry bushes in the province. It was thought that the ornamental value of the barberry was relatively small compared with the risk of a rust epidemic which they might materially assist in producing.

I think a considerable progress was made towards the establishment of a spirit of cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

F. H. Auld, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Regina, Sask.



Source: University of Minnesota digital collections database,
available at <http://digital.lib.umn.edu>. The specific series is War
Posters (Political movements).msp00029

**Women Receive The Vote From Scott Government
At Memorable St. Valentine's Day Assembly
Petitions And Addresses Rewarded Promptly And Decisively**

Regina Morning Leader, February 15, 1916. p. 2

Yesterday was a great day for the women of Saskatchewan. Before an audience of many women, drawn from all parts of the province and representing all the women of Saskatchewan, Hon. Walter Scott, in the Legislative Assembly hall at the Parliament Buildings, gave the women the franchise and placed every adult in this province on the same footing....

It was the duty of Mr. Garry, Liberal member for Yorkton, to introduce the delegation. This he did in a very few words. He explained the object of the delegation: that they were representing the women of Saskatchewan, asking for the vote. He reminded the premier that the women of the province had appeared before him once before, asking for the vote, and the answer of the government at that time had spurred them on to greater efforts. Speaking for himself, he had not heard one argument, which appeared to him to be sufficient to justify the government withholding the privilege.

Mrs. Lawton, the slender and gentle, but very alert woman who is at the head of the Provincial Equal Suffrage board, having addressed the premier and the house, said:

“Our deputation waits upon you today to urge you to grant us equal franchise rights with men. When we last petitioned for the ballot, 10,000 names strong, we went away somewhat disappointed, but not cast down. We went to work again to continue our educative movement, and later when more petitioning was asked of us, we shouldered that, too. We have prepared a map, which shows at a glance how much of the province has been canvassed.

Mr. Premier, we have reason to be grateful to you for much of the recent legislation you have enacted. Already many have benefited by the Homestead Act and have felt the value of its protection. Your temperance legislation we have followed closely. Today we ask for the women of the province the chance to register their votes with the men’s....

... We have here representatives from many organizations. In sympathy with our cause, Mr. Premier, we cannot but notice how conditions are changing. Woman’s cause is progressing. Women have had a hard up-hill climb to regain their place beside the men. I believe the women have at heart the interests of the race.

We were called upon to give up our men. When they shouldered their arms and marched away, we had to take up their duties. Women by thousands today are working in ammunition factories and shops. They are proving as efficient workers as the men and as conscientious. Mr. Premier, if the men want the best contribution from women, they must be just. Women have a right to a voice in the industrial conditions which they must endure as the men do. If we want to keep Canada Canadian, it must be done through the home. The women have the keenest interest there, and should have a voice in making the conditions for it....

Mrs. Robson was introduced as the representative of the Local Council of Women. She said that it was not a time for argument about votes for women. The delegation had not come in a spirit of criticism or sex-antagonism. Even with women voting, the millennium was not expected. It wasn't that. But the war had placed burdens on the women. Each day spelled service and sacrifice. The woman who stood alone at the end of the war surely was entitled to full citizenship. We have given our husbands and sons, said she, and they are in Flanders upholding the ideals of democracy, meaning the government by all the people. The women at home were asking for a place in this democracy.

BRITISH EMPIRE UNION
ONCE A GERMAN - ALWAYS A GERMAN!

1914 TO 1918. **NEVER AGAIN!**

REMEMBER !

Every German employed means a British Worker idle.
Every German article sold means a British article unsold.
BRITISH EMPIRE UNION : 346 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

“Once a German - Always a German!”
Canadian War Museum Propaganda Poster
CWM 19720121-086



Internment camp at Castle in Banff, 1915.
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Glenbow Museum archives, NA-3959-2.
Castle Mountain internment camp (1915).



Military

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIMY RIDGE

Extracts from Letters of Captain E. H. Oliver

France, December 10th, 1917.

Well, the University of Vimy Ridge was launched today by lectures from Captain MacKinnon and myself. Each lecture was attended by about five hundred. We had present besides a great many officers, the Major General of the Division and the Brigadier General of the 7th Brigade. MacKinnon lectures on *Education*. I lecture on *Civilization*. We have arranged for some classes to begin tomorrow, but it takes time to have the details worked out.

December 12th, 1917.

MacKinnon and I visited the local school here this morning to make final arrangements regarding taking over the school. We bought nearly £1 worth of candy for the children and all will run as smoothly as a marriage bell.

We had another long tour today to deliver two lectures. MacKinnon spoke in the morning to one battalion and I expounded the fundamental principles of the University of Vimy Ridge. In the afternoon we reversed the roles. The boys who went away to teach yesterday reported striking success. I only hope it may continue, but, as you know, the work is badly interrupted because the Division goes up into the Front Lines for a certain period and then returns. It is only when it is in Reserve or in Support that we get a chance at them.

The country here is very interesting with its small villages, and each house built around a manure pile,—“*Offensive and intensive agriculture*”. We can hear the big guns, and some-