



FIFTY YEARS
1869
TO
1919

HALF CENTURY
SOUVENIR

The Montreal Daily Star - Family Herald and Weekly Star

FAMOUS DATES IN THE STAR'S HALF-CENTURY

THE WORLD

Suez Canal, opened 1869.
Franco-German War 1870.
Kingdom of Italy established 1870.
German Empire created 1871.
Chicago Great Fire Oct. 8-11, 1871.
Death of Napoleon III 1873
Russo Turkish War 1877.
Congress of Berlin 1877.
President Garfield shot 1881.
Chino-Japanese war 1894.
Cuban revolution began Feb. 1895.
Kiel Canal opened 1895.
Turko-Greek war 1897
Spanish-American war 1898.
First Hague Conference 1899.
Boxer Rising In China 1900.
President McKinley assassinated 1901.
Marconi signals by wireless across Atlantic 1901
Mont Pelée disaster 1902.
Kishenev Massacres 1903.
Royal Family of Serbia assassinated 1903.
Russo-Japanese war began 1904.
Anglo-French agreement signed 1904.
Norway and Sweden dissolved union 1905.
Battle of Mukden 1905.
Anglo-Japanese treaty signed 1905.
Moscow revolution 1906.
San Francisco earthquake and fire 1906.
Earthquake in Sicily 156,500 lives lost 1908.
North Pole discovered 1908.
Republic of Portugal declared 1910.
South Pole discovered 1910.
China proclaimed a republic 1911.
First Balkan war 1912.
Peace of London signed 1913.
The Great War began 1914.
Sinking of Lusitania 1915.
Russian Revolution 1917.
United States entered war 1917.
German Revolution 1918.
Armistice signed 1918.

THE EMPIRE

Hudson Bay Territory added to Canada 1869
Irish Church Disestablishment Act 1869
Alabama Settlement 1872
Prince of Wales visits India 1875
Transvaal annexed to Empire 1877
Graham Bell invents Telephone 1877
Roberts march to Kandahar 1879
War in Zululand 1879
Transvaal declared a Republic 1880.
Majuba Hill 1881
Egyptian War 1882
Phoenix Park murders 1882
Khartum captured, Gordon killed 1885
Upper Burma annexed 1886
Queen Victoria's Jubilee 1887
Parnell Commission opens 1888
Forth Bridge opened 1890
Matabele War 1893
King George married 1893.
Manchester Ship Canal opened 1894.
Ashanti Expedition 1895
Jameson Raid 1896
British occupy Comassie 1897
Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee 1897
Battle of Omdurman 1898
South African war began Oct 11, 1899
Australian Commonwealth proclaimed 1900
Ladysmith, Kimberley, Mafeking, relieved 1900
Death of Queen Victoria 1901
Boers surrender 1902
Indian Dugar 1903
Expedition to Somaliland 1903
Dogger Bank incident 1904
Union of South Africa 1910
King George succeeds King Edward 1910
Titanic disaster 1912
Britain declares war on Germany 1914
German fleet surrenders to Britain 1918

CANADA

Red River Rebellion 1869.
Manitoba created province 1870.
British Columbia joins Confederation 1871.
Lord Dufferin appointed Governor-General.
Prince Edward Island joins Confederation 1873.
Hon. Alexander Mackenzie becomes Premier 1873
Intercolonial Railway opened 1876.
First exportation of wheat 1877.
Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General 1878.
Sir John Macdonald Premier again 1878.
First sod of C. P. R. turned 1881.
Pacific Railway Bill passed 1882.
Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General 1883.
North-West Rebellion suppressed 1885.
Lord Stanley appointed Governor-General 1888
Responsible Government in North-West 1890.
Death of Sir John A. Macdonald 1891.
Behring Sea Arbitration Treaty 1892.
Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General 1893.
Sir Wilfred Laurier becomes Premier 1896.
Klondyke gold discovered 1897.
Earl of Minto appointed Governor-General 1898.
Canadian troops go to South Africa 1899.
British Preferential Tariff adopted 1900.
Royal tour (present King and Queen) 1901.
Transcontinental Railway scheme adopted 1903.
Earl Grey appointed Governor-General 1904.
Saskatchewan and Alberta made provinces 1905.
Quebec Tercentenary celebrations 1908.
Passing of Naval Service Bill 1910.
Duke of Connaught, Governor-General 1911
Reciprocity with United States rejected 1911.
R. L. Borden becomes Premier 1911.
Canada sends troops to war 1914.
Empress of Ireland disaster 1914.
Parliament Buildings burned 1916.
Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General 1916.
Quebec Bridge completed; Halifax Disaster 1917.
National Mercantile Marine started 1918.

BRITISH FLAG



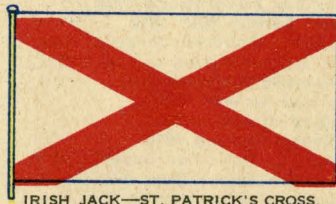
SCOTTISH JACK—ST. ANDREW'S CROSS,
987

The same honour has been accorded St. Andrew in Scotland as St. George in England. According to tradition, the saint, deeming it far too great an honour to be crucified as was his Lord, gained from his persecutors the concession to this variation, namely, a saltire instead of a Latin cross. After his martyrdom his remains were preserved as relics, and a Greek monk, having been warned in a vision to carry these away in a ship, was wrecked on the shores of Caledonia (Scotland), about A.D. 370. Achaius, King of the Scots, went barefoot and vowed to adopt the saint's cross as the national emblem, A.D. 987.



ENGLISH JACK—ST. GEORGE'S CROSS,
1194 OR 1274

St. George has been the patron Saint, and his emblem, the national emblem of England for over six centuries. It is thought by some to have been used since 1194, after the third great Crusade, when the troops of Richard Coeur de Lion won a gallant victory near the grotto where the great Christian hero St. George, the legend says, "redeemed the king's daughter out of the jaws of a dreadful dragon." St. George's emblem, a Greek Cross of the national colour red, was, not generally accepted till 1274.



IRISH JACK—ST. PATRICK'S CROSS,
1690

St. Patrick was the Christian apostle of the Irish and became their patron saint. Legends date back to 411, but it has been suggested as most probable that the X-like form of the cross was derived from the sacred monogram on the Labarum of Constantine the Great where the X is the first letter of the Greek word for Christ. It was under this emperor that the Christians were rescued from persecution in Britain, and this symbolic meaning of the form might readily have been adopted in the early Churches, thus becoming associated with the Christian labours of St. Patrick in Ireland. It was finally adopted as the general national emblem about 1690.



THE UNION JACK

The Union Jack, the grand old "Meteor Flag" of the British Isles, the banner of freedom and liberty, which in one form or another has "braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze," is the flag of the entire British Empire, which all of whose citizens have the right to fly; hence it is the flag of Canada. In itself it tells the story of the evolution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Union Jack is formed by the union of the Crosses of St. George, for England, St. Andrew for Scotland, and St. Patrick, for Ireland. Before the United Kingdom came into being, and when the three kingdoms were separate, the flag of England was the banner of St. George, a red cross on a white field. In 1603 King James the Sixth of Scotland became also King James the First of England. Three years later, on April 12th, 1606, the banner of St. George was amalgamated with the banner of St. Andrew, a white diagonal cross on a blue field. This combination obtained the name of Union Jack, in allusion to the union of the Crowns of England and Scotland. The word Jack is usually considered a corruption of the word Jacobus, Jacques or James, but this is quite fanciful, as "Jacks" were used before the Union. Upon the parliamentary Union of England and Scotland, May 1, 1707, the Union Jack became the flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. This arrangement continued until the parliamentary Union with Ireland, on January 1, 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick, a diagonal red cross on a white field, was amalgamated with it, and the Union Jack as we now know it became the flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The Union Jack may be flown by all British subjects, private or official, everywhere on land. The red ensign, so often flown in Canada, is the merchant marine flag; and the Union Jack is the only proper flag to be flown in Canada ashore. In hoisting the Union Jack, the point to be remembered is that the wide white arm above the red must be placed next to the top of the pole.

AMERICAN FLAG



THE UNION OF CAMBRIDGE FLAG
OF 1776

The first official National Flag raised by General Washington at Cambridge, Mass., January 2nd, 1776. The king's colors are in the canton and 13 stripes represent the 13 original states. An ensign used in colonial trade as early as 1704.



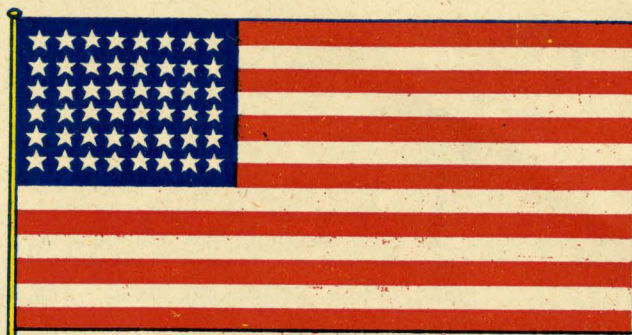
THE FIRST STARS AND STRIPES
(BETSY ROSS FLAG, 1777)

General Washington designed and Mrs. Betsy Ross made the first Stars and Stripes at Philadelphia, in 1777. Congress adopted this as the American Flag on June 14th, 1777. It was first raised over Fort Schuyler (present Rome, N.Y.) August 2nd, 1777 during unsuccessful siege by a British Army. The Fort Schuyler flag was "home made" of a petticoat red, a soldier's shirt and a captain's cloak of blue."



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER
OF 1814

The Flag of fifteen stars and stripes adopted in 1794 after Vermont and Kentucky were admitted. This is the "Star Spangled Banner" which inspired Key's immortal lines, when he saw it "still there" over Fort McHenry which defended Baltimore from British attack in 1814.



OLD GLORY

"Old Glory"—The present American Flag—the style adopted by Congress in 1818—13 stripes for the 13 original states and one star for each state—48 in 1919.

The original Stars and Stripes Flag was adopted by Congress June 14th, 1777. Accordingly, June 14th, is now generally observed as Flag Day.

THE WAR AIMS OF THE ALLIES

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"IF, then, we are asked what we are fighting for, we reply, as we have often replied; We are fighting for a just and lasting peace—and we believe that before permanent peace can be hoped for three conditions must be fulfilled.

"First, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, a territorial settlement must be secured based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; and, lastly, we must seek by the creation of some international organization to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war.

"On these conditions the British Empire would welcome peace. To secure these conditions its peoples are prepared to make even greater sacrifices than those they have yet endured."

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE,

Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"FIRST, that this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and, if it be not utterly brought to an end at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and, second, that when this Thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace, and pay it ungrudgingly."

WOODROW WILSON,

President of the United States.

THE Dominion of Canada was a lusty youngster of eighteen months, when on January 16th, 1869, "The Evening Star" of Montreal, made its first appearance.

Eight months before issue No. 1 appeared, the first session of the first Dominion Parliament, under the leadership of Sir John A. Macdonald, had been prorogued. Work on the Intercolonial Railway had begun, although the dream of an iron link from ocean to ocean was not to become an actuality for more than a decade.

Two months before the first copy of The Star came from the press, Lord Monck had retired as Governor-General of Canada, and on the date of the thirteenth issue, his successor, Lord Lisgar, was sworn in.

The Franco-Prussian War had still to be fought, the German Empire was a vision of Bismarck's brain, and the kingdom of Italy was yet to be proclaimed, when the first issue of what was destined to become Canada's greatest newspaper was launched by a young man, who had just attained his majority and George T. Lanigan, one of the most brilliant writers of the day, with a cash capital of less than one hundred dollars, a natural aptitude for the task, an abundant faith in their paper and their city, and an infinite capacity for hard work.

The first year of publication was by no means the least stirring of Canada's history.

In the unsettled prairies of the Northwest, that stormy petrel Louis Riel was stirring up trouble among the half-breeds, and before the year closed he had proclaimed himself as "President of the Provisional Government of the Red River" and had seized Fort Garry, where to-day stands the thriving City of Winnipeg. In this year,

also, by payment of \$1,500,000 by the Imperial Government, Canada received from the Hudson's Bay Company, the Northwest Territories, and the vast stretches of Rupert's Land. The trouble that had been brewing with Nova Scotia, which was already seeking to secede from the Confederation, was settled by the granting of "better terms" to that province.

The first business office of The Star was at 64 St. James Street, while there was a miniature editorial room at 9 Ste. Therese Street. The first issue had a total of 24 columns—to-day each issue runs from 160 to 384 columns each.

The old structures from which the first issue was published have long been transformed into other buildings and the city has grown from a population of 100,000 to 750,000. In April, 1870, the business office was removed to 89 Little St. James Street, and four months later to 91 St. James Street.

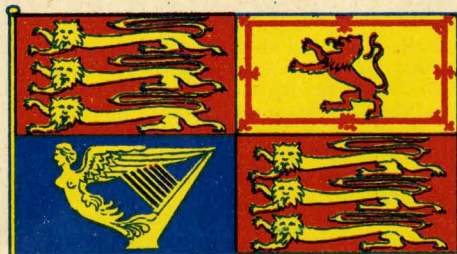
It was during these days of its earliest childhood—days of constant and unceasing anxiety to the young proprietor that the first news triumphs were won. The aggressiveness of Prussia and the boundless ambition of Bismarck forced France into war during the first summer of The Star's life. Here was an opportunity for initiative and resource, which the new paper grasped in full measure. The meagre cable service was supplemented by full and complete despatches by mail. Forenoon editions were issued and from time to time extras—which were something of a rarity in those days—were distributed, giving graphic and exclusive accounts of great battles and the progress of that world history that shaped the destinies of great nations after Sedan and before and immediately after Versailles.

The enterprise displayed in giving Montreal the earliest news of these world events gave The Star a reputation in the field of journalism that it has maintained and developed during the fifty years of its life. As a contrast to the news service of those days, it is interesting to record that the second conference at Versailles, which is now taking place, is being daily reported in The Star, on a scale unexcelled by any paper on this Continent, while the cable despatches received by The Star every day from London and Paris are so lengthy that they could not have found room in the columns of The Star, of 1870, even if the entire issue had been devoted exclusively to such service.

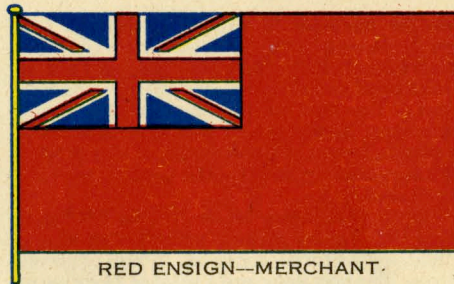
Nor was this year of stirring incident in Europe, a period of inactivity in Canada. On March 4 Louis Riel enforced the brutal murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry, an event which stirred Canada from end to end, while on August 24, Col. Wolseley who had led 1,300 men through a wilderness route, reached Riel's headquarters.

These dramatic events were fully reported in The Star while from its earliest days, persistent and vigorous efforts were directed by editorials and in the local news columns towards every kind of reform at home and towards municipal improvement. City government, water supply, gas supply, street cleaning, street-car service, harbor improvements and improved sanitation were constantly presented on a high plane of business progressiveness and civic ethics while a vigorous campaign against vice and corruption was fought. High ideals in municipal, provincial and national life were set before the readers and early in its history, the principle of Empire unity was stressed and developed.

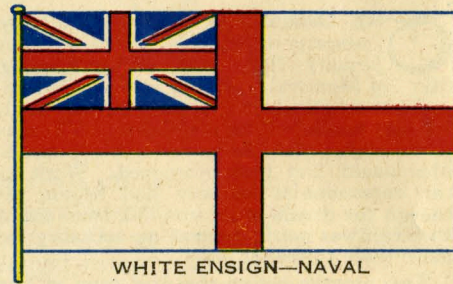
BRITISH ENSIGNS



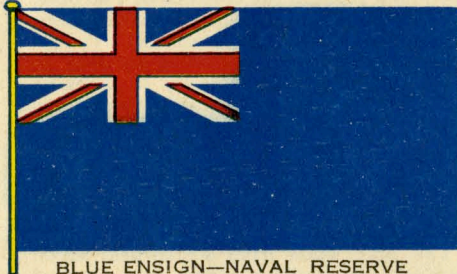
ROYAL STANDARD



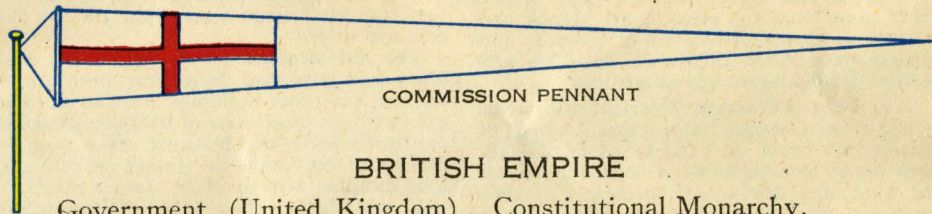
RED ENSIGN—MERCHANT



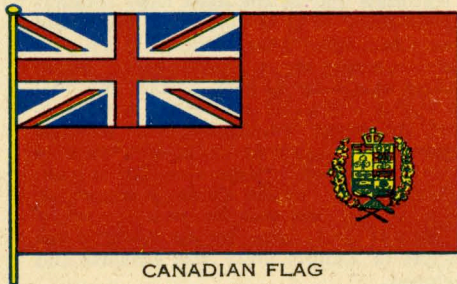
WHITE ENSIGN—NAVAL



BLUE ENSIGN—NAVAL RESERVE



COMMISSION PENNANT



CANADIAN FLAG

BRITISH EMPIRE

Government, (United Kingdom) .. Constitutional Monarchy.

Ruler King George V.

Area Total British Empire, 13,123,712 square miles; United Kingdom alone, 121,377 square miles.

Population..... Total British Empire, 435,000,000; United Kingdom, 46,000,000.

Date of entering the War..... August 4th, 1914.

Commerce with Germany before the War (United Kingdom alone). Exports—\$330,740,000; Imports,—\$201,480,000.

Greatest Exports, United Kingdom. Iron and Steel Manufactures.

Great Britain's reason for entering the War. To stand by her guarantee to Belgium, to uphold the rights of free nations, and to save her ally France.

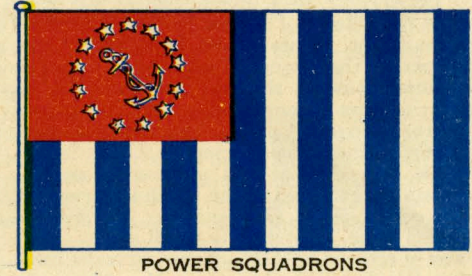
AMERICAN ENSIGNS



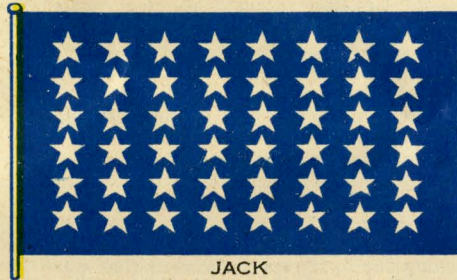
PRESIDENT'S FLAG



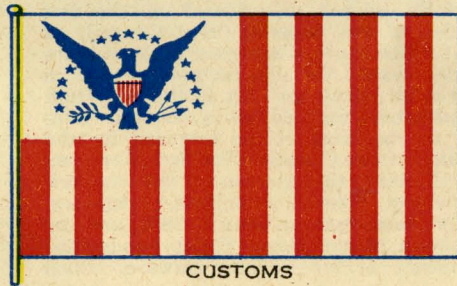
CONSULS



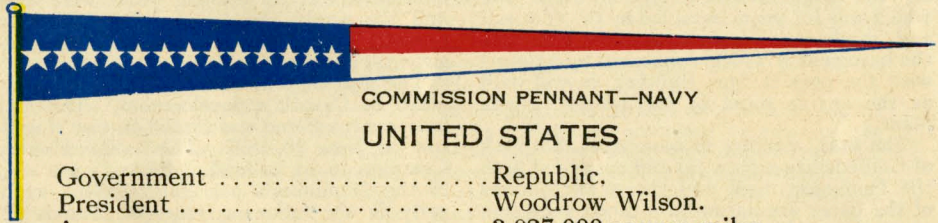
POWER SQUADRONS



JACK



CUSTOMS



COMMISSION PENNANT—NAVY

UNITED STATES

Government	Republic.
President	Woodrow Wilson.
Area	3,027,000 square miles.
Population	103,600,000.
Date of entering the War	April 6th, 1917.
Commerce with Germany before the War	Exports—\$344,794,276; Imports— \$189,919,136, (1914).
Commerce with Germany after the War	Exports—\$288,889; Imports— \$13,943,743, (1916).
Greatest Exports	Raw Cotton, Manufactured Goods, Foodstuffs.
Reason for entering the War	To maintain American rights on the high seas, to protest against Germany's ruthless methods of war- fare, and to make the world safe for democracy.

On April 22, 1874, announcement was made that the office of The Star had been removed from 91 St. James Street to 624-626 Craig Street, on the corner of Craig and St. George's Streets. Just in the rear and extending to Fortification Lane stood a building known as the Racquet Court. The business office occupied the corner facing on Craig Street, while the editorial and mechanical departments were located in the building occupying the corner of St. George Street and Fortification Lane. Eventually the Racquet Court was purchased and demolished to make room for the large structure on the same site which was for years occupied by the editorial and mechanical departments of The Star the basement of which, connected by a tunnel with the present Star Building, is still used as the engine room of the present power plant.

The Star, starting so soon after the birth of Confederation grew up and expanded with the Dominion itself and the news columns of the paper are naturally a direct reflection of that growth. In those days, such big issues were under discussion as the settlement of the Alabama claims, by which the Americans were accorded the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals and Canadians secured free navigation on Lake Superior. In 1871 came the long and heated discussion over the schools of New Brunswick which the Catholics protested and in which the Imperial Government refused to interfere. In 1872 there was a Dominion election, in which the Conservatives were again returned to power while in the following year came the Pacific Scandal which shook the political life of the country from end to end and eventually brought down the Macdonald Ministry. Such matters of moment in our national life

as the expulsion of Riel from Parliament, the "Carnavon terms", the Catholic disturbances in Toronto and the riots in Montreal in which Hackett was killed are mirrored in the pages of The Star from 1871-1877.

This latter year was an important one in the life story of the newspaper. The critical days of infancy and early childhood may be said to have been passed, and The Star was securely established on a firm financial basis. In 1877, the first system of delivery to news-dealers throughout the city was inaugurated. The preliminary struggles and natural fluctuations of its opening years were over and the newly christened paper began its forward march that was to prove so consistently successful.

The year may be also said to mark a new stage in Canada's development. The first business telephone was established at Hamilton on June 20, 1877. The Halifax Fishery Commission, by its finding marked a new step in the Dominion's national relations while early in the following year—on March 12, Sir John Macdonald in Parliament expressed the opinion that Canada to be prosperous, must adopt a "National Policy" of protection of home industries. On this policy, an election was fought on September 17, 1878, which resulted in the downfall of the MacKenzie ministry and the return by a large majority of Sir John Macdonald. In the accomplishment of this change the ever-growing influence of The Montreal Star played an important part.

The circulation of The Montreal Star during the first year under its present name, was 13,200 daily and during the next seven years it increased steadily but surely rising to 21,341 daily in 1884.

Meanwhile on June 12, 1880, the adver-

tising and subscription offices were moved to 158 St. James Street in what was then the Barron Block, which stood directly opposite the present Star Building. While construction work on the new editorial and mechanical departments was progressing on the site of the Racquet Court, temporary offices were established in the Lovell Block, St. Nicholas Street. In the meantime, the Dawson Block on the site of the present Star Building, which at one time had been the Montreal Post Office, was purchased for a business office. These premises were occupied from Nov. 1886 until 1900, when the increasing demands of the growing business made necessary the erection of the present building, which covers what was the old Bishop as well as the Dawson Block.

During the septennial period of 1877 to 1884, there were many happenings of historical importance which were chronicled in the news columns while the editorials continued to support those reforms in civic and national life which have been a distinguishing characteristic of The Star since its earliest issues.

Among the incidents of moment that were recorded during this time, were the swearing-in of Sir John A. Macdonald as the first member of the Imperial Privy Council, an event which marks a milestone in the Empire development of Canada, the appointment in 1880 of Sir Alexander Galt as the first High Commissioner for Canada to reside in London, the breaking of the first sod for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway on May 2, 1881, the creation of the four new districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca, and Saskatchewan on May 8, 1882, and the formation of the Royal Society under the presidency of Sir William Dawson, which

The Star actively encouraged and aided in constituting.

In 1885, an outbreak of small-pox—a disease from which the city had suffered severely in the past—assumed alarming proportions. Owing to a prejudice to vaccination on the part of a large section of the population owing to disbelief in its purity or its efficacy the disease spread rapidly during the hot summer months, especially in the congested quarters of the city. On August 15, The Star drew attention to the seriousness of the situation in four columns of description and warned the citizens of the likelihood of an even more severe epidemic than had occurred in the past. This was followed day after day by the use of every weapon at the command of a newspaper, immediate and efficient action by the civic authorities was strongly urged and it was pointed out in the paper how the reputation of the city itself was suffering through the indifference of the Health Authorities to combat the disease.

At last, when it seemed impossible to spur the authorities to act, Mr. Graham himself led a deputation to the City Hall and was appointed with six others on a Civic Health Committee. Day after day the Star urged the wisdom of vaccination and isolation and the growing trend of public opinion as expressed at a great mass meeting and in other active agencies showed that the campaign was having its effect. The culmination of the campaign came when Mr. Graham secured a requisition to call out the troops and marching with them to the Exhibition Grounds scaled the barred gates and took possession of the larger Exhibition buildings, which were quickly transformed into Isolation Hospitals. The number of deaths reached 524 in the week of September 22 and by Nov-

ember 13 a total of 2,816 had been recorded. But the vigorous and intelligent methods of The Star backed by thousands of the best citizens prevailed, and the epidemic was at last stayed and finally overcome. The Star had won its first great victory for the people of Montreal.

Meanwhile stirring events had been happening in the newly created districts of the North-west. On July 8, Louis Riel again appeared, this time at Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, and began to inflame into discontent the half-breeds and Indians, who feared dispossession of their lands by the incoming settlers. The embers of revolt were slowly, but certainly fanned, and on March 24, 1885, six days after the half-breeds had seized the store at Duck Lake, Major-General Middleton left Ottawa for the North-west. Excitement was at fever heat and The Star, determined to be first in the field with accounts of the actual disturbances, despatched one of its staff, Mr. E. J. Chambers, now Col. Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and Chief Press Censor of Canada, to the scene as its special correspondent, a piece of newspaper enterprise which the growing army of readers was not slow to appreciate. On May 16 Louis Riel surrendered and on Nov. 16, he was hanged at Regina in spite of the protests of a large number of sympathizers in all parts of Canada.

In 1887, The Star initiated a Fresh Air Fund to provide holidays for children and women of the poorer districts of the city and for those who would have been unable, but for this assistance, to give their little ones a much needed stay of a few days in the country. The Fund was enthusiastically supported by thousands of Montreal's citizens of all classes and was soon established on

a permanent basis. More than 150,000 mothers and children have benefitted by this Fund and a large summer home and grounds have been provided by the Star's owner.

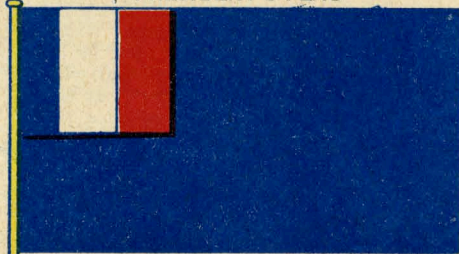
In the spring of 1888, a unique incident in the history of The Star and of the City of Montreal, occurred. The accumulations of winter snow and ice had made the streets impassable and the Street Cleaning Department seemed absolutely incompetent to cope with the problem of cleaning away the debris. Day after day the editorial columns called attention to this disgraceful condition of affairs and urged that prompt action should be taken. After repeated urgings, which were unheeded, The Star advertised in its columns for 200 men with picks, 300 with shovels and 200 cartage sleighs to clear the debris. The Star promised to advance the money for the work and announced that proceedings would be taken against the City Surveyor and aldermen. The advertisement appeared on Saturday, April 7, and on the following Monday morning, hundreds more than the number called for came forward, including men from all classes of the community. The aldermen took fright at the expression of public opinion. An Emergency Meeting of the City Council was called at once and the Civic authorities commanded the work which The Star's "Pick and Shovel Brigade" had so zealously begun. The streets were cleaned, traffic was resumed, and The Star received thousands of well-deserved congratulations for its public-spirited action.

The decade between 1887 and 1896 was a period of continued growth and expansion for The Star, and events of importance in the province and the Dominion were dealt

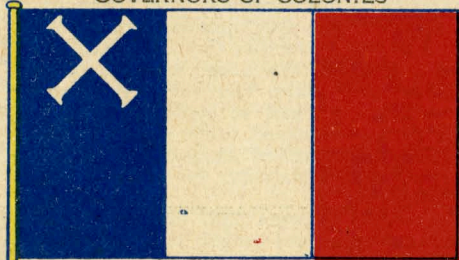
FRENCH FLAG AND ENSIGNS



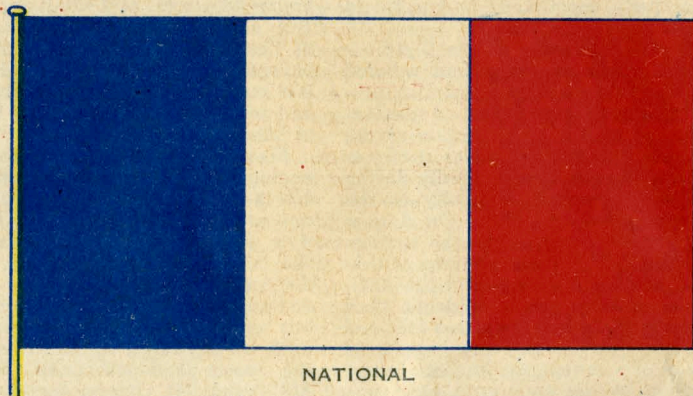
PRESIDENT'S FLAG



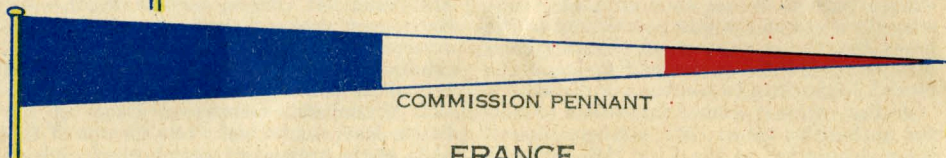
GOVERNORS OF COLONIES



ADMIRAL



NATIONAL

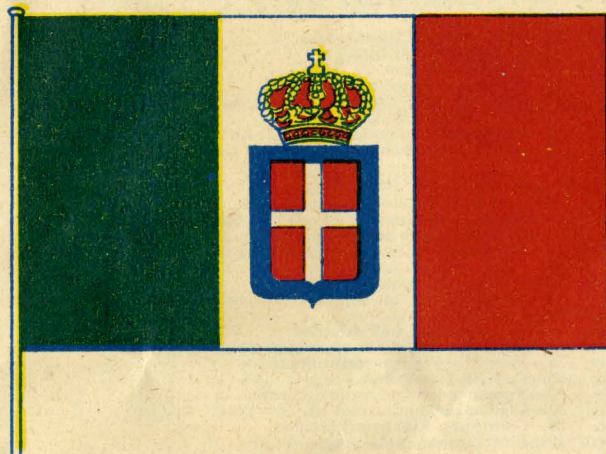


COMMISSION PENNANT

FRANCE

Government	Republic.
President	Raymond Poincare,
Area	207,000 square miles.
Population	40,000,000.
Date of entering the War	August 3rd, 1914.
Commerce with Germany	Exports—\$102,200,000; Imports— \$122,800,000.
Greatest Export	Manufactured Goods.
Reason for entering the War	In self defence against German attack.

ITALIAN FLAG



Government.....Constitutional monarchy
 Ruler.....Victor Emmanuel III.
 Area.....111,000 square miles
 Population.....36,000,000
 Date of entering the war...May 23, 1915
 Commerce with Germany before the war.....Exports, \$64,000; imports \$100,600 (1914)
 Greatest exports.....Raw silk, cotton and silk manufactures
 Reason for entering the war..To regain her lost provinces from Austria.

Government.....Constitutional monarchy
 Ruler.....King Albert
 Area.....11,373 square miles
 Population.....7,500,000
 Date of entering the war...August 4, 1914
 Merchant Marine.....184,000 tons
 Commerce with Germany before the war.....Exports, \$126,730,000, imports, \$79,120,000 (1913)
 Greatest exports.....Wool, iron, flax
 Reason for entering the war. Refusal to allow Germany to violate her neutrality and attack France.
 German troops invaded Belgium and after stubborn resistance occupied all but a small strip of territory.

BELGIUM FLAG



RED DATES ON THE WAR CALENDAR

1914

- June 28—Assassination of Archduke and Archduchess of Austria.
- July 23—Austrian Note to Germany Serbia.
- July 28—Austria declared war on Serbia.
- Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia.
- Aug. 3—Germany declared war on France and Belgium.
- Aug. 4—England declared war on Germany.
- Aug. 6—Austria declared war on Russia. England landed troops in France.
- Aug. 9—Serbia declared war on Germany.
- Aug. 11—France declared war on Austria.
- Aug. 12—England declared war on Austria.
- Aug. 20—Brussels abandoned. Allied retreat begun.
- Aug. 23—Japan declared war on Germany.
- Aug. 26—Germans burned Louvain.
- Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.
- Aug. 31—Battle of Tannenburg.
- Sept. 7—Battle of Marne began.
- Oct. 9—Germans captured Antwerp.
- Oct. 14—Canadian troops reached Plymouth.
- Oct. 24—Germans driven out of Russia.
- Oct. 30—Russia declared war on Turkey.
- Nov. 1—Battle of Coronel.
- Nov. 5—Britain declared war on Turkey.
- Dec. 2—Belgrade evacuated.
- Dec. 8—Battle of Falkland Islands.
- Dec. 16—Bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.

1915

- Jan. 2—Russian invasion of Hungary began.
- Jan. 24—Battle of Dogger Bank.
- Feb. 4—Germany proclaimed British waters a war zone.
- Feb. 10—Battle of Masurian Lakes.
- Feb. 19—Anglo-French bombardment of Dardanelles forts began.
- March 10—Battle of Neuve Chappelle.
- March 18—Irresistible, Ocean and Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles.
- March 22—Austrians captured Przemysl.
- March 23—Allied troops landed at Gallipoli.
- April 22—Germans first used poison gas at second battle of Ypres.
- May 7—Lusitania sunk.
- May 23—Italy declared war on Austria.
- June 3—Russian defeat at Przemysl.
- June 14—Russians lost 16,500 prisoners.
- June 22—Russians evacuated Lemberg.
- Aug. 4—Germans captured Warsaw.
- Aug. 13—Royal Edward sunk.
- Aug. 21—Italy declared war on Turkey.
- Aug. 25—Germans captured Brest-Litovsk.

- Sept. 25—Allies started Champagne drive.
- Oct. 6—Allies landed at Salonika.
- Oct. 12—Edith Cavell shot.
- Oct. 14—Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.
- Oct. 15-19—Italy, France, England and Russia declared war on Bulgaria.
- Dec. 1—British army retreated to Kut-el-Amara.
- Dec. 19—Allied troops began evacuation of Gallipoli.

1916

- Jan. 8—Last Gallipoli positions evacuated.
- Feb. 14—All single men in Britain called to colors.
- Feb. 21—Germans began attack on Verdun.
- March 9-16—Germany and Austria declared war on Portugal.
- April 24—Irish revolt began.
- April 29—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrendered.
- May 31—Battle of Jutland.
- June 5—Kitchener and staff drowned.
- June 11—Great Russian victory over Austrians.
- July 1—First Allied Somme drive began.
- July 28—Captain Fryatt shot.
- Aug. 27—Rumania declared war on Austria.
- Oct. 18—German submarine raid off New York.
- Oct. 22—Constanza, Rumania, captured.
- Dec. 12—First German peace proposal.

1917

- Jan. 31—Germany announced unrestricted submarine sinkings in prescribed zone.
- Feb. 3—United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
- Feb. 24—British recaptured Kut-el-Amara.
- March 11—British captured Bagdad.
- March 14—Russian revolution broke out.
- April 6—United States declared war on Germany.
- April 13—Canadians took Vimy Ridge.
- April 16—French victory in Champagne.
- May 12—British broke Hindenburg line.
- May 14—Italians crossed the Isonzo.
- May 18—United States first draft called up.
- May 24—First United States combatants arrived in France.
- June 27—First United States Contingent arrived in France.
- Aug. 1—Pope appealed for peace.
- Aug. 2—General Russian retreat began.
- Sept. 3—Germans captured Riga.
- Sept. 16—Kerensky declared Russia a republic.
- Oct. 4—British Flanders drive again.
- Oct. 25—Italian defeat and retreat again.
- Nov. 6—Passchendaele Ridge captured.
- Nov. 8—Bolsheviki seizes Russian government.

RED DATES ON THE WAR CALENDAR

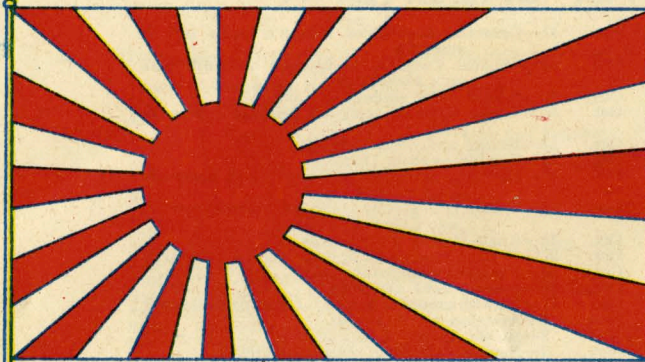
- Nov. 21—British drive on Cambrai began.
- Dec. 3—Negotiations for Brest-Litovsk treaty began.
- Dec. 6—Halifax disaster.
- Dec. 10—British captured Jerusalem.
- Dec. 11—United States declared war on Austria-Hungary

1918

- Feb. 7—Tuscania sunk.
- Feb. 11—Bolsheviks declared war with Central Powers at an end.
- March 14—German troops occupied Odessa.
- March 21—Germans began drive in Picardy.
- March 28—Marshal Foch named Generalissimo.
- April 1—Germans' new drive halted before Amiens.
- April 23—British naval raid on Zeebrugge.
- April 26—Germans captured Kemmel Hill.
- May 27—Germans gained important victory between Soissons and Rheims.
- June 19-23—Italians threw Austrians back across Piave.
- July 10—Franco-British campaign in Albania commences
- July 18—Foch begins drive on Soissons-Rheims Salient.
- Aug. 5—German armies reach Vesle River in retreat.
- Aug. 8—Canadian troops co-operate in drive above Montdidier.
- Aug. 14—Elmslie appointed command Canadian Siberian battalion.
- Aug. 17—Germans retreat beyond Albert.
- Aug. 21—British gain ten miles beyond Arras.
- Aug. 27—Hindenburg line pierced.
- Aug. 29—French take Noyon.
- Aug. 30—Drocourt-Queant switch penetrated.
- Aug. 31—Bailloul captured.
- Sept. 1-5—Germans retreat in Flanders, abandoning Kemmel.
- Sept. 12—Ex-Czarina of Russia and daughters reported murdered.
- Sept. 12—Americans drive in St. Mihiel Salient.
- Sept. 15—Austria asks for peace discussion.
- Sept. 16—Wilson refuses Austria's suggestion.
- Sept. 17—Allies began Balkan drive.
- Sept. 26—Bulgaria asks for Armistice.
- Sept. 30—Bulgarian armistice officially confirmed, Bulgaria accepting Allies' terms.
- Oct. 1—Peace Demonstrations in Berlin.
- Oct. 3—La Bassée captured.
- Oct. 5—Chancellor Maximilian announces in Reichstag that he has asked President Wilson to forward to Allies, Germany's plea for peace.
- Oct. 7—Great gains by Allies on Western Front.
- Oct. 8—President asks for evidences of German good faith.
- Oct. 11—German retreat on Western Front continues.

- Oct. 11—Germany announces Wilson's terms will be accepted.
- Oct. 14—Socialist Congress at Munich demands Kaiser's abdication.
- Oct. 15—British enter suburbs of Lille.
- Oct. 16—Whole German army in Belgium begins retreat.
- Oct. 17—Bruges and Zeebrugge fall.
- Oct. 18—Canadians enter Douai.
- Oct. 20—Germany orders U-boat warfare on passenger ships stopped.
- Oct. 23—Wilson tells Germany he has transmitted her peace plea to Allies.
- Oct. 25—Anglo-Italian drive begins.
- Oct. 27—Austria separately accepts Wilson's terms.
- Oct. 28—Turkey asks separate peace.
- Oct. 30—Austria asks armistice.
- Oct. 31—Turkish armistice begins. Dardanelles opened.
- Nov. 1—Austrian revolt begins.
- Nov. 2—10,000 Austrians captured.
- Nov. 3—Austrian armistice terms announced.
- Nov. 5—Lloyd George announces Germany must apply to Foch for peace.
- Nov. 6—German armistice mission leaves Berlin for Western Front.
- Nov. 7—Unconfirmed report Germany has accepted armistice terms.
- Nov. 8—German mission given Allied terms with 72 hours to consider.
- Nov. 10—Kaiser flees to Holland.
- Nov. 11—Germany accepts Allies' armistice terms.
- Nov. 14—Occupation of Alsace begun.
- Nov. 16—Informal meetings of Allied peace representatives begin.
- Nov. 18—Allied forces begin march into Germany. First meeting between British and German naval representatives to discuss German naval surrender. French enter Metz.
- Nov. 19—Twenty German submarines surrender. King of Belgium enters Antwerp.
- Nov. 20—First instalment of German Grand Fleet consisting of 71 vessels surrendered.
- Nov. 21—King of Belgium enters Brussels.
- Nov. 24—French enter Constantinople.
- Nov. 24—General D'Esperey enters Constantinople.
- Nov. 25—Allied Fleet enters Black Sea.
- Nov. 30—Spartacus group seizes German wireless.
- Dec. 3—Allies threaten occupation of Germany if full armistice terms are not complied with.
- Dec. 19—Great welcome to British generals in London.
- Dec. 26—Allies announce no extensive military occupation in Russia.

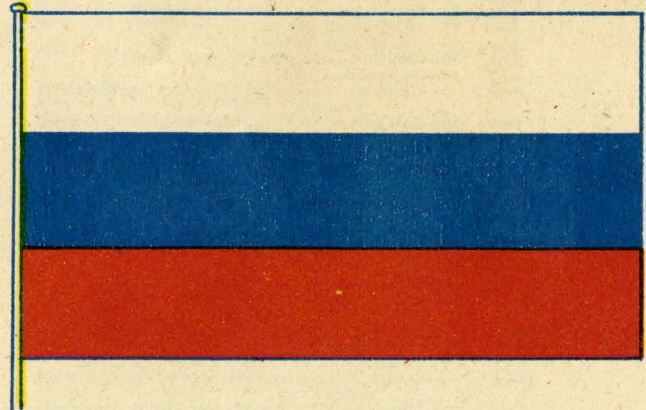
JAPAN



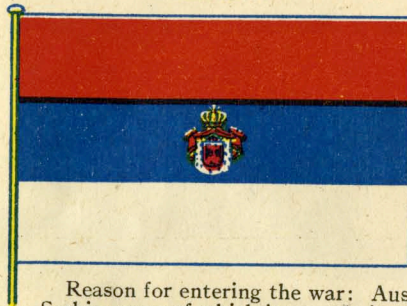
Government.....Limited monarchy
 Ruler.....Emperor Yoshihito
 Area.....148,000 square miles
 Population.....56,000,000
 Date of entering the war...August 23, 1914
 Commerce with Germany be-
 fore the war.....Exports, \$34,247,000; imports,
 \$22,416,000
 Greatest exports.....Raw silk, cotton tissues
 Reason for entering the war..To assist her ally, Great Britain,
 and maintain the peace of the Orient.

Government.....Republic (provisional) since
 March, 1917.
 Ruler.....?
 Area.....8,373,000 square miles
 Population.....170,000,000
 Date of entering the war...August 1, 1914
 Commerce with Germany be-
 fore the war.....Exports, \$230,811,720; imports
 \$213,076,470
 Greatest exports.....Foodstuffs, raw material
 Reason for entering the war: Russia has always claimed
 herself champion of the Slavs and protector of Serbia.
 When Austria declared war on the latter, Russia
 mobilized, then Germany declared war.

RUSSIA



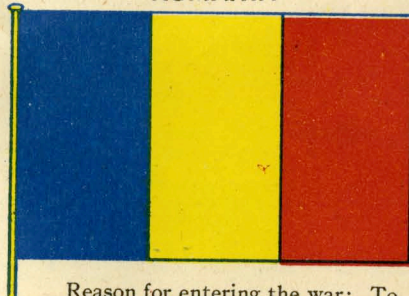
SERBIA



Government: Constitutional monarchy since 1889
 Ruler: King Peter I.
 Ascended throne 1903
 Area: 34,000 square miles
 Population: 4,600,000
 Date of entering the war: July 28, 1914
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$4,370,000; imports, \$2,300,000
 Greatest exports: Wheat, hides, animals and animal produce.

Reason for entering the war: Austria imposed 28 demands on Serbia, some of which it was obviously impossible for Serbia to accede to and maintain an independent sovereignty. Austria attacked and Serbia fought in self-defence. It is mostly in German hands.

RUMANIA

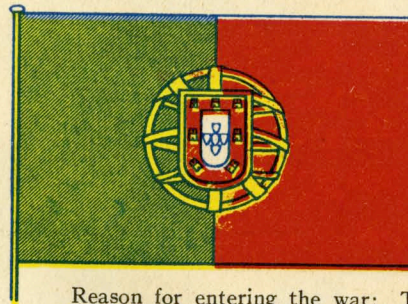


Government: Constitutional monarchy since the year 1886
 Ruler: King Ferdinand I.
 Area: 54,000 square miles
 Population: 7,500,000
 Date of entering the war: August 27, 1916
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$32,200,000; imports, \$18,170,000 (1913)

Reason for entering the war: To help Russia and thwart the designs of Turkey and Bulgaria.

Shortly after her entrance into the war Rumania was invaded by the Germans who now hold the greater part of the country. The capital was removed from Bucharest to Jassy.

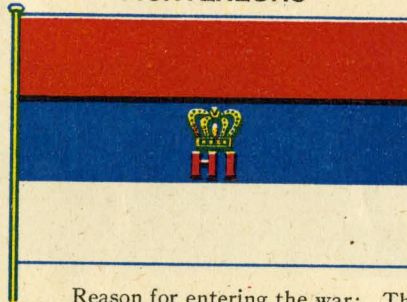
PORTUGAL



Government: Republic
 President: Senhor Brocamp, President, ad interim.
 Area: 36,000 square miles
 Population: 6,000,000
 Date of entering the war: March 10, 1916
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$11,960,000; imports, \$5,750,000 (1913)
 Greatest export: Food substances

Reason for entering the war: To maintain her treaty with Great Britain.

MONTENEGRO



Government: Constitutional monarchy
 Ruler: King Nicholas I.
 Area: 6,000 square miles
 Population: 516,000
 Date of entering the war: August 7, 1914
 Commerce with Germany before the war: None
 Greatest exports: Fine woods and wines

Reason for entering the war: The Montenegrins are close kin to the Serbians and entered the war to aid Serbia.

In 1915 the Germans invaded and captured the kingdom. King Nicholas and the Government are now established in France at Neuilly-sur-Seine.

GREECE



Government: Constitutional monarchy
 Ruler: King Alexander
 Area: 41,933 square miles
 Population: 5,000,000
 Date of entering the war: June 29, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$5,520,000; imports, \$5,980,000
 Greatest exports: Raw foods, raw minerals, and wine

Reason for entering the war: To aid the Allies to restore the Balkan status quo.

Through the efforts of the former ruler Constantine I., Greece maintained a pro-German neutrality until June 1917, when he was exiled.

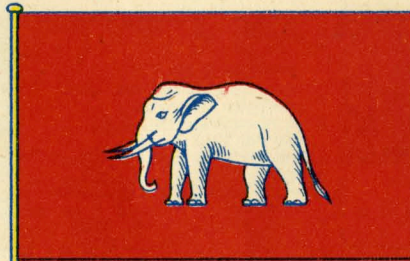
CHINA



Government: Republic
 President: Hsu Shih Chang
 Area: 4,278,352 square miles
 Population: 336,000,000
 Date of entering the war: August 14, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$1,404,150; imports, \$1,927,541 (1914)
 Greatest exports: Raw and manufactured silk, tea, beans

Reason for entering the war: To protest against Germany's ruthless submarine warfare.

SIAM

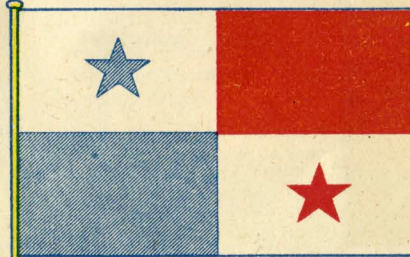


Government: Absolute monarchy
 Ruler: King Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh
 Area: 195,000 square miles
 Population: 8,500,000
 Date of entering the war: July 22, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$1,102,475; imports, \$1,205,585 (1914)
 Greatest exports: Cattle, teak, gold

Reason for entering the war: To maintain the rights of small nations.

Siam is the only absolute monarchy in the ranks of the Allies who are fighting to overthrow despotism and establish democracy. Feudalism is still in existence in the kingdom.

PANAMA



Government: Republic
 President: Dr. Ramon M. Valdes
 Area: 32,380 square miles
 Population: 400,000
 Date of entering the war: April 7, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$690,000; imports, None (1913)
 Greatest exports: Coffee, cocoa

Reason for entering the war: To aid the United States against Germany.

Panama was formerly a department of the Republic of Columbia but asserted its independence in 1903 and was recognized as an independent republic by the Powers.

BRAZIL



Government: Republic
 President: Wenceslao Braz
 Area: 3,300,000 square miles
 Population: 24,700,000.
 Date of entering war: October 26, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$55,770,000; imports, \$66,810,000 (1913)
 Greatest exports: Coffee and rubber

Reason for entering the war: To protest against Germany's submarine warfare. Influenced by Portugal — the mother-country's -- breaking with Germany.

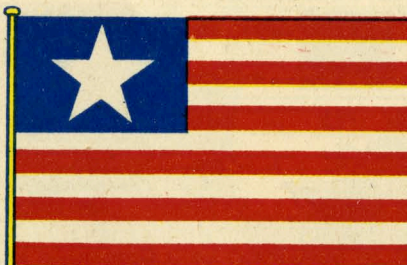
BOLIVIA



Government: Republic
 President: J. Gutierrez Guerra
 Area: 708,000 square miles
 Population: 2,900,000
 Date of severing relations: April 13, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$3,185,495; imports, \$4,250,120
 Greatest exports: Silver, tin, rubber

Reason for severing relations: In accordance with the action of other South American republics in repudiating Germany's inhuman methods of warfare.

LIBERIA

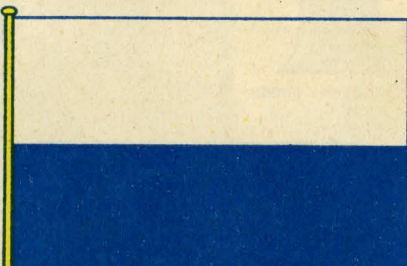


Government: Republic
 President: Daniel Howard
 Area: 40,000 square miles
 Population: 2,100,000
 Date of entering the war: August 7, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$230,000; imports, \$460,000
 Greatest exports: Rubber, coffee and ivory

Reason for entering the war: To endorse the action of the United States, whose government and constitution Liberia has closely copied.

The population of Liberia is composed almost exclusively of negroes.

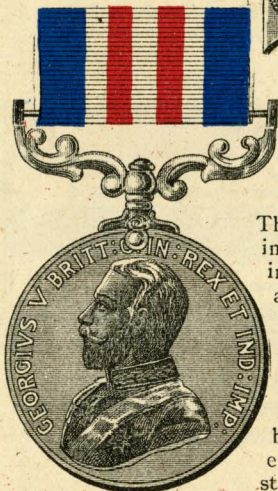
SAN MARINO



Government: Independent Republic (the oldest state in Europe)
 Rulers: Two regents (appointed every six months)
 Area: 38 square miles
 Population: 11,468
 Revenue: \$193,600
 Expenditure: \$125,200
 Greatest exports: Wine, cattle

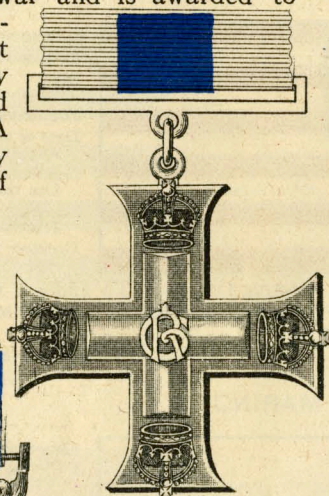
Reason for entering the war: At war with Austria only, on account of her treaty and friendship with Italy whose territory surrounds her.

The Military Cross, "M.C.", for distinguished service in time of war and is awarded to Captains, Lieutenants and Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces. A Bar is added for any additional act of service.

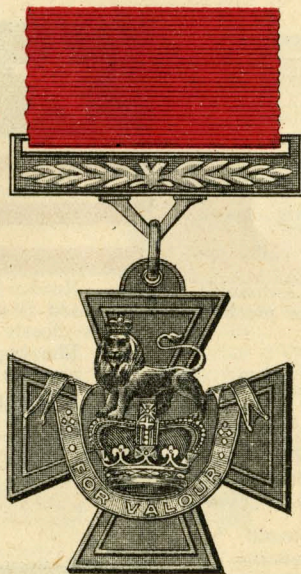


THE MILITARY MEDAL
M. M.

The Military Medal was instituted by King George in 1916. Worn immediately before all War medals on the left breast, awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the field. In exceptional circumstances the medal may be awarded to women.



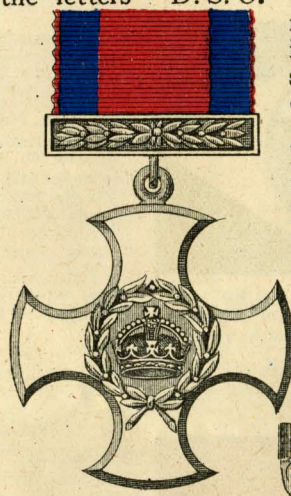
THE MILITARY CROSS
M. C.



THE VICTORIA CROSS
V. C.

The Victoria Cross, "V.C." "For Valor," is the distinction par excellence in the British Army and Navy. The Cross is suspended from the left breast by a garter blue ribbon for the Navy and red one for the Army.

The Distinguished Service Order denoted by the letters "D. S. O." after the recipients name. For rewarding the distinguished services of officers in our Naval and Military services who have been honorably mentioned in despatches.



THE DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE ORDER
D. S. O.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal, D.C.M., is awarded to Warrant Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and is conferred for individual acts of distinguished conduct in the field. Instituted by Queen Victoria in 1862.



THE DISTINGUISHED
CONDUCT MEDAL
D. C. M.

FAMOUS GENERALS of the ALLIES

Field Marshal Sir DOUGLAS HAIG
OF GREAT BRITAIN



GENERAL PERSHING of U.S.A

GENERAL Sir ARTHUR CURRIE
OF CANADA



GENERAL ARMANDO DIAZ of ITALY



MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH
GENERALLISSIMO

URUGUAY



Government: Republic
 President: Dr. Feliciano Viera
 Area: 72,127 square miles
 Population: 1,316,000
 Date of severing relations: October 7, 1917
 Revenue: \$29,450,000
 Expenditure: \$29,520,000
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$8,050,000; imports, \$9,890,000
 Greatest exports: Meat, wool hides

Reason for severing relations: Following the example of other American Republics.

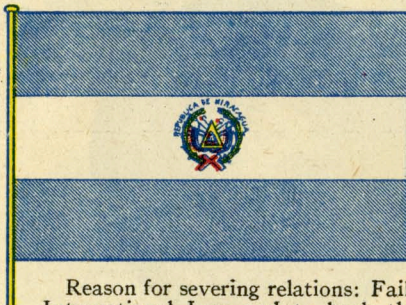
PERU



Government: Republic
 President: Dr. José Pardo
 Area: 722,461 square miles
 Population: 4,620,201
 Date of severing relations: October 5, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$3,910,000; imports, \$3,220,000
 Greatest exports: Sugar, Copper, Cotton.

Reason for severing relations: To protest against Germany's methods of warfare,

NICARAGUA



Government: Republic
 President: General Emiliano Chamorro
 Area: 49,200 square miles
 Population: 703,540
 Date of severing relations: May 19, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$578,100; imports, \$403,515
 Greatest exports: Bananas, timber

Reason for severing relations: Failure of Germany to respect International Law and to back the United States up in her declaration of war.

HONDURAS



Government: Republic
 President: Francisco Bert-rand
 Area: 44,275 square miles
 Population: 562,000
 Date of severing relations: May 18, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$164,607; imports, \$521,837
 Greatest exports: Bananas, coconuts

Reason for severing relations: Supported the United States on its attitude against Germany's submarine policy,

COSTA RICA



Government: Republic
 President: Senor Granados
 Area: 23,000 square miles
 Population: 420,000
 Date of severing relations: September 21, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$460,000; imports, \$1,510,000
 Greatest exports: Bananas and Coffee

Reason for severing relations: To support the United States in her declaration of war against Germany.

GUATEMALA



Government: Republic
 President: Manuel Estrada Cabrera.
 Area: 48,290 square miles
 Population: 2,119,000
 Date of severing relations: April 28, 1917
 Revenue: \$66,200,000
 Expenditure: \$63,095,000
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, \$7,653,557; imports, \$2,043,329
 Greatest exports: Coffee bananas

Reason for breaking relations: Germany gave no guarantees of safety for her shipping.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC



Government: Republic
 President: Hipolito Irigoyen
 Area: 1,153,119 square miles.
 Population: 8,000,000
 Commerce with Germany (1915)
 Exports, none; imports, \$11,306,620
 Greatest exports: Live stock, agricultural products.

Reason for severing relations: Although the Senate and Chamber of Deputies voted to break relations with Germany after the disclosure of Germany's duplicity in the Swedish Embassy in Buenos Aires the President has not yet ratified the break.

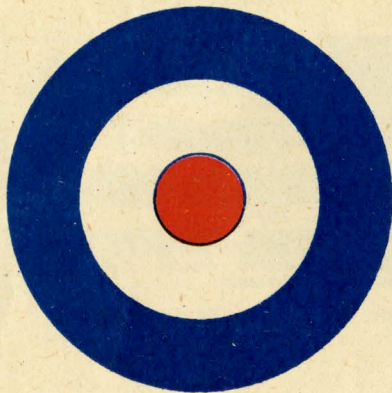
HAITI



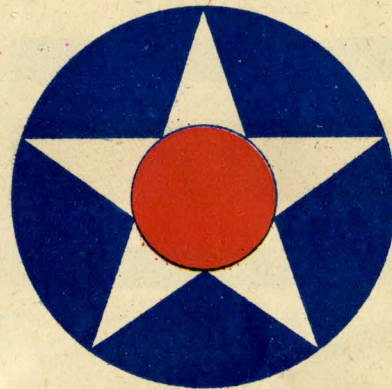
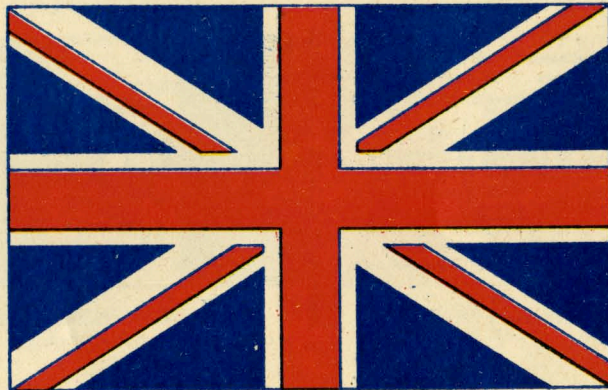
Government: Republic
 President: Sudre Dartiguenave
 Area: 10,204 square miles
 Population: 2,500,000
 Date of severing relations: June 19, 1917
 Commerce with Germany before the war:
 Exports, none; imports, \$338,004
 Greatest exports: Coffee, cocoa sugar

Reason for severing relations: Her demands for safety on the seas were ignored.

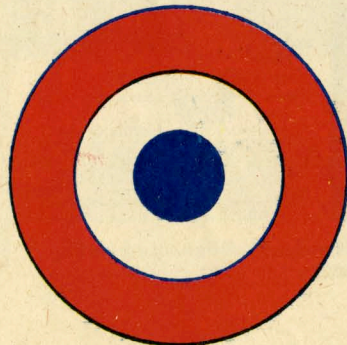
NATIONAL SIGNS FOR AEROPLANES



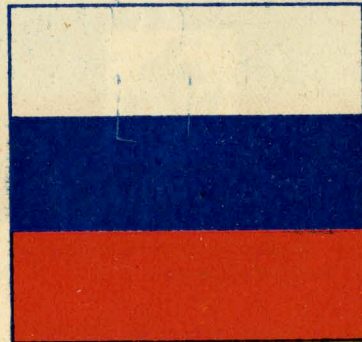
BRITISH EMPIRE



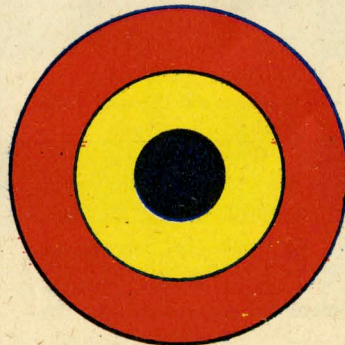
UNITED STATES



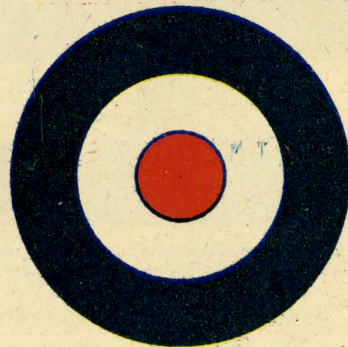
FRANCE



RUSSIA



BELGIUM



ITALY

within its news columns with increasing space, while more attention was paid to events of world importance. In its pages during this period are to be found references at considerable length to the opening of the C.P.R. on May 26, 1887, the arrival of the first passenger steamer at Victoria from Yokohama (1887), the rise of the Equal Rights Party (1888), the disastrous landslide at Citadel Park, Quebec (1889), the erection of the Coteau Bridge across the St. Lawrence (1890), the terrible fire at Longue Pointe Asylum (1890), the death of Sir John Macdonald (June 10, 1891), the Behring Sea Award (1893), the opening of the Soo Canal (1895), the deadlock over the Remedial Bill (1896), and the Liberal Victory of that year's elections.

The increasing prominence given to events of world importance during this period, also, was in line with the progressive policy of The Star and marked a new departure in Canadian journalism. Such historic incidents as the China-Japanese war in 1894, the stirring events in Hawaii and Brazil, the Cuban revolution of 1895, and the Greco-Turkish war of 1897 were dealt with by special despatches from the scenes of interest, supplemented by stories of eye-witnesses.

The year 1897 saw a new departure for Canada, through the development of a more pronounced Imperial policy and in this The Star may be truly said to have exerted a deep and profound influence. From its earliest days the Star, while emphatically Canadian in tone, had always urged the importance of preserving and strengthening the bond with the Motherland. It had always stood for Canada as a unit of the British Empire rather than for the Empire as embracing Canada. Gradually

this policy was amplified and more clearly outlined and the efforts exerted by The Star in 1899 in helping to secure the despatch of the South African Contingent reaped a harvest for this long and consistent work.

In January 16, 1897, The Star announced that 100 deaths were taking place daily in Bombay, that 2,592 deaths had already occurred and that millions of people were starving owing to crop failures.

Four days later The Star opened a Fund for the relief of the sufferers in this far-flung portion of the Empire. A front page was devoted to an appeal, signed by Bishop Bond, Dean Carmichael, Dr. A. B. MacKay, Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Rev. Dr. S. P. Rose, and other men of prominence.

The response was generous and immediate, and on the following day, The Star wrote "The enthusiasm with which representative Canadians greet the opportunity to assist in a systematic way in fighting famine and plague in India, must make optimists of us all on the subjects of human charity and British unity."

Lord Aberdeen, the Governor-General, offered to become Honorary Receiver of The Star's fund and telegrams of endorsement came from the Lieutenant-Governors and premiers of Provinces, Bishops and Clergy, leaders in the professions and in business and from scores of newspaper editors in all parts of Canada. Money came in freely and a large fund was sent to India. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the response was the fact that money was subscribed without reference to creed or class distinction. Fifty-two churches sent in subscriptions, from the Catholics to the Baptists, while almost every fraternal order took a hand.

Outside the columns of The Star, but closely related to its policy and efforts, another event of significance must be recorded as occurring later in this same year. Queen Victoria celebrated the diamond jubilee of her reign with a gathering of leading representatives and of units of troops from all parts of the Empire. Canada was represented by her Prime Minister and others, while units of regiments from many parts of Canada, including a picked detachment of the Royal North-west Mounted Police were given such prominent places in the processions and were accorded such signal favors by their sovereign as to arouse most favorable comment in the Dominion. A new era in our Imperial relations may well be said to start from 1897 and in the moulding of public opinion to the acceptance of the amplified Imperial policy. The Montreal Star played an influential part.

The Spanish-American War which began on April 21, 1898, was covered by special despatches written by the leading war correspondents of the United States and published by arrangement with the American newspapers.

Later in the same year came a series of incidents which, not only occupy an important place in the history of The Star, but fill no small niche in the national and Imperial records of the Dominion. On October 5, 1899, the clouds which had hung over South Africa since the disastrous Jameson raid, burst into storm when President Paul Kruger, not waiting for a declaration of war, invaded Natal and attacked the British garrison. The Star immediately urged the dispatch of a contingent of Canadian troops to South Africa. To stimulate the Government into action, The Star addressed an inquiry to

thousands of Canadian mayors, Militia officers, and others, and published page after page of replies unanimously favoring the sending of men. The press of the country backed up The Star's efforts and so great was the pressure exerted by the public opinion, thus stimulated into action, that on October 11, the Government announced that troops would be sent at once. During the progress of the war a Children's Patriotic Fund, to which 150,000 children subscribed to aid the families of British soldiers killed or wounded, was inaugurated by The Star.

At one bound The Montreal Star had emerged from its position as a prominent Canadian journal to become a factor in Imperial politics. Gradually the policy of closer Imperial unity was developed in tariffs, transportation and commerce, and last, but not least, in cable systems, and press relationships. The owner of The Star was honored by His Majesty in 1908, with a knighthood.

But while The Star was developing the policy of Imperial unity, and was paying more and more attention to the news of provincial, federal and world events, it continued through its editorial columns to plead for a high standard of communal and individual ethics, and to attack corruption and vice wherever it showed its poisoned head.

In 1890, a crusade was initiated against lotteries which had become an open scandal. Drawings for public lotteries were held twice a day, some of them, as The Star openly stated, being controlled by prominent citizens. So effective was the campaign then waged that the lotteries were closed down and legislation was passed which forced the lottery shops and agencies out of business.

In 1905-1906 The Star opened a vigorous campaign against usurers. It secured the arrest of Max Roth, one of the most grasping and vicious of the tribe whom it described in its editorial columns as "a ghoul, a vampire, and a financial thug who waylays citizens in the dark alleys of poverty and hardship". Attacks were made against other financial sharks and on July 13, 1906, thanks to The Star's persistent campaign, backed by the efforts of well-wishers, A Money Lenders Act was passed which dealt a death blow to this disreputable business in Canada.

In 1910, The Star was instrumental in performing another good office for the people of Montreal. A financial shark named C. D. Sheldon, who took \$1,000,000 out of the people of Montreal by a fraudulent brokerage business was forced to abandon his nefarious trade. He fled the country, but an offer of a \$10,000 reward by The Star was instrumental in having him captured and brought back to the City for trial.

That these campaigns were such as to bring prestige and incidentally more subscribers to the paper is indicated by the progress of the daily circulation which rose from 55,035 in 1900, when the present building was occupied, to more than 80,000 in 1911. To-day the average of the daily is considerable over 100,000, while the Weekly Star issues over 135,000.

The bursting of the flood-gates of war in 1914—although the time of their opening came as a surprise—was not unexpected. For years previously, The Star had preached continually the danger of the German menace. During a visit to England, Sir Hugh Graham was so struck by a speech made by Lord Roberts and the expression of sentiments that coincided with his own views, that he

cabled the speech to the Star, and had it forwarded free to any paper in Canada that chose to publish it.

After war broke out, The Star encouraged and aided every patriotic effort to relieve suffering or to assist in the winning of the war. A fund was opened for the relief of Belgian children and within a few weeks, 200,000 subscribers had made donations.

Its news service during this world upheaval has been unique on this Continent.

In a recently published classic of journalism, "Newspaper Building", by Jason Rogers, publisher of The New York Globe, the writer says: "The Montreal Star has been wonderfully enterprising in gathering the news of the world, going further in this field, indeed, than any Newspaper in the United States."

The same authoritative work again says: "The Star as the Leading Daily Journal of Canada, and probably from many stand-points, the most influential Newspaper on the American Continent. Among all the newspapers on the American Continent, the Montreal Star, holds place as a National Institution."

